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PRICE TWO CENTS

SIX-CENT FARES ON MIDDLESEX TROLLEY LINES

Public Service Commission Finds
Railway Cannot Be Made to
Pay at Present Nickel Rate
and Grants Right to Increase

URGES IMPROVEMENTS

Board Holds It Is in the Public's
Interest That More Money
Should Be Spent in Maintenance
and Equipment of Road

Under an order issued by the public service commission today the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Company has been granted permission to increase its fares to six cents for each single ride between existing fare limits. Free transfer privileges are to be furnished and certain restrictions have been made on special tickets. School children's fares are to be one half the regular fare of six cents.

George M. Cox, general manager of the company, filed with the commission a schedule of the new rates asking that they go into effect Nov. 4.

Among the places affected by the change are Waltham, Ashland, Natick, Needham and Hopkinton. Out of it estimates go to show that the company will increase its revenue by about \$75,000 a year, providing the road's patronage continues satisfactorily. The old schedule will drop and the new one go into effect in three days after the company notifies the commission and posts notices conspicuously of its intention.

Provisions of Order

The order in part reads:
The rate of fare for each single ride between existing fare limits shall be six cents.

The company shall furnish special tickets in books or strips of nine, for 50 cents, which shall be good between fare limits where the present cash fare is five cents.

The special tickets in books of 50 now furnished by the company and providing for transportation of passengers upon certain lines at the rate of five cents a ride shall be discontinued.

The company shall furnish school tickets, good between existing fare limits, at the rate of 10 tickets for 30 cents. Free transfer privileges shall be furnished at all existing transfer points over lines and to points where transfers are now issued. Transfer points or fare limits are subject to revision at any time on application to the commission.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter or affect the existing arrangement of the petitioning company with the Bay State Street Railway Company, under which special tickets are issued providing for a joint rate of 25 cents between Arlington Heights and Lowell, or the existing transfer arrangement with the Concord, Maynard & Hudson Street Railway Company, under which a joint fare of 6 cents is equally divided between the two companies.

Cost Is Five Cents

Reporting on the case the commission says: "We have tested the company's financial condition and prospects."

MAYOR CLIFF UNOPOSED

Although this was the last day for the filing of nomination papers for the city primaries in Somerville, to be held Nov. 17, there was only one paper received for mayor and that was for the present incumbent, Mayor Z. E. Cliff, Republican. Several Progressive papers have been filed for other offices.

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ODESSA ATTACK REPORT RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON

Turkish Hostilities Against Russia
Told in Press but Official
Confirmation Not Yet Given

(By the United Press)
WASHINGTON—Ambassador Mogens-
thau, at Constantinople, in a brief cable-
gram late today made no mention of a
declaration of war by Turkey on Russia,
but said that the British ambassador
had informed him of the bombardment
of Odessa by three Turkish torpedo de-
stroyers and the sinking of a Russian
gunboat.

Charge d'Affaires Wilson, at the American
embassy at Petrograd, relayed a
message from the American consul at
Odessa, stating that in the bombardment
of the town some American property
was destroyed.

The consul did not say by whom the
bombardment was done, and promised to
send a fuller report later.

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 30, 10 p. m.—While no
definite information is available, there
is little doubt that the situation in Turkey
is becoming critical. Enver Pasha
and his war party appear to continue
in the ascendancy. It is to be hoped,
however, that the Ottoman government
will take no step resulting in a rupture
of the diplomatic relations between the
Ottoman government and the triple
entente.

Four p. m.—Reports have been published
in the press today to the effect
that Turkish battleships have bombarded
Theodosia and Crimea, and that Turkey
is in a state of war with Russia. None
of these reports have yet been officially
confirmed.

A Monitor representative, calling at
both the Russian and Japanese embassies
today, is informed that no confirmation
of the news is to hand.

Oct. 31.—The persistent report of the
bombardment of open Russian ports in
the Black sea by Turkish battleships
and the recall of the Russian ambassador
in Constantinople remain unconfirmed.
A Monitor representative has just been
informed at the Turkish embassy in the
most emphatic manner that no communication
on the subject has reached them
from the Porte.

In discussing the matter the Monitor
representative remarked it was noticeable
that the bombardment is said to have
occurred on the 29th and yet the embassy
is without information.

BULGARIA IS CALLED FRIENDLY TO TURKEY

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Owing to the in-
terest aroused by the reports of develop-
ments in the Balkans, a Monitor repre-
sentative this morning discussed the
situation with a Bulgarian diplomatist,
who stated that the relations between
Bulgaria and Turkey had certainly been
friendly for some time.

This was primarily due to an urgent
recommendation of the powers since it
implied peace in the Balkans.

There was no question, however, that
Bulgaria would decline to join with the
enemies of Russia or Great Britain and
even if Turkey declared war, Bulgaria
could not be dragged into any action
which would ignore the feelings of the
Bulgarian population. Bulgarian public
opinion strongly favored neutrality owing
to the effects of the late war.

NEW CAR SERVICE STARTS

Through surface car service between
Grove Hall and the shopping district and
South station was started this morning
by the Boston Elevated by extending
the Dudley street-South station line to
Grove Hall.

DUTCH PAPER SAYS RESPECT FOR PUBLIC OPINION IS GROWING



Group of Hollanders hearing the news from the front as read to them by one of their number

BOSTON PLANS FOR AN EARLY CITY ELECTION

New Law Setting Date Ahead a
Month Goes Into Effect This
Year and Citizens Will Go to
the Polls on Dec. 15

Boston's municipal elections hereafter
are to be held in the middle of December,
about one month earlier than formerly,
to have the campaigning all over
before the Christmas holidays. The Leg-
islature also believed that the city elec-
tions could be held under better cam-
paigning and voting conditions at that
time than in January.

This year the new law goes into
effect and the city election will be held
on Dec. 15, which is the sixth Tuesday
after the state election, as the statute
provides. The hours of voting are not
changed, remaining from 6 in the morning
until 4 in the afternoon.

"The election board is ready for the
municipal election, advanced in date as
it is," said John M. Minton, chairman
of the board. "For that matter the
board was ready for the election by the
first of October."

"We will be ready to begin the issue
of nomination papers after the state
election next Tuesday. Months ago, just
as soon in fact, as the Legislature passed
the act changing the date for Boston's
election and the Governor had signed the
board began to make its plans for the
new date. So far as we are concerned
everything will operate just as smoothly
as though the election were not held
until the first Tuesday after the second
Monday in January as it was formerly."

"This year the principal change in the
method of conducting the work will be
the system of issuing nomination papers.
Formerly all that had to be done to
get the nomination papers was for some
person, candidate or otherwise, to apply
verbally for the papers in blank. The
new law changes all that. Now the
candidate for any office must apply in
person for the papers he wants and make
the application in writing. He must
give his name, his address and the office
for which he is a candidate."

Prevents Fraud

"The Legislature made this radical
change in the law to do away with there
being any opportunity for any one to
get papers in blank and then get signatures
and then sell them to some candidate
who would fill in his name and the
office he wanted. Those who urged this
new phase of the law in their arguments
before the legislative committee declared
that this practice obtained in Boston to
some extent."

"Now, after a candidate has made
written application for nomination pa-
pers and given us his name and address
and the position he is seeking, the elec-
tion board will have his name, address
and office printed at the head of the
petition, which the voters are to sign.
Then, and not till then, can the candi-
date go out among the voters for his
signatures."

"The election board has so arranged
its affairs that, next Wednesday, or
whenever the candidates enter the field
for places in the city government, it will
be grand jury here today."

STANDARD OIL INDICTED

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Indictments
under the "seven sisters" act, charging
violation of New Jersey's anti-trust laws
were returned against the Standard Oil
Company of New Jersey and the Gulf
Refining Company by the Hudson county
grand jury here today.

PEACE AND JUSTICE SAID TO BE DEMAND OF NETHERLANDS

Leading Conservative Paper in
Holland Discusses Effect of
Public Opinion on Belligerents

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland.—In an article
on the war, the Dutch Standard, a lead-
ing Conservative paper writes as fol-
lows: "Never before have the govern-
ments of Europe shown so much respect
for public opinion as during this war,
and it is a remarkable fact that they
do not pay so much regard to public
opinion at home as they do to that in
neighboring countries. It is clear that
the authorities no longer see in the peo-
ple a submissive herd which has merely
to follow the lead given it, and that
they even endeavor to win the people
of other countries to their side."

"Now, in the estimate of this public
opinion war is abhorrent and is to be
avoided at all cost, and on the other
hand peace is the blessed condition of
the people, for which all are wishing
and praying. This public opinion con-
demns injustice and shields justice, as
all who attempt to bring about a war,
are fully aware, hence their restless en-
deavors to justify themselves in the
eye of public opinion."

"Truth indeed, is not always so
strictly adhered to in these attempts,
but there is a moral strength in the
fact that all the powers are anxious
to stand before public opinion as na-
tions desiring peace and justice. That
the neutral Netherlands is also appealed
to shows that it is regarded as a nation
with a strict sense of right and justice.
The sympathy of the country is appre-
ciated, and it is acknowledged that
nobility of conduct alone can win this
sympathy, regardless of personal feel-
ings. The endless communiques pub-
lished, and the assertions of innocence
in each case, prove that other nations
are convinced that public opinion in the
Netherlands demands peace and justice
before all things."

TWO LINERS TAKE WHEAT CARGOES OUT FOR EUROPE

Sailing for European ports today, two
Leyland line steamships, the Canadian
and Memphis, are filled with general
merchandise. The Canadian, Captain
Bullock, steams for Liverpool. Captain
Lawton takes the Memphis out for
Manchester. Both go this afternoon.
The Canadian was delayed several hours
by the huge cargo.

Cargo on the Canadian included 40,000
bushels wheat, 20,000 bushels barley,
400 tons provisions, 4000 bales cotton and
10,000 barrels apples. Aboard the Mem-
phis are, besides general freight, 40,000
bushels wheat, 100 tons provisions, 5000
barrels apples and a large consignment
of leather and shoes.

Standard Oil Indicted

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Indictments
under the "seven sisters" act, charging
violation of New Jersey's anti-trust laws
were returned against the Standard Oil
Company of New Jersey and the Gulf
Refining Company by the Hudson county
grand jury here today.

LORD FISHER IS NAMED BRITISH FIRST SEA LORD

New Naval Leader Called Silent
Man and Is Said to Have Won
His Rank in Service by Sheer
Hard Work and Merit

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 30, 5 p. m.—The ad-
miralty announces that the King has
approved the appointment of Admiral
the Fleet Lord Fisher of Kilverston
to the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty
in succession to Admiral H. S. H.
Prince Louis of Battenberg.

"Fisher," said a distinguished British
admiral to a representative of the Moni-
tor, a few years ago, "has obtained his
rank in the service by sheer hard work
and merit. I served in the same ships
with him as a junior officer, and my ex-
perience of him was that he was per-
fectly at work. No matter how dif-
ficult the conditions, no matter how try-
ing the surroundings, the work went on
even at times when all others gave
themselves up to mere amusement."

That description is typical of the man.
For years he has been a silent worker,
as silent almost as Sir Arthur Wilson
himself. This silence is a tradition, in-
deed, of what is known as the silent ser-
vice, never more silent than in these days
of watching and waiting in the North
sea, and it was, perhaps, the revolt of
Lord Charles Beresford from this tradi-
tion which caused, more than anything
else, the inability of the two men to get
on together.

Beresford is an Irishman, impetuous
and impulsive to a degree, a racy speaker,
always genial, and utterly unable to
forego his joke. Such a man had nothing
in common with the sphinx-like admi-
ral of the Mediterranean fleet, and so
the inevitable disagreement came,
when the two men were serving together
a year or so ago. One thing, however,
is certain: that now that the country has
called "Jack Fisher" out of his retire-
ment he will find no more loyal supporter
than the member for Portsmouth.

Fruits of His Own Work

Lord Fisher will find the navy today
enjoying the fruits of his own drastic
administration. If there are no obsolete
ships in the line it is largely because
he threw them remorselessly on the
scrap heaps some years ago. If, as he
told a correspondent of the Monitor,

GUILD OF BOSTON ARTISTS TO OPEN BACK BAY HOME MONDAY

Invitations are being sent out today
by the Guild of Boston Artists to active
and associate members to the opening of
the guild's home, 162 Newbury street,
Monday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock.

Beginning Tuesday the first general
exhibition of the guild, occupying two
large galleries on the first floor, will be
open to the public, free. These galleries
are for the display of the pictures of
the members, each being allowed to have
a picture continually on view.

only a few weeks ago, the British gun-
ners can hit a target the size of an
ordinary sitting room wall practically
every time, at a five-mile range, it is
not entirely unconnected with his own
interest in gunnery. If the education
of the naval officer is incomparably im-
proved, in the last few years, it is
largely owing to his action when second
sea lord, supported by the energy of
the controller, Sir William May.

The fact is that Lord Fisher learned
his trade in the school of "Frankie,"
and that is a school which leaves a
sailor little to find out:

"The North sea answered:—He's my
man."

Midshipman at Crimea

He was a midshipman in the Crimean
war when Napier took the Duke of Well-
ington with belling canvas up the Baltic.
He served in China and he served in Egypt,
and commanded the great ironclad
flexible at the bombardment of Alexan-
dria. He represented the navy at The
Hague in the last year of last century.
He has been most things at the admi-
rality and all things in the fleet. He has
become a member of the House of Lords
and gained the highest rank in his pro-
fession, that of admiral of the fleet. He
stands today in the eyes of the navy
very much in the position in which the
army regards Lord Kitchener, and it is
a curious circumstance that has brought
him to the Board of Admiralty in the
same crisis which has brought Lord
Kitchener to the War Office just across
the road.

NEW YORK MEN URGED TO VOTE ON CITIZENSHIP

NEW YORK—It was expected today
that the word from President Wilson,
"that the American citizen should never
vote as a sectarian, but always as an
American citizen," would have a telling
effect upon the campaign now closing.

In a speech here last night Secretary
McAdoo declared: "There is but one issue
in this campaign—the President. I come
here to ask your support for President
Wilson."

Secretary McAdoo urged the election
of Ambassador Gerard to the Senate and
the reelection of Governor Glynn to put
New York in the position of supporting
the national administration.

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GERMAN FORCES ALONG THE RIVER YSER WITHDRAW

Paris Communique Says Inunda-
tions Spread by Belgian Army
Have Compelled Retirement of
Kaiser's Troops on the Left

ALLIES' CANNONADE

British Said to Have Resumed
Offensive and Reconquered to
Great Extent the Ground Pre-
viously Yielded to Germans

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 30, 8 p. m.—Today's offi-
cial communique states that on the ex-
treme left the German forces which had
passed the River Yser have been com-
pelled to withdraw, owing to the inun-
dations spread by the Belgian army in
the lower valley of the river. During
the retreating movement the Germans were
subjected to a violent cannonade by the
French and Belgian artillery.

Violent counter attacks were yester-
day attempted by the Germans on the
French and British army corps advanc-
ing to the northeast and east of Ypres.
The Allies had, nevertheless, by evening
continued their forward movement in the
direction assigned them, having captured
various points d'appui.

Although attacked by superior forces
north of La Bassée the British troops
have resumed the offensive and recon-
quered to a great extent the ground
yielded to the Germans. Along the rest
of the front partial offensive movements
have been attempted by both sides. The
Allies have progressed nearly everywhere,
especially between Arras and Albert, on
the heights on the right bank of the
Aisne, below Soissons, and in places from
the Meuse to the north of Verdun.

Oct. 31, 9 a. m.—Nothing fresh is
announced in an official report regard-
ing the Nieuport-Dixmude region in Bel-
gium. On the Allies' left the Germans
have violently attacked the troops and
also both banks of the La Bassée canal
without success. In the neighborhood
of Rheims and on the Meuse heights, south
of Frenes in the Woivre, there is little
change.

Berlin Reports Success

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30, 10 p. m.—Ac-
cording to a German headquarters re-
port, the German attacks south of Nie-
uport and east of Ypres have been suc-
cessful, eight machine guns and 200
British prisoners having been captured.
In the forest of Argonne the Germans
took various blockhouses and points
d'appui, whilst northwest of Verdun a
French attack was unsuccessful. The
message concludes stating there is no
further change in the situation in the
eastern and western fighting areas.

Severe Fighting Continues

LONDON, Oct. 31, 10 a. m.—The
latest official report announces a con-
tinuation of the severe fighting along
the Allies' line especially northwards.
The German resistance is stubborn and
they frequently make fierce counter-
attacks, but the British continue to gain
ground steadily.

Fail to Seize Bridge

HAVRE, Oct. 31.—A report from the
Belgian army headquarters received by
the Belgian war minister at Havre an-
nounces that during Wednesday night
the Germans attempted to seize the
southern end of the Dixmude bridge, but
failed. During Thursday the Belgian
front was heavily bombarded.

South of Dixmude, the Germans lost
ground. The French offensive continues
to progress south of Passchendaele.
South of Lys, the report concludes, there
have been no great changes, but the
French have progressed at various points.

SINKING OF JEMTCHUG IS OFFICIALLY TOLD

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30, 6 p. m.—It is
announced that the cruiser Emden dis-
guised and fitted with an additional
sham funnel has sunk the Russian
cruiser Jemtchug at Penang.

The cruiser Jemtchug was built in
1903, tonnage 3050; complement of 334
men and had an armament consisting of
six four-inch guns, six three-pounders,
two one-pounders and five torpedo tubes.
The vessel had 1900 horsepower and a
speed of 24 knots.

FRANCONIA BRINGS MANY TO BOSTON

NEW YORK—Of the 190 first class
passengers brought to this port from
Liverpool by the Cunarder Franconia
Friday night 150 left for Boston by spe-
cial train three hours after the liner had
docked. The boat was 24 hours overdue.
Jose Pardo, former President of Peru,
who came on his way to Lima with
his family, said he had not been home
for years or mingled with politics since
he relinquished the presidency six years
ago. The Franconia had 492 second and
601 third class passengers.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

SPAIN PREPARED TO GAIN COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES FROM EUROPEAN SITUATION

Next Perhaps to North America the Subjects of King Alfonso Have the Chance of Gaining More From War Than Any Other Neutral Country

(By a Monitor special correspondent)
MADRID, Spain—Two considerations are now emphasized every day in Spain, the first being the determination of the country both to be neutral and to look it throughout the war, and the second to gain every scrap of commercial and other advantage that it is possible to gain from such neutrality.

Some eminent persons of Madrid have been declaring that, next perhaps to North America, Spain has the chance, proportionately to her size and population, of gaining more from this war than any other neutral country in the world. No effort on her part is being left undone to go in all that is possible and she is making such endeavors to improve her equipment as to lead one to believe that this war of others is doing her real good.

On the neutrality question there is still a little party that warmly advocates the junction of the forces of Spain with those of the Allies, and arguments are produced from the restlessness and inclinations of Italy, with the advantages that the Italians hope to gain from any subsequent abandonment of their present attitude, and also from the manifest disposition of Portugal.

Arousing the People

Furthermore it is hinted that a small part in this war would produce a good effect by arousing the people of Spain. However, small as was the support given to these Chauvinists, of whom the chief is Senor Leroux, at the beginning, it is smaller now that people begin to believe that the war may continue for some time.

It is not to be overlooked, however, that some persons of great influence, including among them Count de Romanones, the prime minister of the last government, hold that the proclamation of strict neutrality does not place Spain in an ideal position, and that in order to safeguard her interests in the Mediterranean when the war is over, her neutrality should be passively benevolent towards the Allies, and if possible there should be an understanding with France and England.

Also a former foreign minister, Senor Caballero, insists that no declaration of neutrality was necessary, and that Spain should have retained liberty of action at any time. However, the national motto now, and as it is likely to remain, is "Strict Neutrality, and make the most of it always."

If by any chance, inconceivable at present, Spain were to depart from her neutrality, it is not easily to be imagined that she could join with Germany; her sympathies and more obvious interests are all in the other directions. But yet it has to be confessed that Berlin is encouraging her interests and sympathy with far more skill and adroitness than are London and Paris.

Opportunity for Enterprise

The Germans read the human nature of nations better than many other people, and they perceive in Spain a most excellent opportunity for their enterprise. With all due respect to their many excellent qualities and their keen intellectual and general revival in recent times, the Spaniards are perhaps more liable to believe what is told them without going very deeply into motives and probabilities than the people of other countries, and the Germans are taking full advantage of the circumstance.

The newspapers of Madrid are really displaying excellent enterprise in the matters of their war news service and their special articles dealing with the European upheaval. Often some of them have two pages of matter from special correspondents. At the beginning the news that was sent from Germany was published without question, and still a large part of it finds its way into the papers, though one or two of them have resolved upon a policy of partial exclusion.

Now and then the German news circulators attempt a daring coup, and swoop down upon Spain with news of an overwhelming defeat of the Allies, coupled usually with an account of England's supplications for peace. These efforts fail now in Madrid, but frequently the country papers are captured.

Yet to show the resources of these ingenious Germans, it may be said that recently a statement appeared in the papers that England was making proposals for peace, independent of her allies, and that she was offering Germany the Belgian Congo, Algeria and a large war indemnity, and this statement was actually backed by the Spanish ministry of the interior.

Ambassador Took Action

In this case, however, the British ambassador took action and the statement was denied by the ministry of the interior on the following day. This is by no means the only occasion on which false war news has been innocently circulated by the governmental departments.

German representatives and agents leave no opportunity neglected to show their obliging disposition, and to gain favor and sympathy with the readers of the Spanish newspapers. Take, for in-

man ambassador, published in all the newspapers, in which he gives to the readers his thanks for the manifestations of sympathy with the German people and army. He says that these correspondents have unanimously "expressed their sincere admiration for German culture and their earnest desire for the victory of German arms."

The ambassador goes on to tell the people that a great number of these spontaneous declarations of sympathy were received during the days when the enemies of Germany were publishing in every quarter tales about the supposed cruelties committed by the German troops. All the correspondents, he says, made a most energetic protest against these terrible accusations, and assured the ambassador that no Spaniard could possibly believe that any German soldier or official could possibly be capable of such criminal acts, discipline and chivalry being governing influences always.

Literal Translation

This is a literal translation of the German ambassador's manifesto, and it must be considered remarkable that the Spanish people should pour their messages of sympathy into the German embassy more than ever at the time when the German army was accused of the most frightful horrors, and that, without any special reason beyond perhaps mere instinct, they should declare their utter disbelief of the charges.

Again, when Germany issued her White Book of explanations of the causes of the war recently, she sent it to Spain already translated into Spanish, and thus it was widely read and gained the utmost publicity. It occupied nearly the whole front page of such important newspapers as El Imparcial and others. These things must have an important effect, and it may be slowly and surely cumulative. Probably nowhere in the world is the effect of the German system so material as in this country. At present the Allies do nothing, and what would be the state of Spanish knowledge and opinion if some of the leading newspapers had not sent their own representatives to Bordeaux is not easily imagined.

Tendency Is Indicated

Meanwhile on the point of Spain endeavoring to make the most of her neutrality and to gain advantage legitimately from the troubles of Europe, there are many matters, some great and some small, which indicate the general tendency. Another session of the Cortes is at the moment of writing about to open, and even if it is customary and platitudinous for ministers and members to talk optimistically in advance, there is a special note in their predictions this time which is not to be disregarded.

Party leaders declare that now as never before they wish for the success of the state before that of party. "Patriotism," says one, "must be the first thought of every Spaniard at this moment, and politics should be ignored." And every statesman of Spain is able to tell you that politics are the curse of the country, so bad and corrupt are they for the most part. The coming session, it is declared, will be "absolutely tranquil."

Next, in the matter of national and official alertness there is to be mentioned the declaration of a moratorium relating to the payment of fees for patents and trade marks. The royal decree has the effect of applying the moratorium for the duration of the war and is retrospective from July 28. All declarations of nullity and invalidity during that period, on whatever grounds they may be based, will be suspended.

Payments Will Be Made

When the war is over, a period will be declared during which all payments must be made, and cases of force majeure must be justified. Here is an encouragement to trade and progress. Again one is impressed by the fact that the railroad companies of the north and midlands have just declared an important reduction of their rates for the transportation of fruits. This is expected to have a good effect, and has been the subject of warm congratulation by such bodies as the Agricultural Federation.

Agriculture and horticulture are coming on in Spain. The other day there was held with some celebration in Seville the first meeting of the Association of Farmers of the provinces of Cadiz and Seville, the association having the usual objects of establishing uniformity of customs and prices and of working together so far as possible in the common interest.

One hears in Valladolid of a gathering of the townspeople listening with close attention to the representatives of a large company from Barcelona, who are seeking to establish a system of large and cheap shops in different centers, something after the style of the French magasins and the American stores, and signifying their approval. Here is a field for great improvement. One of the many things that they do not do better in Spain than anywhere is shopping. And so in these and other directions the awakening of Spain goes on during the



Place de la Constitucia in the Spanish city of Seville which contains many notable edifices

HOLLAND PROPOSES ADDITION OF £50,000,000 TO WAR FUND

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—A bill to supplement the war estimates for 1914 has been introduced in the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament with the object of raising another £50,000,000 to meet the military expenses arising out of the present extraordinary circumstances, making, with the amount already granted under this head, a total of £1,000,000,000.

In the explanatory memorandum, the minister of war stated that the sum required to meet the expenses of the army corps that had been placed on a war footing, during August, September and October, was in round figures £28,000,000, of which a not inconsiderable part was for special items, such as putting the fortifications into a state of defense, and so forth.

The payments directly involved by the army corps, which in ordinary times usually amounted to less than £1,500,000 per month, would during the time the mobilization lasted, amount to perhaps £7,000,000 to £8,000,000 a month. The commandeering of horses required an expenditure which might be estimated at £7,000,000, besides various subsidiary expenses connected therewith.

The amount of the indemnities to be

paid on behalf of the families of the militia and "landwehr" men would necessitate an expenditure of a little under £3,000,000 per month. The traveling expenses of those called up, etc., involved further considerable expenses, as did also the repletion of clothing and equipment stores, and other details.

Proceeding, therefore, on the assumption that the credit first sanctioned would be sufficient to cover the expenditure during the period from the beginning of mobilization to the end of September and that demobilization would not be possible this year, another extraordinary credit of £50,000,000 was requested.

As to how far it would be possible to pay therefrom the indemnities necessitated by the expropriation law, the military inundation law, and so on, could not then be stated, as their amount could not be estimated, owing partly to the fact that the operations giving rise thereto were still proceeding.

The memorandum concluded by pointing out that certain extraordinary receipts might be expected later as a partial set-off against some of these items, as, for instance, the resale of horses, assuming that Holland was not drawn into the war.

GERMANS IN RUSSIA SEEK NATURALIZATION

(Special to the Monitor)

PETROGRAD, Russia—As many as 7000 applications for naturalization as Russians have been received from Austrians and Germans detained in Russia by reason of the declaration of war; before the same are examined, the applicant is questioned as to why such application was not made before the war. Particular objections are raised on the part of the authorities as to the granting of such applications to Austrian or German financiers.

CLEARINGS THROUGH SYDNEY BANK TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The clearings through the Sydney banks for the week ending Aug. 22, 1914, amounted to £26,720,056, or to £102,347 more than in the corresponding week last year. During the first 35 weeks of the current year the aggregate Sydney clearings have amounted to £235,361,015, or to £24,357,003 more than last year to date, an increase of 11.6 per cent.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE EXHIBITION AWARDED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, England—The exhibition at Emmanuel College of £50 offered to a research student commencing residence in the present term has been awarded to L. Harrison, B.Sc., University of Sydney, for research in zoology. An additional exhibition of £50 has been awarded to A. J. Philpot, B.Sc., University of London, for research in

NEW LABORATORY OF EAST LONDON COLLEGE OPENED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The new session of the East London College was begun recently, the chemical laboratory, which was built lately and which was to have been opened by the King and Queen in July last, being used for the first time. A new hydraulics laboratory is also being added to the college and other improvements just made include lecture rooms for the new faculty of arts and a new library for girl students.

The cost of the chemical laboratories is £15,000 and this is being borne by the Drapers' Company who have done a great deal for the college from time to time. The laboratories are housed in a red brick building of three floors, the general elementary chemical laboratory occupying the whole of the top floor of the building.

SALVATION ARMY TO AID BELGIANS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A special relief mission to Belgium is being organized by the Salvation Army. General Booth, who had, prior to this announcement, sent officers to obtain authentic information, says that the condition of a large part of the population is deplorable and that already Belgian Salvationists are doing good work at a number of scattered posts. They are therefore to be immediately reinforced and to receive financial aid. General Booth considers it better to help these people in their own country rather than bring them to England where employment would be difficult to

KING IN MESSAGE TO INDIAN TROOPS PRAISES COURAGE

British Sovereign Bids Them to Go Forward and Add Fresh Luster to Achievements of Past

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—On the occasion of their landing in France, the King, Emperor, as already reported by cable, sent a message in Urdu, of which the following is a translation, to the Indian troops of the expeditionary force from India:

"Officers, non-commissioned officers and men, I look to all my Indian soldiers to uphold the izzat of the British Raj against an aggressive and relentless enemy. I know with what readiness my brave and loyal Indian soldiers are prepared to fulfill this sacred trust on the field of battle, shoulder to shoulder with their comrades from all parts of the empire. Rest assured that you will always be in my thoughts and prayers. I bid you go forward to add fresh luster to the glorious achievements and noble traditions of courage and chivalry of my Indian army, whose honor and fame are in your hands."

To the British troops who form part of the force the following message was addressed:

"Officers, non-commissioned officers and men, you have been recalled from service in India, together with your comrades from that country, to fight for the safety and honor of my empire. Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been devastated, and France has been invaded by the same powerful foe. I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers. Duty is your watchword, and I know your duty will be nobly done. I shall follow your every movement with deepest interest and mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress; indeed, your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts. I pray God to bless you and guard you and bring you back victorious."

TASMANIA PREPARES EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—Tasmania's contribution to the Commonwealth expeditionary force to be sent to the assistance of Great Britain had been fixed at 1000 men, with guns and equipment, but an additional 500 men have been asked for. To Aug. 22 there were 1700 names registered. A concentration camp has been formed at Brighton, some 20 miles north of Hobart.

COTTON GROWING IN SOUTH AFRICA URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—An expert is said to have expressed the opinion that cotton, compared with maize, was a more adaptable plant in the drier country in the northern Transvaal, and on the whole yielded a more profitable crop. It is estimated that from a good average crop there should be obtained from 800 pounds to 1000 pounds weight of seed cotton per acre, which would rep-

IRELAND DOING ITS SHARE SAYS JOHN REDMOND

Nationalist Leader Asserts There Is Larger Proportion of Irish in War Than of Either English, Scottish or Welsh

(Special to the Monitor)

WATERFORD, Ireland—Addressing a body of some 5000 volunteers at Waterford recently, John Redmond denied that he had made a bargain with the government to ship the Irish volunteers, whether they liked it or not, to fight against the Germans.

As intelligent men he asked them to remember that the United Kingdom was the only country in Europe where men were not forced to be soldiers, and that if Germany won this war the first inevitable result would be conscription in this country.

Another statement which he wanted to deal with was that Irish Nationalists were faking this war, and that the appropriate emblem for Ireland would be the white feather. That was a gross misrepresentation of the fact. At this moment, in the firing line, Ireland had a larger proportion of her sons than either England, Scotland, or Wales had.

In addition to that, it should not be forgotten, Mr. Redmond insisted, that from the ranks of the volunteers, thousands of Reservists had been called to the colors and had gone willingly. With reference to the question of new recruits what he would say to their critics was that, owing to the emigration of the young men of Ireland, the number in Ireland of the requisite age available for this work was less in proportion to the numbers in England, Scotland and Wales.

Further than that, Ireland was an agricultural country, and there was no dearth of agricultural employment; therefore Ireland had not the reserves which were to be found in great English cities and which supplied certain classes of recruits. For his part he felt convinced that if what had been done for Wales and for Ulster were done for the rest of Ireland, if an Irish brigade were formed composed entirely of Irishmen and offered entirely by Irishmen, the reputation of Irishmen for gallantry and military glory would not be tarnished.

Replying to an address from the city corporation, Mr. Redmond made a vigorous appeal for unity. Home rule, he said, had been carried, and all that remained was matter for adjustment and arrangement. But at a crisis like this party conflict should not be prolonged nor party triumph celebrated. He wanted the interval brought about by such a serious event as the war to be utilized by Irishmen of all creeds and parties to assuage their past differences, to appease their past antagonisms, so that when the war was over they would shake hands and smooth out difficulties and disagreements.

He also hoped that the men who fought against home rule might now, as loyal citizens, recognize that it was part of the constitution, and join in the earnest desire and endeavor to remove the difficulties that still stood in their path. He and his friends, the Irish Nationalist leader added, would safeguard in every way they could their conscientious objections and political differences, so that they might inaugurate home rule in an undivided and united Ireland.

AUSTRALIA GETS MANY INQUIRIES

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—As samples of the communications which are frequently received from abroad by the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, indicating the interest taken in Australian affairs, two recent instances may be mentioned. In the first dated from Schofield, Hawaiian islands, the writer asked for information about Australia and the prospects for settlers.

The other was from a resident of San Diego, California, who stated that a party of eight were contemplating migration to Australia, and asked for literature regarding business, farming and labor conditions.

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QUEEN ALEXANDRA SEES TOY MAKERS AND GIVES ORDER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Queen Alexandra accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, paid a surprise visit to the Women's Emergency Corps recently to see the toy-makers at work. She was conducted through some of the work-rooms where the girls were busy with their treadle-machines, fret-saws, and painting.

Her Majesty was delighted with the toys and gave a large order. She was very satisfied with the conditions under which the girls are working at Old Bedford College, and was gratified to know that women were taking the opportunity of developing the toy trade.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY IS SAID TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN ATTITUDE OF WATCHFULNESS

Position of Country Called Extremely Delicate One With Its Growing Misgivings With Regard to Activity of Russia on the Other Side of the Gulf of Bothnia

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The position of Sweden in regard to the present struggle is one of particular interest. In those early days of last August, when the few nations in Europe not involved in war were hastening to define their attitude, Sweden proclaimed her absolute neutrality. In doing so she was putting into effect a policy which she had for some time decided upon.

The maintenance of her neutrality and the necessity for being able to secure it was one of the main reasons put forward some six months ago when the advocates of national defense finally secured the hearing of the King and country, and Sweden definitely joined in Europe's race to arm.

Feeling Grew Apace

As a writer pointed out at that time, feeling in the country undoubtedly grew apace that if Sweden was to remain neutral in the event of a European war she would have to be fully prepared to enforce respect for her intentions, that the only chance which a small country surrounded by powerful neighbors had of preventing aggression was by showing that any such attempt would be met by a resistance determined enough to make the aggressor set himself very seriously to count the cost before embarking on his enterprise.

That was only six months ago, and Sweden has had little time to put this policy into effect. Still no effort has been spared, and it cannot be doubted, in spite of much writing in the press that is far from neutral in tone, that the people and government are united in a desire to keep their country out of the present struggle.

The position of Sweden, nevertheless, is a peculiarly delicate one. For many years past she has regarded with growing indignation the significant activity of Russia at the other side of the Gulf of Bothnia.

The Swede has always found it hard to forget that Finland was once a part of Sweden. Still, in view of the fact that the grand duchy had a constitution of its own, enjoyed a position of some independence, and was allowed freedom to develop its many activities, he had become reconciled to matters as they were.

Sweden Became Uneasy

When, however, some 25 years ago the government at Petrograd definitely entered on that policy of Russification which today has resulted in reducing Finland to the position of a Russian province, Sweden became uneasy. If the manifesto of 1899 asserting Russia's right to legislate for the grand duchy without the consent of the Finnish Diet, filled her with apprehension, the imperial edicts of 1900 and 1901 ordaining Russian as the official language of the country finally convinced her that Russia's intentions extended beyond the purview of the Finnish sherry.

Everything that has happened since has only tended to increase Sweden's uneasiness. The hurried construction by the Russian authorities during the past few years of strategic railways across the grand duchy to the sea, the fortification of the whole coast of the Gulf of Finland, the rushing forward of the construction of the naval base at Hangö, and, most recently of all, the imposition on Finland of the notorious equalization laws which definitely secured the Russification of the whole country, all these things have intensified Sweden's suspicion into a complete conviction that Russia meant ultimate aggression on her territory.

In Sweden, of course, this idea has found most strenuous advocates, and Sven Hedin's "Word of Warning" which was circulated broadcast throughout the country two years ago, definitely expounded the "Russian menace" and urged the necessity of Sweden preparing to resist it.

More Liberal Policy

Russia's sudden change to a more liberal policy within a few days of the outbreak of war, gave rise in many quarters to the hope that one of the results of the war would be the advent of a more enlightened state of things throughout the great empire. Recent statements, however, emanating from Paris regarding the failure of Russia to live up to her liberal promises cannot be ignored, although it is possible to magnify unduly their significance.

Not only, so it is stated, has the Russian government refused to release any of its political prisoners, but it has, also, since the beginning of the war, arrested several prominent Socialists, and suppressed the only Socialist paper left in Russia.

This statement from Paris finds support in the view of the Swede, from many quarters, but notably in the admitted arrest of Bortzoff, the well known Russian Liberal, who went to Petrograd with the intention of volunteering for service in the Russian army. He was arrested, however, and imprisoned, and, as M. Herve says in a recent issue of the *Guerre Sociale*, even the Novoye Vremya finds the arrest of Bortzoff embarrassing that it has explained that it is "purely formal" and that the question will be decided by a cabinet council.

ter is one of the greatest importance, for it can hardly be doubted that the northern state would welcome as her greatest security against attack from the east, the advent of a broad liberal regime in Russia. The evidences of the advent of such a regime in the early days of last August cannot but have filled the authorities at Stockholm with lively satisfaction, and in spite of apparent non-fulfillment, the most reasoned opinion in Sweden cannot, by any means, have given up hope in this direction.

The simple fact is recognized that it is early days yet to form any judgment as to the bona fides of Russian professions, that settled and vested political traditions are not reversed in a few short weeks and that Russia must, above all things, be given time.

Still the point to be remembered is that the domestic policy of Russia in the immediate future must have a very considerable bearing upon Sweden's attitude.

Even a cursory study of the external policy of Stockholm during the past three years reveals quite clearly the fact that side by side with the growing apprehension of Russian aggression has grown up a desire amongst a certain section of political thought to bring about an alliance with Germany.

Not a few have boldly advocated a quadruple alliance of all the northern states. The idea, more than hinted at in Stockholm, in Christiania and Copenhagen, was indeed given definite expression in Berlin when Professor Falbeek openly advocated such a scheme in the pages of the *Berliner Reichsbote*.

Country Definitely Neutral

Sweden, however, is definitely neutral. There is no mistaking the attitude of the responsible press, which is made all the more striking by the frankly pro-German campaign carried on in less responsible journals. The Stockholm *Aftonblad* in carefully measured terms points out that whilst it is quite in the nature of things, from their community and culture, that the Swedes should have the strongest good feeling toward the Germans, nevertheless that this historical and cultural community "does not result with us, except with a small minority, in any wish or inclination to extend it to a political community of action."

Dr. Sven Hedin, it is true, pays a visit to the German front, but the Stockholm press hastens to explain that the visit is purely of a private character, and even Dr. Hedin, according to the Stockholm *Dagen*, has declared that "it is the duty of Sweden in the present war to remain neutral."

So Sweden remains neutral. Her attitude is, indeed must be, much the same as that of other neutrals—namely, "watching and waiting." That all the watching should be toward the east and all the waiting for news from the south is, perhaps, only natural. Even if Russia were rapidly putting her house in order and obviously abandoning all thought of a "forward movement" west, it would be hard for the Swede to "swing his heart round," and throw off in a few short weeks the suspicions of a quarter of a century.

As a well-known Russian refugee said to a representative of the Monitor recently, it is always, however, "permissible to hope." Sweden, no doubt, is hoping, but she is also taking no risks.

BRITISH OFFICER POINTS AT THE UNITY OF NATION

(Special to the Monitor)

BOSTON SPA, England—Addressing a meeting of his constituents at Boston Spa recently on the subject of recruiting, Maj. Lane Fox, M. P., said Great Britain was a united nation because they were determined that for the moment all private interests should be superseded.

The one interest paramount in the thoughts of every man, woman and child, he might also say, was that their country was to be protected and defended and that they should come out on top in the war which had been thrust upon them. His own squadron of the Yorkshire Hussars, Major Fox continued, was absolutely filled up and if all the recruits joining the army were anything like as willing, capable, and zealous as his men, he could only say they would be a formidable force when they went abroad to serve their country.

E. H. Foster, the prospective Liberal candidate for the division, who also spoke, said they were in for a long struggle, and they must not even contemplate the possibility of failure. They would, however, have to contemplate it, or at all events such a success as would be tantamount to failure if they did not secure a force of something like 1,000,000 men to put in the field early next spring.

An encouraging feature, he insisted, had been the wonderful courage and endurance of all the British troops in the short time in which they had been engaged, and another encouraging feature had been the marvelous support they had had from the colonies and from India.

CULTIVATION OF FRUIT TREES IS TOPIC OF REPORT

British Board of Agriculture Department Gives Information Regarding Problems Which Have Faced the Growers

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The annual report of the horticultural branch of the board of agriculture and fisheries is full of interest to fruit growers, especially the first few pages which embody the result of Mr. Berry's investigations into one of the chief problems which presents itself to the grower of fruit. As a rule, it is pointed out, English fruit growers are well versed in the technical and practical rules of their craft.

The preparation and tillage of the soil, the selection of suitable varieties of fruit trees and bushes and the gathering and marketing of their crops, are in many cases performed with a high degree of intelligence and skill. Except in Kent, however, the fruit growing areas are comparatively small, and are not always situated in easily accessible districts, so that it often happens that those who have full knowledge and long experience of the methods of their own districts have little or no knowledge of those adopted in other parts of the kingdom.

Rules of Culture Alike

The ordinary rules of culture are alike nearly everywhere, and where they vary the difference is due to the altered condition of soil and situation or to the nature of the local demand. Occasionally, however, it happens that a valuable piece of information acquired in one part of England is unknown elsewhere, and the knowledge which might be spread over the whole country to the advantage of all is confined to a single district, and more often it happens that knowledge which is widespread among experienced growers is not available to those who live in the more isolated districts.

It is in the direction of the accumulation and dissemination of such information that the cultural inspector of the board can be usefully employed, although the collection of information of this character is a long and difficult task. Much material is, however, being collected; but the inquiry is by no means complete.

One of the first inquiries addressed to a new section of the horticultural branch which devoted itself to questions bearing on the cultivation of fruit trees and bushes was one in respect of a cherry orchard in Kent which for many years, indeed apparently since it was planted 30 years ago, had failed to bear a crop of any value. At the same time the trees were obviously strong and healthy and had borne abundance of blossom. The present owner had applied for advice in many directions without satisfaction and as the orchard was 18 acres in extent and had been planted for so many years the loss was considerable.

Advice Is Sought

Application was made to the board for advice and the inspector who visited the orchard at once detected the true cause of failure. The variety of cherry tree planted in this orchard to the exclusion of all others is known as Amber Heart or Amber Bigarreau and as this variety is self-sterile, the blossom had never been fertilized. This was confirmed by the fact that in certain places a tree had been cut out and a cherry of the variety known as Frogmore Bigarreau planted, and in the immediate vicinity of these trees the Amber Heart bore a small crop, the fruit setting in many instances only on the side facing the Frogmore Bigarreau.

Further inquiries were made throughout the country, and it became apparent that similar mistakes had been made in a large number of cases, many growers suffering severe losses in consequence. In most cases growers were quite unaware of their error, and even when they were aware of it they seldom had the requisite knowledge to rectify it. The report points out that it is as a rule simpler to regraft the trees with some well-known standard variety which is itself self-fertile than to reintroduce among the barren trees a suitable tree as pollinator. The Kent inquiry induced the board to undertake a more systematic investigation of the whole subject.

Subject Not New One

This subject, the report points out, is not a new one, and if it has not been thoroughly worked out it has not been for want of able investigators in many parts of the world, including America. The insufficiency of the results appears to be due rather to the difficulty of the conditions under which the work is carried on, and perhaps to the restricted scope of the inquiry. The line of inquiry has, in most cases, been directed to finding which varieties are self-sterile and which self-fertile.

There are, however, a great number of varieties which have not been dealt with, and in several cases varieties quoted as good pollinators do not give good commercial results and are therefore unpopular with growers. The latter are apt to abandon the attempt to find a suitable mixture for certain varieties, and even where it has been found the problem is not finally solved, since the pollinator may be less desirable for many reasons than the tree with which it is planted.

The well-known apple called Cox's Orange Pippin, which is self-sterile, is



(Copyright by Sport and General)

Women employed by British and American Y. W. C. A. in Paris making soldiers' garments

successfully fertilized by Worcester Pearmain, but the fruit of the former variety, sells, bulk for bulk, at double the price of the latter. Assuming both trees bear equally well, every tree of Worcester Pearmain in a mixed orchard not required for pollination, is a loss to the grower, and it is of the utmost importance to find out what is the best proportion of each variety to plant. It is such problems as the above that are being thoroughly investigated by the board.

FRENCH BARRISTERS OFFER FREE ADVICE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The president of the order of French barristers has placed himself and his colleagues at the disposal of the municipality of Paris for any information which may be required as to questions raised by the extraordinary decrees issued in consequence of the war, the moratorium, the payment of rents and other matters. Representatives of the order may be consulted by the public free of charge every day from 12:00 to 4:00 o'clock at the secretary's office in the Palais de Justice.

TRINIDAD'S LOYALTY TOLD IN RESOLUTION

(Special to the Monitor)

TRINIDAD, West Indies—A resolution of the Legislative Council of Trinidad expressing loyal devotion to the King states that "in this, perhaps the greatest ordeal which the empire has ever had to face, our material support may in itself be of little account, but of our determination to do and suffer all that may be required of us we most dutifully assure your majesty."

BRITISH NAVY LEAGUE HOPES TO ENHANCE INTEREST IN FLEET

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—In a letter to the press the general secretary of the Navy League gave the following modified program recommended by the league in connection with the celebration of Trafalgar Day, Oct. 21:

The aim of the league on this occasion was to concentrate public thought upon "the incalculable blessings which have been conferred upon this nation and upon the British empire as a whole through our supremacy at sea; to stimulate interest in the minds of the masses of the people in the welfare of officers and men of the fleet, and to encourage solid and abiding confidence in the capacity of our sea power to secure the continuance of our liberties."

The following recommendations were therefore submitted for consideration:

1. That the town halls and other public buildings should hoist their flags as a tribute of respect to the memory of Nelson and his comrades, and as a declaration of the faith of the people in the abiding efficacy of our sea power.

2. That side by side with the national emblem there should also be placed the flags of the nations who are our comrades in arms in the present terrible conflict.

3. That every newspaper in the country should, on Trafalgar Day, devote a special article to the memory of Nelson and to the great object lesson of his life.

4. That the headmasters of all the schools in the country, public, secondary and primary, should, during the course of Trafalgar Day, give a brief lecture to the children on the Nelson story and the meaning of the British navy to our national life and imperial influence.

5. That wherever possible the children in schools should be encouraged to write essays upon the influence exercised throughout the world by British command of the sea.

6. That every city, town, and village should organize a vigilance committee whose special object would be to look after the interests of the wives, families and dependents of the men who man our ships, and who would make it their special duty to make the lot of these people as comfortable as possible.

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BRICKMAKING IN NORTH OF IRELAND IS NOT VERY ACTIVE

Manufacturers Urged to Prepare for Rush of Business Said to Be Sure to Come as War Result

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The brickmaking trade in the north of Ireland has for the past three years been in a very stagnant condition, chiefly owing to the political situation in Ulster. There is a big demand for small houses in Belfast, but the fear that the new Irish Parliament may tax property has prevented and is preventing the builders from erecting these unless they are sure of an immediate sale of the property.

Plans have been passed for a fair proportion of large contracts such as building warehouses and additions thereto, and when times are normal these will be proceeded with at once. The Belfast city council are building 250 workmen's houses, this being the only big contract in the city at the moment of writing, while in the immediate vicinity of Belfast some 300 laborers' cottages are being erected by the government.

Had Irish political affairs been amicably settled, the building trade would have received a great impetus, but the declaration of war made satisfactory conditions appear still further away. The trade is practically a local one and depends entirely on those who build property as an investment, therefore until such time as peace is declared, the brick manufacturers in the north of Ireland must rest content with a comparatively slack period and prepare for the rush of business which will come, although circumstances may somewhat delay it.

SCOTTISH MINING INDUSTRY IMPROVES

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Large quantities of coal have, in the past, been exported to Germany from Fife for industrial purposes, so that on the outbreak of war this naturally necessitated the coal owners finding other markets. Although this business has not yet assumed its normal output the economic situation is improving.

Holstein Cows' Milk Is Light Colored

A good reason exists for the light color of Holstein Cows' Milk. It is found in the fine emulsification of the fat globules which are well distributed throughout the mass of the milk. The fineness of these globules prevents them from rising quickly and showing as cream. But it is largely due to this fineness of the fat globules that Holstein Cows' Milk is easy to assimilate. Mothers' milk is characterized in this way and Holstein Cows' Milk is the closest substitute for it.

These properties which make Holstein Cows' Milk an almost perfect substitute for mothers' milk recommend it for general household consumption. The food value of Holstein Cows' Milk is particularly high. A glass of it between meals is satisfying and refreshing. With bread or crackers it makes a wholesome lunch. It is good to form the custom of drinking Holstein Cows' Milk for its food value.

Will you not investigate the value of these black-and-white cows? The booklet, "The Story of Holstein Milk," will interest you for many reasons.

TO MILK DEALERS: As we set forth the facts about Holstein Cows' Milk, the people are going to want it, and as they use it and see the advantages to be gained by using it, more people will want Holstein Milk, and they will have it. If you don't supply them, some one else will. There is wonderful merit in Holstein Cows' Milk.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
200 American Building, Brattleboro, Vermont

Raisin Bread
made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour, ground from the rich, glutinous wheat. Delicious flavor. "Almost a meal in itself." Price recipe mailed free.

Franklin Mills Co., 151 State St., Boston

MAKE IT A CARD CHRISTMAS THIS YEAR
HILL SMITH & CO. Thousands of designs all made by

BRITISH SAILORS' RELEASE DEFENDED BY DUTCH JOURNAL

Holland Government Is Declared to Be Justified in Action Regarding Crews of Cruisers

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—Commenting on the release by the Dutch government of the British sailors, the Dutch journal *Algemeen Handelsblad* writes as follows: "Although our government has fully explained and justified the unconditional liberation of the sailors from the three British cruisers, the German press persists in declaring that the Dutch view of the matter cannot be accepted unconditionally."

"If, however, the question is thoroughly examined, it will be proved that the Dutch government has taken the only possible course in the circumstances and that it has acted entirely in accordance with the treaties. True, the treaty on the rights and duties of neutrals stipulates that troops crossing the frontier of a neutral state must be detained by that state during the continuation of the war, or may at most, be liberated on parole. "This stipulation, however, does not hold good in the corresponding treaty on naval warfare. Should a neutral warship bring such troops into a neutral port, the treaty states the neutral country is bound to intern them and thus prevent them from taking further part in the war. But nothing is said about a neutral merchant vessel. There is thus an omission in the terms of the treaty, nevertheless the fact remains that there being no regulation especially applicable to the case in hand, the only policy for the Dutch government to follow was one of 'hands off,' allowing the British sailors to return unconditionally to their country."

QUEENSLAND TO OPEN NEW LANDS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Queensland—An area of 1787 square miles of the Palparara surrendered holding in the Gregory North district will be opened for pastoral lease. Areas of the Marion downs, Herbert downs and Ameru surrendered holdings, Gregory North district, comprising 1181, 1607 and 635 square miles respectively, will also be opened for pastoral lease.

"Cleaning comprises 80 per cent of all housework!"

THE TUEC REDUCES THIS WORK 50 PER CENT!

The large, generous, but lightweight Tuec tools: the silent Tuec in the collar, with its steel-pipe reaching to the top floor, offers a perfect means of keeping the house immaculately clean.

TUEC STATIONARY CLEANER

Requires no mechanical knowledge; has nothing to adjust, needs oil at two points but twice each year, will save permanently your cleaning problems. Three of every five stationary cleaners sold are Tuec systems especially designed for all classes of buildings.

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THE HOLMES COMPANY sells reliable Jewelry and Silverware direct to you by mail. We issue a Catalog of Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Gold and Silver Jewelry, Silver and Plated Tableware. Toilet and Leather Goods and Novelties. These alone there are several hundred designs. The Holmes Catalog is a splendid guide for Jewelry shoppers.

Our Catalog pictures thousands of splendid articles suitable for Christmas, Wedding and Birthday presents. It solves the gift problem for adult and youth. We give you high quality, low prices and sure service. We will please you or return your money. You don't have to buy. Just write your name and address on the coupon or on a post card, and mail it—that's all. A. V. Holmes, Pres. THE HOLMES CO., Providence, R. I.



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Hearth Case is 6 in. wide

Embroidery Set Our Splendid Catalog is a Big Book of Big values. To introduce our goods we offer you this beautiful Sewing Set, that every woman needs, for only \$1.00. An ideal set to own yourself, or for a birthday or holiday gift.

Catalog Price 11168 Stiletto 8 1/2 inches long, adjustable \$2.50 11006 Black Embroidery Set—\$2.50 11177 Turtle Embroidery Set—\$2.50 11098 Embroidery Set, silk tassels—\$2.50 11087 Sterling Silver Thimble—any size—\$2.50 11301 Embroidery Set, 8 inch—\$2.50 11087 Sterling Silver Thimble—any size—\$2.50 11087 Sterling Silver Thimble—any size—\$2.50

Pin a dollar bill to the coupon below; write your name and address plainly, and send to The Holmes Co. You'll be pleased, and your money will come back quick. We will also send our Big Catalog—free.

THE HOLMES CATALOG will save me time, money and annoyance. It tells the easiest, safest and best way to do my jewelry shopping. THE HOLMES CO. give the honest, friendly service; they are prompt; their prices are low; they are reliable.

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I want that Big Holmes Catalog by return mail FREE.
I enclose \$..... Send me.....
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CAMPAIGN IS NEARING END WITH PARTIES IN BIG RALLIES

Democrats Throng to Hear Governor Walsh at Noon Gathering—Other Parties Have Their Meetings Tonight

Democrats thronged Faneuil hall this noon to hear Governor Walsh and the other candidates on the Democratic state ticket at the final big rally of the Democratic campaign.

The Governor is to tour the Boston wards Monday night on the eve of the election, but today's rally was regarded as the feature of the closing days of the Democratic campaign, and the big gathering welcomed their candidates in a fashion fitting the occasion.

Atty-Gen. Thomas J. Boynton said: "In the construction and interpretation of statutes due regard and respect of course must be had of the meaning and letter of the constitution of the commonwealth and of the nation; but the consideration of the millions of men, women and children should always be a guiding influence and determining factor, not only in cases of doubt, but in all cases where technicalities alone weigh in the balance."

"Proper benefits and indeed vital necessities of the people can oftentimes easily be determined, either for or against, according to the angle from which the man approaches the work of interpretation or construction."

Replies to Mr. McCall

"Mr. McCall, having found nothing on which to attack Governor Walsh is now turning his attention to me and is criticizing my Salem opinion. He lauds what he calls the old-fashioned idea that the attorney-general should be the law officer of the government and not its general welfare department—in other words, that technicalities are more important than humane considerations. He is living in the past. Doesn't he realize that human welfare is vitally concerned in the administration of the law?"

"As law officer of the commonwealth I have striven to keep the public good always in mind; and for that my opponents criticize me. But I believe that the judges, the lawyers and the people will approve."

Stedman B. Hoar, president of the Harvard Democratic Club, said:

"The Harvard Democratic Club is doing all that it can to elect the entire Democratic ticket. Nearly 50 of our members are on the stump."

"We are particularly interested for local reasons in the reelection of Congressman Dietrich; and because so many of our members come from the law school and recognize in Thomas J. Boynton, one of the best attorney-generals that Massachusetts has ever known, we are making a special appeal for his reelection as well."

Other Rallies Tonight

Both the other political parties are to have their big wind-up rallies tonight, the Republicans at Tremont Temple and the Progressives at Faneuil hall.

The Republican rally is to be held under the direction of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and is to be featured by the presence among the speakers of four Republican former Governors of the Commonwealth, John D. Long, John Q. A. Brackett, John L. Bates and Curtis Guild. Samuel W. McCall, Republican candidate for Governor, and Grafton D. Cushing, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, are also due to speak. Courtney Crocker of Boston, president of the club, is to preside.

At Faneuil hall, the Progressives plan to have all six candidates of their state ticket, several of the congressional candidates and Charles S. Bird and other candidates of last year's ticket speak.

All six of the candidates for Governor are expected to speak tonight at the annual Governors' night rally at the Park Street Club. The rally is open to members and their male friends. Governor Walsh is to be the first speaker, according to the program.

It has been estimated in political circles that there will be several hundred rallies held and much red fire burned this evening. The automobile is being put to greater use this year by campaigners than ever before and a noticeable feature of the rallies tonight is the number that are to be held on automobile tours, the campaigners hastening from one rally to another to relieve the earlier speakers.

Lesser Rivals Active

There is much active work being done in the senatorial and representative districts which is not brought to the attention of the public. Street corner rallies and meetings in small halls predominate in these campaigns. Several hundred of these will be held tonight. The Republicans are making a strong effort to win a majority in both branches of the Legislature and the leaders at headquarters are in constant communication with the campaigners in the senatorial districts. Speakers and funds are being supplied to help Republican legislative candidates who are hard pressed by their opponents.

Governor Walsh finished a long day's schedule last night after speaking at evening rallies in Lawrence, Cambridge and Somerville. At these rallies he made his first reply to Mr. McCall's criticisms of the reorganization of the board of directors of the port of Boston. Saying that he acted with information of the facts, the Governor asked Mr. McCall to give the voters of the state the information and the sources of information that led to the criticism.

Explains Appointments

Referring to his appointments, Gov-

made over 200 appointments. This campaign is virtually closed without there having been raised by any candidate of any party the question of fitness or integrity of any man I have named to public office.

"I have set up in this commonwealth for the first time the principle of recognition of the rights of a minority to be represented upon public boards. On the commission on economy and efficiency I named a Democrat, a Progressive and a Republican as the three members."

"The Republican candidate for Governor took occasion in some of his speeches to criticize the appointment of members of the Legislature to three of the commissions reorganized this year. The only appointments made of members of the Legislature were of Republicans—Thomas W. White of Newton, Lombard Williams of Brookline and Charles E. Ward of Buckland."

"Will Mr. McCall tell the voters of the state which of these men, members of his own political party, lacks the experience and training for the positions to which they were appointed?"

Atty-Gen. Thomas J. Boynton, Democratic candidate for reelection, has penned a public reply to criticisms of his ruling in the Salem relief case and to statements that his Republican predecessors were primarily responsible for ending the long pending Haverhill Gas Light Company case. Pointing out that the continuance of the Haverhill case had been under Republican attorney-generals, Mr. Boynton declared that when it became evident that under his administration the "commonwealth meant business and that there was to be no tam-

Richard Olney, 2d, of Dedham, the Democratic candidate in the fourteenth district, says that in his campaigning he is giving considerable attention to the Smith-Lever law which provides for an appropriation from the national government of \$480,000, the first year to be divided equally between the 48 states of the Union in the interest of agriculture, particularly that in small farming communities.

Relative to its effect on Massachusetts, Mr. Olney says: "This law applies of course very pertinently to Massachusetts with its quota of \$10,000 a year on condition that our commonwealth provides an equal sum. The state board of agriculture, you see, is to act in conjunction with the national government in bringing assistance to the very door of the housewife and the farmer. This amount from the government is to be increased year by year for a period of 10 years, at the end of which time Massachusetts will receive \$100,000 a year, and, with an equal appropriation from the state the sum of \$200,000 will be placed at the disposal of all people engaged in agricultural and allied pursuits."

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Mr. McCall at Fall River

Social welfare as a part of the Republican program was urged by Mr. McCall in his speech at Fall River last night. He recommended the state make a study of housing problems with a view to further legislation to better housing conditions.

There was a big audience at the Republican rally in Melrose last night when Grafton D. Cushing, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, answered questions put to leading Republican candidates by Governor Walsh.

Former Governor John L. Bates, another speaker at the Melrose rally, received an ovation. He was frequently interrupted with applause when he spoke encouragingly of the likelihood of Republican success this fall.

Copley Square Rally

At the Copley-Plaza hotel last night there was a well-attended Republican rally, nearly 200 crowding the large parlor. Malcolm E. Nichols, chairman of the ward 10 Republican committee, was chairman and Grafton D. Cushing, Henry C. Atwill, Representative Channing H. Cox and George Holden Tinkham, candidate for Congress, were among the speakers.

Chairman Edward A. Thurston of the Republican state committee continues to claim that the return of thousands of Progressives to the Republican ranks is to insure a victory for the Republican state ticket. He has issued a second statement to this effect.

Mr. Bird in Newton

Charles S. Bird said at a Progressive rally in Newton last night that Mayor Curley's municipal market was impractical and would be discontinued eventually. He held that the jobber and wholesaler might be dispensed with but that the retailer is needed in the commercial world.

A complete reorganization of the state's method of doing its business was urged by Mr. Bird.

"Until we decide to end the commission system of government in Massachusetts, as I have urged for two years, and substitute therefore larger powers for the Governor, with authority to appoint heads of departments as the President does in the national government, we shall have the same ineffective, inefficient and expensive government that we have had for the last 50 years," he said.

Mr. Walker Has Rally

In a tour of southern Worcester county, which concluded with a rally at Whitinsville last night, Joseph Walker outlined the policy of the Progressive party regarding business and again called upon Governor Walsh and Mr. McCall, his Democratic and Republican opponents, to declare where they stand on national prohibition, woman suffrage, the railroad situation and state appropriations for sectarian purposes.

conducted with regard to the welfare of others, Mr. Walker said:

"By economical methods, by ample financial resources, by doing business on a large scale, big business lowers the cost of production and so lowers the cost of living; it can compete in the markets of the world with big business of other countries. The Democrats would break up big business. The Progressives would encourage it in the interest of consumers and of wage workers."

Oppose Monopoly

"But the Progressives would set over big business a powerful government board, the function of which would be to prevent the employment of unfair and coercive methods to crush out little business. The Progressives are as much interested in the protection of little business as of big business."

"The Progressive would pass prosperity around. They would protect and stimulate business to the end that men and women may have work and wages and then they would safeguard workers, by laws designed to protect their rights and interests."

Speaking at two rallies in South Hadley Friday night, Prof. Alfred H. Evans, Prohibition candidate for Governor, placed the single tax before the people as an issue of the Prohibition party. In his speeches he attacked the railway systems of Massachusetts and reiterated the party's stand on equal suffrage.

Sectarian Appropriations

B. O. Flower, who is remembered by many old readers of the Arena and the Twentieth Century Magazine, in a statement today on the proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit sectarian appropriations, says:

"For more than 25 years I have fought everything that would make for religious persecution or religious favoritism, in state, in business, and in social life, and all attempts to interfere in the slightest degree with the sound, just and, to me, vitally important plan of the fathers of this great nation forever to separate church and state."

"I believe that nothing could lead to so bitter, dangerous and subversive a conflict in our public life as attempts on the part of the government to show favoritism to any creed or sect. For this reason, the proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit the state from making any sectarian appropriations is, I believe, to the highest interests alike of the commonwealth and the citizen; and since two prominent candidates on the Republican ticket were opposed before the primaries because of their support of this amendment, and after being chosen by an overwhelming majority have been openly and covertly assailed on account of their brave, broad, sound and statesmanlike effort in seeking to gain for the people the right to pass on this measure, I urge every voter who is opposed to bringing creeds and religion into politics, to vote for Messrs. Cushing and Cook."

"I have no interest in these gentlemen, directly or indirectly, further than the fact that the opposition developed on account of the stand which they took makes them in a real way representative of one of the dearest and most important ideals of a free state. Surely on this occasion all persons, of whatever party, who believe in absolute separation between church and state, and who oppose sectarian appropriations in government, should rally to the support of these men."

"If the voters through the state generally realized the significance of the opposition to their candidacy, I believe they would be elected by a record vote, because there can be little doubt but what the vast majority of our voters believe in maintaining the splendid plan of the master builders of the free state, not only to guard the absolute freedom of every citizen in religious matters, but as vigilantly to protect the state from sectarian favoritism or any attempt to obtain from the government appropriations for any of the various creeds or sects that have so happily flourished under the just, equitable and wise ideal of statesmen who believed in freedom of thought, freedom of religion, and freedom of press."

Leading rallies scheduled for tonight follow:

Republican

Boston (Tremont Temple)—John D. Long, John Q. A. Brackett, John L. Bates, Curtis Guild, Samuel W. McCall, Grafton D. Cushing.

Milford—John W. Weeks, Congressman Winslow, E. C. Plummer of Bath, Me.

Brookton—Frank L. Brier, Somerville—Samuel W. McCall, Congressman Roberts, Walter S. Glidden, Herbert P. Wasgatt.

Democratic

Evening tour of Boston by state ticket candidates, with rallies at Dudley street opera house, Minton hall, Dorchester high school, Hyde Park, Bowdoin street, corner Geneva avenue, Rice school, Washington school (Alston), Pemberton square.

Tours of each congressional district by Democratic candidates, assisted by speakers assigned by state committee.

Progressive

Boston (Faneuil hall), Joseph Walker, James P. Magenis, Russell A. Wood, Charles Sumner Bird, Henry Clay Peters, Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast.

Park Street Church Club—Joseph Walker.

JAPAN IS DISCUSSED

Discussion of the international relations of Japan was held at the luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, today. Speakers were Charles M. Cady, for 16 years an English teacher

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WINTER STREET TEMPLE PLACE TREMONT STREET

NOT LESS THAN EXTRAORDINARY—
CURTAINS AND CHANTILLY PORTIERES
Opportunities Buyers Will Snap Up Eagerly on Monday

—In the first place, all are this season's importations. Secondly, they are of the Shepard standard of quality. Some are French goods, and probably cannot be imported for some time to come on account of the war. After reading the items below, draw your own conclusions. Sale begins Monday morning at 8.30 A. M.

SCRIM AND MARQUETTE CURTAINS

—Our collection is one of the largest in this city. They are beautifully made—many of mercerized materials. The laces of many of them are imported and are of linen. This event could not have happened, had we not made our selections before the troubles in Europe. As a result of plans laid months ago, we offer—

\$1.35 Curtains, pr....	95¢	\$2.50 Curtains, pr....	\$1.85	\$4.50 Curtains, pr....	\$2.85
\$2.00 Curtains, pr....	\$1.45	\$3.50 Curtains, pr....	\$2.45	\$5.50 Curtains, pr....	\$3.95

400 PAIRS OF IRISH POINT CURTAINS

—in a choice collection of designs. All are on excellent nets and well made. These prices will sell them—

\$5.00 Curtains, pr....	\$3.95	\$7.50 Curtains, pr....	\$4.95	\$9.00 Curtains, pr....	\$5.45
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IMPORTED (FRENCH) LACET ARABIAN CURTAINS

—About 200 pairs—All this season's patterns—Mounted on heavy cable nets, with guimp back edges.

\$5.00 Curtains, pr....	\$3.95	\$7.00 Curtains, pr....	\$4.95	\$8.50 Curtains, pr....	\$5.95
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BOUGHT FOR THE ANNIVERSARY SALE—

—ARRIVED—AFTER SALE OCTOBER 10TH ON S.S. ST. PAUL

\$2.00 CHANTILLY VELVETS, \$1.39 YD.

—French goods. These arrived after considerable delay, but when the next Chantilly Velvets are to come from France—who can say? Nevertheless, we are to sell them at the intended Anniversary Sale price. They are 50 inches wide—excellent quality in green, red, brown, blue and old rose.

\$18.50 CHANTILLY PORTIERES \$13.95 PR.

—28 pairs of Chantilly Velvet Portieres in combinations of colorings—red and green—blue and brown—green and rose—green and brown—with New York edge.

A. E. PILLSBURY WILL SUPPORT SAMUEL M'CALL

Former Attorney-General Who
Was With Mr. Bird Sees No
Chance for Mr. Walker

Albert E. Pillsbury, former attorney-general of Massachusetts, who last year supported the candidacy of Charles S. Bird, the Progressive candidate for Governor, has written to Samuel W. McCall, the Republican gubernatorial candidate, pledging him his support in the present gubernatorial contest. His letter follows:

"On the eve of the election a year ago I, as an independent Republican, publicly advised all Massachusetts citizens who wished to keep the state government out of the hands and control of the Boston Democracy, to vote for my friend Charles S. Bird for Governor, as the best and probably the only means of effecting that result."

"My prediction was correct so far as it went, but it encountered too large a Democratic vote to be fulfilled."

"Today the situation is quite different. Mr. Walker, whatever his personal merits, had no possible hope or prospect of election. You, Mr. McCall, whose public character and record measure up to the highest Massachusetts standards, can and will be elected if those who are agreed in the desire to make the state government what it ought to be will go to the polls and vote for you."

"This is the whole situation, and no words can add anything to its compelling force."

CLASS TEAMS AT WELLESLEY SEEK FIELD DAY CUP

Seniors and Juniors Are Main
Contenders for the Annual
Championships to Be Awarded

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Annual championships in out-of-door sports among Wellesley College students will be decided today when the three upper classes enter the lists with their respective teams and compete for the field day cup. In the contests, which include archery, basketball, field hockey, tennis and golf, the seniors and juniors are principal rivals as a result of the preliminaries held Friday.

First place in archery preliminaries was won by the seniors yesterday, the juniors taking second place. The sophomore team was beaten by the juniors in basketball and hockey preliminaries and today the two upper class teams will contest in these events.

The senior archery team comprises: the Misses Elizabeth Smart, captain; Mary Crocker, Helen Koch, Hannah Kerr, Ruth Lindsay and Marguerite Taylor.

The junior team includes the Misses Frances Moore, captain; Hazel Geddes,

Caroline Lansing, Rebecca Meaker, Edwina Smiley and Miriam Vedder.

Both the preliminaries and finals will be held today in golf, running and tennis.

Three undergraduate appointments are Miss Helen Marshall '16 of Detroit, head of the student building fund, to raise \$100,000 for an alumnae building on the college campus; Miss Minna Boomer '15, of Dover, N. H., auditor of all the student organizations, and Miss Helen Munroe '15 of Muskegon, Mich., art editor of the senior class album.

BOSTON PLANS FOR AN EARLY CITY ELECTION

(Continued from page one)

be able to supply the candidates with legally printed nomination papers within a few hours after they make application for them. The board has the nomination papers read for the insertion of names, addresses and offices, and there will be no delay and less confusion than heretofore, if that can be."

Charter Amendment

This year at the state election the voters in the city of Boston will vote on the proposed law amending the charter by providing for the enlargement of the city council from nine members elected at large to 17 elected from 13 different council districts. The proposal comes to the voters in the form of the acceptance or rejection of chapter 648 of the revised laws of 1914 entitled "An Act Relative to the Nomination and Election of Councilmen in the City of Boston."

If this act is accepted by the voters of Boston they will vote for 17 members for council. In the event of its rejection the voters will ballot for three members for the present council of nine to take the places of Councilors Ballantyne, Coulthurst and Kenny, whose terms expire next year.

They also will vote for two members for the school committee to take the places of Committee-men George E. Brock and Joseph Lee, whose terms expire with this year. The question of license or no

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT
YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO
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CUSSION OF THE PROPOSED
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Boston City Charter

—And other subjects of vital importance on

Monday Evening, Nov. 2
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

In Blackwell Hall, 200 Huntington Ave.

Dr. Morton Prince
Robt. H. Magwood
Hon. Channing Cox,
Hon. Samuel Davis
and others

Will speak under the auspices of the
Ward Ten Good Government

license is also included on the city ballot.

If the voters adopt the law amending the charter and enlarging the city council the nomination papers for candidates for city council will not require more than 100 signatures to insure place on the municipal ballot. If the proposed amendment to the charter is rejected the candidates for city council to secure place on the ballot will require not less than 2000 signatures of registered voters of the city. In either event the law regarding the school committee does not change candidates for this office requiring not less than 2000 names to secure position on the official ballot.

FOURTH HOBART PEACE MEETING

GENEVA, N. Y.—The fourth Hobart College peace conference will be held today with Prof. Francis Greenwood Peabody, A. M., S. T. B., D. D., LL. D., of Harvard University, as the speaker. His subject will be "War and Peace."

The peace conferences were instituted by President Powell and aim to impress upon the student body and the people of the city of Geneva the attitude that they as citizens of the United States should take in maintaining the strict neutrality of this country.

19 CORPORATIONS ENJOINED

For failure to file with the commissioner of corporations their tax return, Judge Hammond of the supreme judicial court has enjoined 19 corporations at the relation of the attorney-general. The injunction restrains respondents from further continuing business until law is complied with.



Coats for Motoring

Those big roomy
noticeable Coats,
that radiate comfort,
and give an air of
superiority to their
owners—exclusive
materials, fashioned
by our own crafts-
men and ready for
you to slip into

\$25 \$30 \$35
\$40 \$50

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LIMITED
340 Washington Street

South Framingham—Frederick P. Glazier.
Tour of wards 18 and 19, Boston—Henry C. Peters.

Prohibition

Beverly, Ipswich, Salem, Peabody, Lynn (day tour)—Alfred H. Evans, Arthur Howard, Frank N. Rand.

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Value \$1,000.00

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ants in the Annual
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"The Machine You Will
Eventually Buy"

RECEPTION ROOM IN THE WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

NEW HOME OF
WOMEN'S CITY
CLUB TO OPEN

Old-Time Beacon Street House,
Redecorated and Refurnished
in Early Georgian Style,
to Receive 3000 Membership

Two years of importance to the Women's City Club of Boston are to be celebrated by that organization this coming week. The first is the completion of its new home at 40 Beacon street and the second the reaching of the 3000 mark on its membership list. Since the appointment of its campaign membership committee in the spring of this year, 2400 new names have been placed on its rolls.

Informal housewarmings and entertainments in which music will be the chief feature are to make up the program for the opening week in the new clubhouse, which starts Nov. 4. The musical programs are in charge of Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child and will be given mostly by club members. They include piano solos by Mrs. Langdon Frothingham, music by the Normandy Trio, solos by Mrs. Alice Bates Rice and Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child and violin selections by Miss Helen Tufts.

Colonial Style Retained

The general scheme of the house, built in 1818 in the early Georgian style, has been carried out wherever possible in its construction.

The main part of the mansion, said to have been designed by Charles Bulfinch, is practically untouched except for freshened paint and newly waxed floors. The renovation and refurnishing have been executed with a view to reproducing the old-fashioned effects, and many of the original fixtures have been retained.

Raising the roof of the wing has allowed the addition of eight sleeping rooms on the fourth floor of the home without in any way disturbing the proportions of the original structure. These overlook the walled-in garden at the rear where a large elm tree offers shade in summer. Brick columns along the side of the wing and supporting the extension to the upper stories give a cloister effect to the garden.

Modern Conveniences

There are three stairways, the central staircase which winds from first floor to garret, one to the rear which opens into the garden, and another giving egress into the side passage from Beacon street. Telephones have been placed in every room, and coin boxes on the first and second floors for accommodation of the members. These for the most part have been placed in closets and in other hidden places to avoid a too modern appearance.

The club office is entered from a side passage, so that the main entrance retains the effect of a private residence. Opening to the left of the central hall is the lounge and the reception room of the house manager is to the right. In this reception room is the original pictorial wall paper which has been carefully preserved.

For nearly a century the central staircase of the house has been an object of admiration. Winding in a lessening spiral from floor to roof, it is one of the finest examples of Bulfinch's art. The substantial stairs which have withstood the wear of nearly 100 years with hardly a dent in their surfaces are lightened in effect by the delicately wrought balustrade and slender mahogany hand rail. Above this staircase, lighting the entire center of the house, is a great dome-shaped skylight with ornamental carvings.

Four Dining Rooms

The general assembly rooms consist of the lounge, and the strangers' room on the first floor, four large dining rooms on the second floor, four large dining rooms on the second floor (the smaller of which will be used as a special committee room and the larger as a lecture or entertainment hall seating about 200), and on the third floor the library and writing room. The lobby, gentlemen's dressing room and a small quick lunch

room are reached by either the side passage through the ornamental iron gate on Beacon street or through the front of the house. The lunch room runs along the side of the garden, and back of it is the heavy kitchen, formerly the old cabinet making room. This is connected by dumb waiters with a serving room on the second floor.

The interior decorations of the house have been in charge of Miss Flora MacDonald, working in cooperation with the building and furnishing committee. Miss MacDonald has used every effort to retain the atmosphere of Georgian style throughout the mansion. Effective blending of colors and tones has resulted in pleasant transition from room to room with no monotony in the general ensemble. The sleeping rooms have been papered in keeping with the rest of the house, reproductions of old designs being used wherever possible. One of these quaint reproductions, used on the walls of the rear hallway, consists of soft gray mountain and sea views, which blend with the gray Wilton carpet on the stairs.

Georgian Furniture Used

Miss MacDonald has carried the tones of rose, soft greens and gray throughout the lounge and reception room. The walls of the main dining rooms are hung in rose damask or Japanese grasscloth. Here also is a large framed mirror presented by former occupants. Mahogany furniture of the Georgian period predominates throughout, and combines with the rose shades to make a warm, homelike effect. Comfort has been the first consideration, as evidenced by the inviting divans and restful furniture of the assembly rooms.

In the strangers' or guest room to the rear of the lounge, in what was formerly the old kitchen, the quaint built-in brick ovens and fixtures, with the cherry fire-place, have all been preserved. This room is furnished in old English oak with rich yellow hangings and chair coverings of printed linens in copies of old designs. An antique gate-legged table and Windsor chairs, the yellow casement curtains and bright upholsterings carry the visitor back to the quaint rooms of old-time days.

Cosiness Prevails

In the middle dining room, fluted pilasters, carved ceiling and frescos with shell design recalls the atmosphere of former dignity and formality. Below the ornamental mantelpiece the old fire-place adds the needed touch of cosiness which prevails in every room of the building. This room and the front dining room, which overlooks the Common, really compose one large room, which may be separated by the curved sliding doors of age-toned mahogany with bright glass knobs. An old pattern has been reproduced in the design of the chairs for these rooms.

Ascending two or three steps, one enters the Lattice room, extending the length of the wing. It is light and sunny, with one side almost given up to windows overlooking the garden. The room is finished with a lattice of white woodwork over a blue ground. Climbing vines twine in and out of the lattice and growing plants are set about in an artistic way. The chairs and tables are blue. The room may be used either as a large dining room or an assembly room for lectures and entertainments.

At the rear of the lattice room is the serving room, the equipment for which the restaurant committee has spent much time in planning. The finished room affords an example of efficiency. The china service is of white with a soft green band and the letters "W. C. C." in diamond shape. A service of the same design has been executed in gold and white for special dinners. Silver marked in the same way proves attractive in its simplicity of design and finish.

Some Oriental Effects

The library and writing room on the third floor, overlooking the Common, have been finished in delightful style. Japanese figured linen is used for hangings, and the furniture, comfortable and substantial, is covered with blue Georgian velvet or the same figured linen as the curtains. Adjoining this is the writing room, with black printed linen hangings and gray Chinese figures, putty-colored walls and whit wainscoting.

The house manager's private apartment is on this first floor also, and beyond this one finds seven chambers for guests, with lockers, baths, and so forth,

while the fourth floor is entirely devoted to sleeping rooms and baths. These rooms will be low priced and will prove a boon to many a suburbanite or out of town visitor. They are for temporary occupancy only, no regular roomers being admitted on account of the limited accommodations. The chambers are furnished as nearly in accord with the period of the house as possible. Many of the beds are mahogany four-posters, although a few white enameled beds have been supplied to meet the demands of those who prefer them. Simplicity is the rule.

SIX-CENT FARES
ON MIDDLESEX
TROLLEY LINES

(Continued from page one)

to some extent in very many other ways, but it is impossible to avoid reaching nearly the same conclusion, viz.: It has cost and is now costing (allowing nothing for dividends) substantially more than five cents per capita to carry passengers on the Middlesex and Boston street railway. As already noted, the average revenue per passenger last year was 5.44 cents. Without an increase of fares there is no reasonable possibility of the company's earning, during the next year, anything properly available for dividends upon the capital stock of \$1,987,000. Is it sound public policy to require this corporation to carry on its business, earning nothing available for its stockholders? We think not.

"As a broad proposition it is in the public interest that railway companies should earn and pay such dividends as to keep the market value of their stock at par or a little above par. In this way only can new capital be obtained by marketing stock, for our law does not permit stock to be sold at less than par.

Fixed Charges Burden

"Even if capital were obtainable by increased borrowing, it is an unsound policy to allow carriers to become overburdened by fixed charges for borrowed money. The deplorable financial condition of many of the railroads in the country, due to excessive borrowing (much of it on short-time notes and at high rates) warns us to adhere to the old-fashioned method of obtaining capital in large part through stock issues.

Entitled to Return

"No absolute rule can be laid down as to what dividends are necessary to keep the stock of any carrier at par. At times and with companies high in public favor a 4 per cent dividend has been adequate; at other times and with other companies nothing less than 6 per cent or even more has been adequate. Manifestly under present financial conditions nothing less than a dividend of 5 per cent or even 6 per cent would bring a carrier's stock, otherwise reasonably sound, up to a par value. Of course this ideal of putting and keeping stock at par or a little better can be reached only under conditions approximating those we have described above—of investments reasonably sound and management reasonably wise, disinterested, economical and prudent.

"We are not prepared to say that in the light of the prior history of the petitioner this company is now entitled to a full return upon all its capital stock. On the other hand, we are of opinion that it is in the public interest that more money should be expended by the company in the maintenance and equipment of its property and that such fares should be approved as will, assuming rigid economy and wise management, ground reasonable hopes that the stock of this company may shortly become a safe and sound dividend-paying investment. An impetuous street railway is a poor public servant; often it is an unsafe public servant. It is most desirable that these passenger carriers should have such income that they may furnish safe, convenient, adequate and comfortable transportation service to their patrons. Such service the public wants and is willing to pay for when convinced that it is paying only for what it gets.

"The petitioner's request for a change of fares would, if allowed, give a probable

Most Extraordinary Sale of Afternoon and Evening Gowns

From New York and London's Foremost Makers of Women's Gowns



This is a truly remarkable collection of the season's most beautiful creations in Women's Gowns. It includes many imported model gowns from London as well as original gowns from America's most famous makers.

The materials in many of these dresses cannot be duplicated. Only one of a kind. An early selection is therefore advised.

Formerly marked 55.00 to 195.00 **Now 39.50 to 95.00**

The gowns illustrated, briefly described:

No. 1. 195.00 Cobean Blue Gown of chiffon velvet with black tulle tunic and sequin Bodice	95.00	No. 5. 85.00 Charmeuse Afternoon Gown with fine Lierre lace tunic and blouse	55.00
No. 2. 50.00 Crepe Meteor Afternoon Gown with Margo lace blouse ..	39.50	No. 6. 95.00 Afternoon Gown of satin striped chiffon with pointed tunic and fur trimming	65.00
No. 3. 150.00 Lavender Evening Gown of shimmering sequins in Grecian lines	85.00	No. 7. 75.00 Afternoon Gown of black chiffon over Nattier blue charmeuse, monkey fur trimming	50.00
No. 4. 65.00 Afternoon Gown of velvet, lace blouse, fur trimmings	45.00	No. 8. 135.00 Evening Gown of blue tulle, bands of sequins and lace ..	75.00

Gowns not illustrated, but included in this sale:

95.00 Black Evening and Dinner Gowns in chiffon velvet, tulle and net combinations....	65.00	65.00 New Evening Gowns in plaited crepe de chine, charmeuse and tulle	50.00
60.00 New Chiffon Velvet Evening Gowns with chiffon and lace bodice	45.00	60.00 New Charmeuse Afternoon Gowns with flare tunic of lace in self color	39.50
65.00 New Chiffon Velvet Afternoon Dresses with Lierre lace blouse, fur trimmed ..	45.00	55.00 Velvetene Afternoon Gowns with lace bodice, veiled with tulle	39.50
75.00 New Chiffon Velvet Afternoon and Evening Gowns with chiffon bodice	60.00	195.00 Beautiful Evening Gowns in sequin and bugle effects	95.00
55.00 New Crepe Meteor Afternoon Gowns with dressy lace and tulle blouse	39.50	110.00 Black Dinner Gowns with dressy bodices—charmeuse tulle and chiffon velvet combinations	75.00

SECOND FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Jordan Marsh Company

The Mercantile Heart of New England

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

increased revenue of about \$110,000 a year. On all the facts, we are not satisfied that the company has sustained the burden of showing that it is now entitled to so large an increase. But we are of opinion that a schedule of fares which will show an increase of probably not more than two thirds of that amount is in the public interest and required in justice to the company."

SALES MANAGERS DINE

At a meeting and dinner of the Boston Sales Managers Club at the Boston City Club last night 52 members and guests were present. President Charles E. Murman presided. Roger W. Babson of Wellesley for the speaker.

EGG INVESTIGATION CONTINUES

NEW YORK—After spending a week in Chicago studying the butter and egg business, Deputy Attorney-General Franklin Kennedy today resumed the investigation of the alleged butter and egg monopoly in this state, says the Globe.

Kenney & Savage

Men's Furnishings
ONE DAY LAUNDRY SERVICE
235 Huntington Avenue, Boston
St. James Theater Building
Open Evenings

NEW SINGLE TAX
LEAGUE ELECTS

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Single Tax League at the Twentieth Century Club last night it was voted to become an incorporated league. Officers were elected to hold office in the new league as follows: President, Prof. Lewis J. Johnson; vice-president, Henry D. Nunn; second vice-president, M. C. O'Neill; treasurer, Robert E. Blakelee, and secretary, Ernest E. Brazier. The executive committee is Edmund J. Burke, Robert B. Capron, James R. Carret, John S. Codman, Hollis C. Joy, Charles H. Porter, Francis G. Goodale, Alexander MacKendrick, John R. Nichols and Prof. Comfort A. Adams.

Electric Automobile
Salon

Copley Plaza Ballroom
Nov. 2 to 6
inclusive
Dancing Admission One Dollar

ACTING TO BE TAUGHT

TOPEKA, Kan.—First grade pupils in the Kansas schools are to be taught acting on a small scale, according to the Daily Capital. The course of study for the Kansas graded schools has just issued from the office of W. D. Ross, state superintendent of public instruction.

FINANCES LOOK BRIGHTER

BALTIMORE, Md.—The progress being made for the cotton relief pool of \$150,000,000, which now seems assured, and the offering of loans on call at 6 per cent in New York, together with increased exports at all eastern ports, have all tended to a brighter outlook in financial circles, says the News.

A Message To Parents

To satisfy the parents and bring pride to the boy is an easy problem with our generous assortment and complete size-range of stylish, serviceable

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Suits in Norfolk, Double and Single Breasted, Gathered Back and Re-enforced Knickerbocker Styles. Overcoats made from warm, wear-resisting fabrics. Prices within reach of every purse.

\$6 to \$16

Second Floor—Take elevator at left of entrance.

**MACULLAR PARKER
COMPANY**
400 WASHINGTON STREET BOSTON

CHICAGO WANTS FREE TUNNEL USE RETAINED

Business Interests of City Protest
Railroad's Decision to Charge
Rates for Service Underground
Which Covers 58 Miles

Special to the Monitor
From its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—This city has 58 miles of tunnel underneath its downtown streets. This underground railroad, built by the Illinois Telephone Company in extending its conduits, carries some 20 per cent of the freight of the city. The railroads have filed tariffs discontinuing the free service they have given through the tunnel. The business interests of the city, declaring that any rate for tunnel service they would be forced to pay would be so high as to compel them to use teams instead of the tunnel, have protested. The matter now awaits investigation by the interstate commerce commission. Hearings will be opened in Chicago Nov. 15.

If the commission upholds the roads, Chicago's already congested traffic problem, it is said, will be highly complicated by having all this underground freight cast on the surface. The Chicago Association of Commerce is now engaged in collecting evidence from the city's business to present to the rail commissioners in defense of the old system.

What Roads' Move Means

The move of the railroads is practically an attempt to put an end to expensive "store door delivery." It was taken, say the roads, largely on the advice of the rail commissioners to cut off gratuitous services in substitute for rate increases. A short time ago the western roads cancelled agreements with the tunnel and lighterage companies. The eastern lines continue the old relations with tunnel and lighterage only to end from the receiving stations. All "trap car" or "industrial car" rates were cancelled and a charge of 4 cents per 100 pounds substituted, with a minimum of \$4 a car. Some of the roads also filed tariffs making a charge for spotting cars on private switchings of 5¢ cents a ton with a minimum of \$2.50 a car. Present arrangements from all sub-receiving stations of the railroads will not be disturbed.

Suspension Is Ordered

The traffic department of the Chicago Association of Commerce took exception to the new tariffs, which were concurred in by all but one of the railroads entering the city. Intrastate tariffs were suspended for 120 days by the Illinois public utilities commission and the interstate commerce commission ordered a suspension of 420 days on interstate business, with six months additional if its investigations were not then completed.

The former tariffs require flat rates to the Chicago terminals, these rates absorbing all charges for switching, transfer and lighterage. The railroads claim that this places a heavy burden on those which are more favorably located so that little of this is to be done, and gives those whose natural terminals are less accessible an unfair advantage.

The tunnel was recently bought in for taxes by Jacob Glos for \$64,000. The company, however, holds a franchise which cannot be transferred without the consent of the city council. In addition, the city has reserved the right to purchase the tunnels in 1923, and as they are in the public streets they cannot be sold.

Other States Study Problem

The 5 per cent freight rate increases proposed by the railroads on intrastate business were to become effective Nov. 16. The suspension order postpones the date until March 16, 1915. If the increase is allowed at that time the railroads' revenues will be raised more than \$1,000,000 annually, it is estimated. Seventy-eight roads are represented in the move for increases. The Chicago Association of Commerce has filed notice with the commission that it will resist the proposed raise on the ground that Illinois rates are already high enough. The Michigan state commission has granted the 5 per cent increase. The commissions of Ohio and Indiana are now considering the same problem.

CAMPAIGN BEGUN TO KEEP SURFACE CAR STEPS CLEAR

Employees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company are strictly enforcing the rules of not allowing passengers to ride on the left hand steps, or on the fenders. This morning conductors, motormen, inspectors, and starters, were distributed over the entire system, carrying out the orders.

Special attention was also paid to the Harvard square to Dudley street line where an effort was made to keep the proper headway between the cars, allowing advance without stopping for any more passengers when a car had a sufficient load. Passengers were also removed from the doors and the rear platforms and enough room made at the doors to let people out, thus saving more time.

This enforcement of these rules is the result of the Elevated management co-operating with the police, master teamsters, Chamber of Commerce, and prominent citizens in safety plans, and especially instruction to boys.

MELROSE TO BEGIN ANOTHER SERIES OF CIVIC GATHERINGS

Mary Antin Will Be Speaker at
Opening Meeting in Memorial
Hall Sunday Afternoon

Another season of community meetings, like those which last year attracted weekly an audience averaging more than 1000, begins tomorrow at 4 p. m. in Memorial hall, Melrose. Mary Antin will be the speaker. The Rev. Harold Marshall, pastor of the Melrose Universalist church, will preside over this year's forum.

The opening meeting will have a distinctly civic character. The members of the city government, headed by Mayor Oliver B. Munroe, will attend.

Among the speakers who are expected to address the forum this season are Prof. Charles Zuehl, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch, Dr. Stanton Coit, Norman Hapgood and Miss Margaret Slatery.

The organization in charge has been enlarged with a view to providing an increased scope of community activities. The committee comprises the Rev. Harold Marshall, chairman; John C. Anthony, superintendent of schools; Victor A. Friend, president of the Melrose Board of Trade; the Rev. John O. Paisley and John C. F. Slayton.

The membership of the advisory board has been increased to 20. Mayor Munroe is honorary chairman. Among other board members are former Mayor Sidney H. Buttrick, Senator Charles M. Cox, former Mayor Charles E. French, E. Copeland Lang, president of the Melrose Young Men's Christian Association, and Frederick T. Peabody, president of the board of aldermen.

DORMITORY GIRLS AT SIMMONS HOLD HALLOWE'EEN FETE

Gather in Refectory for Dinner,
Masquerade Party and Ob-
serve Customs Incident to Day

Last night by light of candles and a cauldron in the middle of the refectory the dormitory students of Simmons College ate a characteristic Halloween dinner. There were the usual Halloween decorations. After dinner a masquerade party was held in the refectory, where the tables and chairs were removed.

The affair was conducted by the student government who left the arrangements in the hands of Julia Thomas, chairman; Dorothy Day, Marion Abbott, Alma Smith, Helen Allyn, Eleanor Cross, Helen Merriam, Mildred Harper, Estelle Hawley, and Bernice Fields.

APPLE SHIPMENTS 115,200 BARRELS

Apple shipments abroad totaled 115,200 barrels for the week ending today, according to an estimate furnished by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. From Boston were exported 25,000 barrels, New York 28,500, Portland 19,000, Montreal 25,000, Halifax 17,400 and St. John 300 barrels.

Of the total shipments 49,800 barrels went to Liverpool, 21,300 to London, 30,000 to Glasgow, 11,200 to Manchester, 400 to Bristol and 2500 to various other ports.

CHICAGO RIVER PARK IS VOTED

Special to the Monitor
From its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Ravenswood has voted a new park for the section bound on the north by Devon avenue, on the east by Western avenue, on the south by Belmont avenue, and on the west by Kedzie and Crawford avenues. The tract will be known as River Park district. The park is to fit in with the organization of a boulevard system along both banks of the Chicago river and the north shore drainage canal to Evanston.

WESTERN U. S. R. R. CHECKS GRAIN CARGO

FORT WORTH, Tex.—According to information received by the various railway lines in Fort Worth from the Santa Fe, that system has declared an embargo on receiving shipments of grain from connecting lines for export through Galveston, says the Record. One ship is said to have sailed recently and the harbor master has eight more ships in sight to be loaded with grain.

NEW ENGLAND IS BIDDEN TO GO OUT AFTER BUSINESS

Industrial Expert Tells Confer-
ence This Section Must Also
Produce Things Hitherto Im-
ported From Europe

New England manufacturers must go boldly into international markets to sell their products and must also take steps to produce those things for which this country has depended upon Europe, according to B. M. Rastall, industrial expert of the state board of labor and industries. Mr. Rastall spoke at the conference called by the board and Governor Walsh to discuss industrial development and trade expansion at the Copley-Plaza Friday.

Dudley Bartlett of the Philadelphia commercial museum spoke on "Practical Service Available in Securing and Handling Foreign Trade"; Prof. Emily Balch of Wellesley College talked on employment problems; Mr. Rastall took up some of the steps Massachusetts can take to develop new industries, and Mayor Curley praised the conference as a means of preparing for the increased trade to follow peace abroad.

Six Lines of Study Urged

A Lincoln Pilgrimage proposed six lines of study in the industrial field:

Investigate industries in which only men are working and see if women cannot also be employed in them.

Investigate seasonal work with a view of finding employment for workmen in off seasons.

A study of what industries can be brought into the state for which raw material is cheaper here than elsewhere.

Consider the facilities already at hand in order to develop in Massachusetts industries where art and skill are needed.

Establishment of a commercial museum like that at Munich.

Reorganization and enlargement of state employment bureau and the establishment of a juvenile labor exchange.

P. M. d'Almeida, commercial agent for Brazil, explained trade opportunities there and advocated the establishment of an international clearing house in New York instead of London; Walter Rapp of Brockton said that by catering to the customs of the alien his business had increased 200 per cent; David Snedden, state commissioner of education, advised state education of the newly arrived immigrant.

German Example Pointed To

George F. Willett said that United States success as a country depended on commercial success. He said the German form of government had enabled it to be of great assistance in developing German business owing to its highly centralized form.

Prof. Selskar M. Gunn, a member of the state board of labor and industries, spoke on the importance of having workers live under satisfactory conditions. He told how one industry that was about to leave the state and go to Tennessee was halted when a committee of its workmen, having investigated the new town, refused to endorse the move on the ground that the southern city presented no such advantages in education and general conditions as were enjoyed in Massachusetts.

Charles M. Prouty asked "Why not pay more attention to developing our home market, the best in the world?"

Lester P. Winchenbach advocated better transportation facilities and freight rates. John F. Fitzgerald said it was of the utmost importance that more export trade be brought to the state.

AWAITING COPPER SHIP'S RELEASE

WASHINGTON—While the state department today was hopeful that Great Britain would quickly release the five American copper cargoes seized at Gibraltar, it was without word that such action had been taken. The department was advised that Holland is the only nation which has placed a definite embargo against shipment of copper from its borders. Norway and Denmark, however, have a blanket embargo against shipments of ammunition and material for its manufacture.

BOYS' BRIGADE SUNDAY

The Massachusetts division of the U. B. B. A., with new headquarters at 30 Lasset street, West Roxbury, has designated Nov. 22 as "Boys' Brigade Sunday," and all commands are expected to attend the special devotional service appointed for that day.

An Enthusiastic Response Is Sure to Follow This Announcement of Important Sales Beginning Monday, November 2

Exceptional Values Are Promised in
Hosiery and Knit Underwear
Cotton Underwear for Women and Children
Inexpensive Dresses—Bath Robes—Kimonos
Infants' Wear—Corsets—Aprons
Women's Neckwear—Waists—Silk Petticoats
Cottons and Bed Clothing—Household Linens
Embroideries—White Goods—Furniture

Practically all of these sales are annual November events, but planned year by year on a larger scale to keep step with the growth of this business. The quantities therefore are greater (and in many instances the values even stronger) at this time than in previous similar sales.

Thousands will welcome this opportunity, coming as it does just at the time of year when demand is highest for the very kinds of goods offered.

Savings Average About One-Third

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

CURTIS GUILD DEFENDS CHARTER

Former Governor Curtis Guild, in a letter to Dr. Morton Prince, chairman of the Boston Charter Association, yesterday, appeals for a "no" vote on the charter referendum at the state election. "The charter which we have at present," he adds, "whatever its other faults, is wisely drawn, so far as the selection of members of the council is concerned. It provides for the short ballot. In effect, it has brought out a good grade of citizen for a small and efficient council. The change proposed would, in my opinion, bring back log-rolling, slake-making and political deals between professional politicians in the different wards."

MASTER BUILDERS TO HEAR A TALK

Charles D. Bradley, superintendent of the Farm and Trades school, will address the members of the Master Builders Association next Friday noon. This is the first of the noon luncheons held this season. Each week some member of the association is the host at a luncheon at the exchange rooms which is followed by an address. Next, Friday the J. H. Townsend Company will be the hosts.

Edwin D. Mead will speak November 14 on "War and Peace in 1914" and Richard Gibson will act as host.

MAYOR SPEAKS IN ROXBURY

Mayor Curley was the main speaker at the meeting of the Roxbury Improvement Society, in Tremont hall, Roxbury, last night. In his address he urged the voters to vote against a large city council.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY VISITS ARNOLD ARBORETUM

Members of the Boston Society of Natural History and their friends have planned a field excursion today to the Arnold arboretum under the direction of Prof. John G. Jack of the arboretum. This is the second of a series of outings to be taken by the society for the study of natural objects of interest and beauty in the country surrounding Boston. In addition to a general survey of the arboretum and its facilities for the study of trees and shrubs, there will be a visit to the tree nurseries, to Hemlock hill and to the great number of hawthorns on Peters hill.

The next excursion will be Nov. 14 to Squantum to study the tillite deposits under the leadership of Robert W. Sayles, curator of the exhibition collections in the geological museum at Harvard University. The trip has been so planned that the party will reach their destination at low tide when the best examples are exposed. Tillite is a glacial deposit which has undergone consolidation and become rock. The deposit at Squantum was the first found in the United States.

Among the speakers for the regular evening meetings of the society announced for the winter are Dr. Hubert Lyman Clark and Dr. Thomas Barbour, the latter to speak on zoological collecting in Cuba Nov. 18; Prof. M. L. Fernald, who talks on "The Flora of Block Island in Relation to That of Cape Cod," illustrated by specimens and maps, Dec. 2; and Prof. Wallace W. Atwood, who will

give an illustrated lecture on a visit to the homes of the ancient cliff dwellers Dec. 16.

Social gatherings have been arranged after the lectures to give local naturalists opportunity to become better acquainted with the work each is doing. The committee in charge includes J. B. Woodworth, chairman; R. T. Jackson, Edward Wigglesworth, and Glover M. Allen, secretary.

WARD 10 WILL HEAR ABOUT CITY CHARTER

Dr. Morton Prince, Representative Channing Cox, Samuel Davis and others, will address the citizens of ward 10 on the subject of the Boston city charter next Monday evening at 8 o'clock in Blackwell hall, 200 Huntington avenue, under the auspices of the Ward Ten Good Government Association.

NEWTON MAN NOW LEADS MIDDLESEX COUNTY TEACHERS

Samuel B. Paul of Newton was elected president of the Middlesex County Teachers Association at its annual convention yesterday in Tremont Temple. Arthur L. Doe of Somerville was re-elected treasurer. The other officers are vice-presidents: Franksworth G. Marshall, London; Annie G. Hill, Everett; R. L. Taylor, Jr., Watertown; George S. Miller, Medford; executive committee, Elizabeth C. Kennedy, Lowell; Joseph A. Ewart, Somerville; Charles L. Randall, Dracut District; George B. Miller, Walter H. Cushing, South Framingham; auditor, Agnes M. Gilmore, Reading. Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, director of social service, Free Synagogue, New York, gave address of the afternoon. "The school in helping us to reshape our social life will call attention to the fact that the fundamental laws of social development are not economic, but ethical," he said.



The various periods of decoration are represented in a most interesting collection of Drapery and Upholstery Fabrics at Shepard Norwell Company. Some exclusive importations from the BOYER FACTORIES in France.

SUPERB DRAPERY FABRICS

Few stores in the United States have a finer collection. It is a revelation to view the artistic collections of the Shepard Drapery Store. Rare Tapestries, fine Velours, queenly Brocades, luxurious silky Velvets and Damasks hold court near the Point Arab, Cluny, Marie Antoinette and other hand laces; while bright, gay, cheery flowers and dainty flowerets seem naturally to join hands with sweet, white organdies and demure tambours and other quaint inexpensive cottage stuffs.

There is a distinctive character about everything you see here.

Shepard Norwell Company
WINTER ST. TEMPLE PL. TREMONT ST.

Liquidation Sale—By Auction

1000
CHOICE
ORIENTAL
RUGS and
CARPETS

ALL SIZES
ALL WEAVES
ANTIQUE and
MODERN

BY ORDER OF CREDITORS

Commencing Monday, Nov. 2, and following days at
10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; at

Lewis J. Bird's Art Galleries
7 Bosworth St. Boston Rear of
Parker House

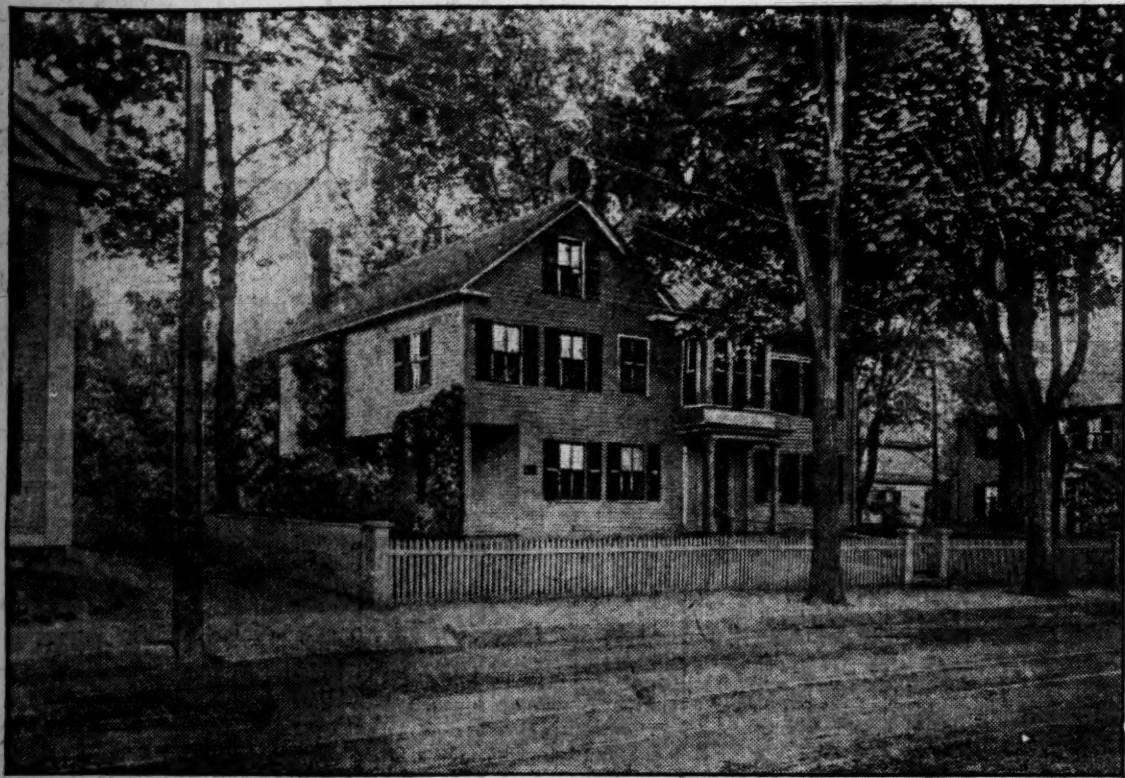
From the can in a yellow wrapper The Double Strength means Economy

Bensdorp's means two cups from a teaspoonful. Cheap Cocoa will make only one, and inferior in quality.

STEPHEN L. BARTLETT CO., Importers, Boston

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ROYAL DUTCH
COCOA

POET WHITTIER'S HOME IN MASSACHUSETTS TOWN



WHITTIER PLACE ATTRACTS MANY VISITORS TO AMESBURY

AMESBURY, Mass.—As the years roll by, mellowing the associations of this old place with John Greenleaf Whittier, visitors continue to come from far and near to see the house so filled with memories of the poet. It was in 1840 that he and his mother came to Amesbury and took up their residence in the modest house now kept by Samuel T. Pickard, whose wife was a niece of the poet.

The garden room, the front room and one other are the showrooms of the house. The first of these was a favorite place with Whittier, and many of his finest poems were written within its walls. It looks out on a long strip of yard at the rear of the structure, the garden being filled with trees and vines. This room has shelves of books on two sides, not only some of Whittier's own but those of other writers. On the walls are pictures of the Merrimack river and other scenes. The poet's desk is in this room and also an open stove which he used.

Not far from Whittier's home is the Friends' meeting house, where the poet attended services during practically all his career. This old meeting house is alluded to by Whittier in "Abram Mor-

rioso," a poem published in "The King's Missive" in 1881:

"On calm and fair First Days
Rattled down our one-horse chaise
Through the blossomed apple boughs
To the old brown meeting house."

Whittier passed only a part of each year in Amesbury, his winter home being Oak Knoll in Danvers. This was a fine old estate occupied by his cousin, and rooms were set apart and arranged for the poet, who gave the place its name. Oak Knoll was a spot rich in tradition and a splendid home.

Some of Whittier's time was spent at the Isles of Shoals and part of the warm seasons at West Ossipee, N. H., some 30 miles from Lake Winnepesaukee. His last summer was passed at the Gove House in Hampton Falls, where it has been said he went to get away from the pilgrims, as he called them.

Not far from Amesbury are Salisbury and Hampton beaches, celebrated by Whittier in his poems entitled "Hampton Beach" and "Tent on the Beach." Lake Attitash, an attractive place 15 minutes' ride from Amesbury, is spoken of by Whittier in his poem "Maids of Attitash." This lake has since become a summer home for many people.

ILLINOIS WOMEN CLOSE SUFFRAGE MEETING TODAY

Election of Officers Features Final Day's Session of Forty-Sixth Annual Convention of That State's Equal Suffrage Body

Special to the Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—The forty-sixth annual convention of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association came to a close here this morning with election of officers and reading of reports of the constitution and resolutions committees.

Friday night's program included discussion of organization of civic leagues in Chicago wards; report of the work of the municipal citizenship committee; and addresses in "What the Vote Means to the Women of the Trade Union League," and on "What the Woman's Vote has Meant in the Public Welfare Work of Chicago." There was also an address in the constitutional convention. Various other reports and discussions featured the session Friday morning.

"Ability to hold differences of opinion without personal grudge" was the lesson of down-state civic leagues and the keynote of Friday's sessions.

The state congressional committee reported 27 affiliated organizations with a suffrage chairman in each of 25 districts of Illinois subject to the call of the state chairman.

Playgrounds for children, better school boards and relations between parents and teachers, parlor meetings to discuss politics over croquet, schoolhouse meetings for men and women, social recreation for young people, enforcement of laws as to certain districts and saloons were reported as secured by the organization of civic leagues in the state. Similar results were reported in the city on a larger scale.

Alderman Charles Merriam explained the desirability of a constitutional convention in Illinois, although stating that the amending method could be simultaneously used. The latter, he said, was so slow and difficult in Illinois as to be practically useless.

Raymond Robbins discussed the problems of the poor from the standpoint of ideals of a settlement worker; Senator Sherman from the standpoint of one who had helped make laws.

Judge Cutting urged safeguarding the judiciary from politics. "There was prolonged debate as to the relations of the state with the national organization."

It was voted to refer executive matters of the state to the legislative committee, with power to act. The national committee was accorded a vote of thanks for its splendid efforts, but personal liberty of action was maintained through the motions of the afternoon session.

CARNEGIE MEDALS AWARDED TO 69 FOR BRAVE ACTS

Annual Donations of Hero Fund Commission Brings List of Recipients Close to 1000

PITTSBURGH—Ohio leads in the awards of medals made by the Carnegie hero fund commission here Friday. In all 69 acts of heroism; 19 to the credit of Ohio men and boys. Michigan has nine, and the others are scattered among 19 states.

March 25 and 26, 1912, were the great hero-making days, 21 of the heroic acts in the list given out today having been recalled from those days of flood along the Ohio and its tributaries.

In all, 15 silver medals and 54 bronze medals are awarded. To the dependents of 10 heroes pensions or sums of money to be applied subject to the discretion of the commission are granted. In 50 cases sums aggregating over \$60,000 are appropriated for education, purchase of homes, or other worthy purposes that may be approved by the commission.

CLUBWOMEN BUY COTTON GOWNS
NEW YORK—Every woman in the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs is going to buy a cotton gown, according to a resolution that was passed at the thirty-fifth convention of the federation at the Hotel Astor Friday.

CHINESE STUDENTS CONDUCT SCHOOL IN CITY CHINATOWN

The Chinese students at Technology and Harvard have entered upon their sixth year of work in conducting their Chinese school in the Chinatown district of Boston. An organization of over 60 Chinese students, 40 from Technology and 20 from Harvard, called the General Welfare Association, has complete charge of the work. The endeavor of the association is to better the conditions of the Chinese workingman in Greater Boston and to promote his education. The school has had in regular attendance over 40 Chinese varying from boys to men 40 years of age. The school is located in the Dennison house on Tyler street and has sessions once a week, several of the men coming in from the suburbs to attend.

The school is open to all Chinese working people and charges no tuition. The teachers are students from Harvard and Technology and give their time to the work. Long Lau, an assistant under Professor Richards in the mining department at Technology and a graduate of the institute from that department, is in charge of the work. H. Chen, T. C. Mar, V. F. Lam of Technology and K. C. Hoh and R. T. Wee

SMALL FAMILY HAS REUNION

In the absence of the president, Koran C. Small, the Rev. George L. Small presided at the annual reunion of the Small family of America last night at the American House which was attended by more than 40 members.

ELECTIONS TO BE OF IMPORTANCE TO SUFFRAGISTS

Returns Tuesday Night to Show Solidarity in States Where Women Vote—Outcome Also Eagerly Awaited by Antis

WASHINGTON—The election to be held Tuesday will be the most important to the cause of woman suffrage ever held, according to both antis and suffragists in their respective headquarters here today.

Returns from 16 states will be watched with the keenest interest Tuesday night. In nine of them, already permitting women to vote, it will be determined just how solidly the women voters can be held in line. In those states the word has gone forth to vote against all Democratic nominees for the Senate and House, because the Democratic party, while in power, has failed to put through an amendment to the constitution permitting women to vote. These states are Colorado, where four Democratic representatives and one Democratic senator are seeking reelection; California, where three Democratic representatives; Kansas, where five Democratic representatives are fighting to come back; Arizona, where one Democratic senator and one representative and Oregon, where one Democratic senator is racing for reelection.

In other states the delegations are solidly Republican already, but the suffragists are working to defeat the Democrats anyhow.

Seven States Involved

In seven of the states constitutional amendments permitting women to vote are up. These are Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota and Montana.

Two separate organizations are in charge of the two kinds of campaigns, one handling the contest against the election of Democratic congressmen and the other fighting for the conquest of the seven additional states.

"The individual stand taken by any senator or representative, or any candidate for that office, does not affect our attitude in this contest," said Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the executive committee of the congressional union for woman suffrage, in charge of that division of the contest, today. "We are going to make it plain that it is political suicide for any party to ignore our demands or oppose the cause. We think we will make such a conclusion showing in the nine suffrage states Tuesday that no party after that will oppose us. We may not defeat all the Democrats running for Congress in those nine states, but overturning doubtful districts and reducing majorities in big Democratic districts will tell the story."

"Will you oppose President Wilson two years from now?" she was asked.

Contest Sees Quick Victory

"Our contest will have been won and forgotten by then," she retorted.

In the contest for suffrage amendments Miss Paul said the best chances of winning were in Ohio and Nebraska, with Nevada, South Dakota and Montana following in the order named. The poorest chances of winning was in Missouri and North Dakota, she said. Secretary Bryan and Speaker Clark would help enormously in Nebraska and Missouri respectively, Miss Paul declared.

At anti-suffrage headquarters, Mrs. J. A. Mahon declared the chances of the suffragists were nil in Ohio.

Choralcelo concerts daily, 9:30 to 10:30 and 4:30 to 5:30 by Mr. Kenneth Usher. (Street Floor)

New Dresses



\$29.50

\$25

\$25—Sketch 2 shows an Arnold model, one of five velvet dresses here at this price. Note the new wide skirt with braided pockets on the hips. Loose coat back. A cheviot reproduction has the long tunic pointed at side.

Sketch 1 shows one of twenty-five models in afternoon and evening gowns here at \$29.50. Note the fashionable straight lines of this serge dress and the fur-trimmed tunic. Moire silk trimmings.

\$15 Serge frocks at \$10

\$25 Velvet and satin evening gowns,

\$18.50

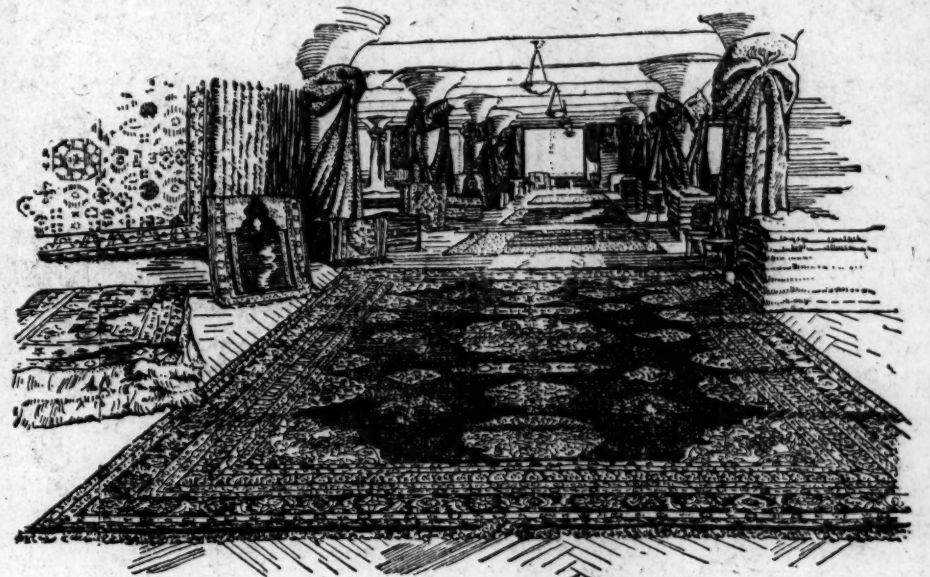
(Mail Orders Filled—Filene's—Sixth Floor)

Greetings to Booklovers

From the PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY, who have provided the home and the fittings in their new store for the

Exhibit of the Better Books of the Year

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will formally open the exhibit Monday, at 2 P. M.



Oriental Rugs

A Feature of Paine's New Store

In all the world one will hardly see a more carefully selected collection of really fine Oriental Rugs.

More and more people are learning this every day, with the result that our volume of sales is rapidly increasing.

This marked progress, as Oriental Rug dealers, is easy to explain, for the cardinal principles that have made this the world's largest furniture store govern all our rug transactions.

The sketch gives an idea of the magnitude of our rug salesroom in the new store.

The prices, like the variety, cover a very wide range, of which these are examples:

Antique Kivas, in rich shades of mahogany, very silky, durable, and splendid for living rooms, dining rooms, offices—anywhere. We offer such a rug, 6.7x8.7, at \$115.

Persian Mahal, mahogany ground with blue and ivory border and corner pieces, a quite remarkable value, 12.4x9.3, at \$165.

A Fine Anatolian, with a china blue field and old ivory border, showing the Chinese influence in the striking design. Such a rug is difficult to obtain. It would be ideal for a Chippendale room. The size, 14x10.1, at \$325.

The Oriental Rug in the foreground of the illustration is a rich, bold Guerevan design, with a dark Persian blue field, wide border, corner and center pieces of deep old rose and ivory. A wonderfully beautiful rug for a large living room or library. The size, 18.1x12.4—the price, \$425.

But these are merely hints of the splendid rugs in our great collection. We solicit your inspection.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street and St. James Avenue, Boston

Boston Agents for ATHENA Knit Underwear for Women

Women's Suits

Three Styles That Have Proved Popular at Higher Prices



FOR MONDAY

200 HATS

Should be \$7.50 and \$10

\$5

Rich Lyons velvet shapes such as have recently sold for \$5 and more without a speck of trimming.

Trimnings of fur of various kinds, of ostrich plumes and of fancy feathers.

Large, small and medium size hats—for all are fashionable.

Among them, 30 draped velvet turbans, becoming to matronly faces.

All in all, a very fine collection of tasteful and smart hats—even were there no price inducement to add to the attractiveness. \$5.

(Filene's—Sixth Floor)



\$18.50, \$25, \$35

One of the best liked suits in our famous \$25 Suit Shop (sketch 1) has been made up in diagonal cheviot, with velvet collar, to sell at..... 18.50

(Especially good; in sizes 32 to 44)

A favorite fur-trimmed \$35 suit (sketch 2) we have reproduced in broadcloth of standard quality, to sell for..... \$25

(Sizes 32 to 44)

Sketch 3 shows a fur-trimmed velvet suit copied from a \$75 original. No question about the excellence of this suit at..... \$35

(Mail Orders Filled—Filene's—Fourth Floor)

NOMINEE QUILTS TO HELP RIVAL WIN ELECTION

W. H. Hatch, Progressive Candidate for Superintendent of Cook Co., Ill., Schools Withdraws in Favor of J. E. Lemon

Special to the Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—On the withdrawal of their candidate, Progressives have joined the Republicans in making a determined effort to elect the Republican candidate for county superintendent of schools, J. E. Lemon. William H. Hatch, who had been nominated by the Progressives, withdrew at the last moment from the race, thereby hoping to aid the candidacy of Mr. Lemon, it is said.

The contest for the school superintendency to be decided Tuesday is one of the most actively waged of the campaign. Mr. Lemon is contesting for the position against Edward J. Tobin, the present superintendent. Aside from the contest for president of the county board, this is the only office on the ticket for which men of the three leading parties are not running.

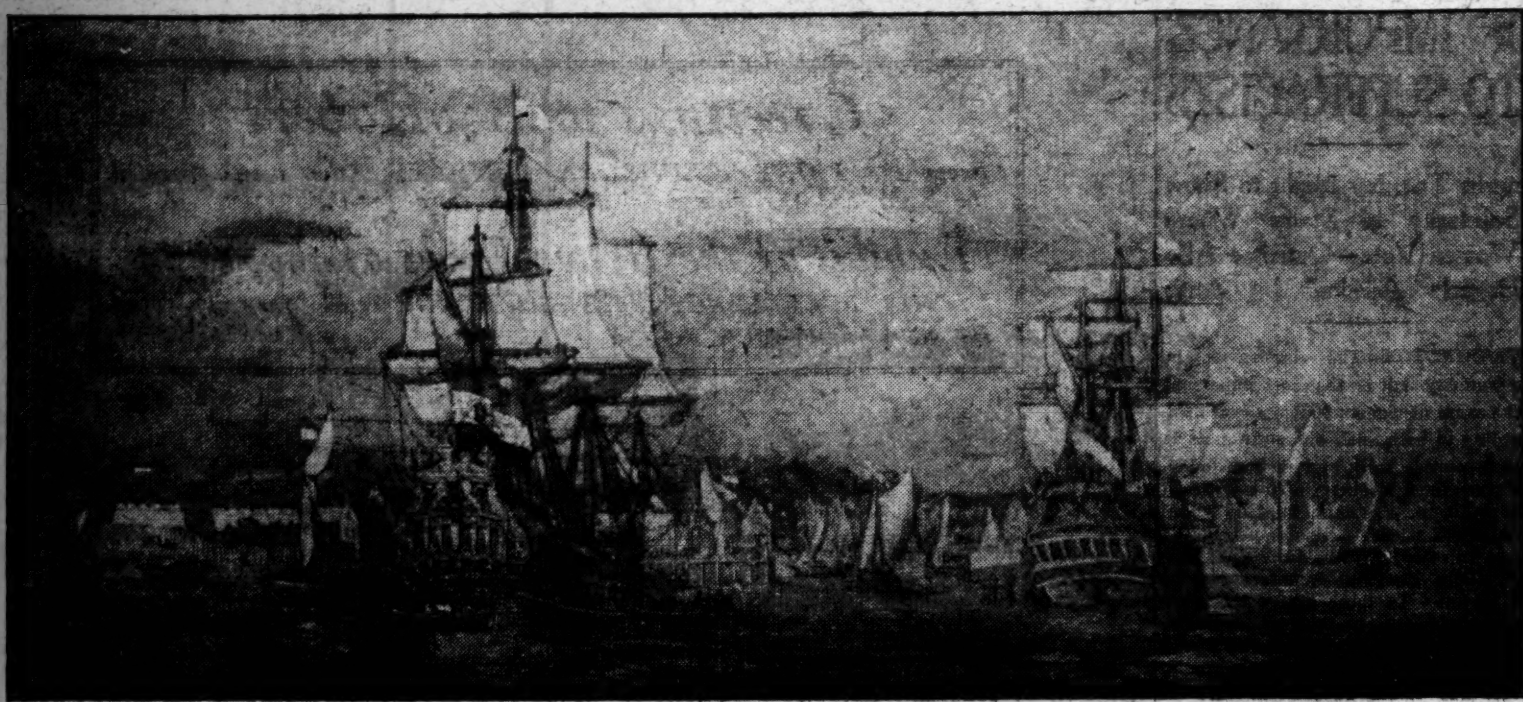
Mr. Lemon is a well-known educator of the southern part of the county, and has the endorsement of the county voters league. He graduated from the Ann Arbor high school in 1878 and from the University of Michigan in 1883. He taught in town schools in Michigan for three years, and then was principal of the West Bay City high school for two years. He was then elected and served his years as superintendent of schools of West Bay City. In 1894 he went to Blue Island, Ill., as superintendent of schools. By his 20 years' work in Cook county schools at Blue Island, Mr. Lemon has attained wide knowledge of the educational needs.

EDISON ADVISES CANADIANS TO BUILD HIGHWAYS

TORONTO, Ont.—Thomas A. Edison was in the city recently, and in an interview he commented upon the great number of unemployed in the city, says a report from Chatham in the Mail and Empire. He offered as the most feasible scheme to overcome this lack of employment the building by the government of trunk roads through the country.

Mr. Edison stated that he is at present working on a photograph that would record conversations over the telephone, and expects to have it completed in a short time.

HARBOR FRONT OF NEW AMSTERDAM AS IT APPEARED IN 1674



Painting by Elmer E. Garney in United States custom house, New York city

NEW YORK—The New York public library has arranged an exhibition relating to the early history of New York in honor of the commercial tercentenary, placing on view many historical rarities from the library's collections. The exhibition is rich in early maps, and there are many old plans of the city in which

Broadway extends only to Warren street, and the Bowery lane is the shaded avenue that led to the rural delights of which Union and Madison squares are now the remains.

Among these maps is the so-called "stolen map" of 1810, copied from the Simancas Archives, which is the earliest

map of this region with details. William Bradford's map of 1734 is the first map engraved in New York of which there is record.

Among the precious documents on display is the Dongan charter, the original charter of New York city by Gov. Thomas Dongan, dated April 27, 1686.

There is also an official list giving the number of houses upon each city street in July, 1660. There were 342 houses in this town then all told. Included in the show are copies of the early newspapers, Bradford's Gazette, 1725, the earliest, and also the Journal of 1734 and the New York Gazette of 1763.

LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Street hardly does himself justice in the title of his recent book, "On Money and Other Matters." In this slim volume he covers a wide range of subjects, ethical, social and biographical, and while he is never less than interesting, he shows himself on various occasions possessed of remarkable insight and power of criticism. He writes with cultivated ease and with a natural benignity which requires no conscious effort to see and appreciate the good in men and things. He is no resigned philosopher setting out to make the best of a bad job, but a humorous and discerning sifter of the chaff from the wheat, in which process he finds much to repay his toil. In the long procession of subjects which pass in review before him he finds always some useful lesson to be learned, some interesting conclusion to be reached. His manner is judicial without being pompous, easy without triviality. He strikes always a note of originality which is never so subtle as to be obscure, but achieves distinction by its simple directness. His optimism is of the nature which inspires confidence, for it is founded on no basis of special pleading, but on serious conviction supported by sensible evidence.

In the conditions of present day life in England, he sees the signs of considerable improvement. The aristocracy are less aloof than they were, the lower classes he considers more intelligent and independent. As for the argument that the young woman of today has lost the charm of her Victorian grandmother, and has developed into a hoyden, he dismisses it with the breeziest common sense. The modern girl may be less primly polite than the carefully drilled maiden of 50 years ago, but what she has lost in surface manners she has gained in freedom, bonhomie, and a breadth of outlook, assets enormously in her favor in contact with a workaday world. Mr. Street has written a beautiful biographical sketch of George Wyndham, which crowns a very perfect little literary production.

Germany's Military Literature

There is no doubt much truth in the recent statement of a writer in one of the magazines that the great mass of the British people have entirely failed to realize, have indeed for the most part been profoundly ignorant of the literature which has fostered her patriotism and inspired her energies for the last decade and more. With the exception of a few, the English people do not concern themselves very seriously with the thought forces at work in other countries unless they apprehend therefrom tangible and immediate results, and even then the situation is grasped but slowly. Hence the astonishment, the genuine amazement and horror at General von Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War." Yet, after all, the policy of determined political predominance set forward, whatever the cost to Germany or to those she intends to conquer, is but the policy taught day in and day out, up and down Germany, until her people have come unquestioningly to accept it as their creed during many years past.

While this country has thought of Germany as inspired by her former prophets—by Heine who was half a Frenchman and no fraction of a soldier, by Lessing and Heider who took no interest in patriotism, by Goethe who regarded with markedly little concern the Napoleonic wars, her children and young men have been steadily imbibing the doctrines of such writers as Von Treitschke and Giesebrecht have been grasping at a vision of "Weltpolitik" which was to make Germany supreme in the councils of the world. Only by a realization of the hold which this teaching has upon the people, outweighing all else in significance with schoolboy and student, quickening the imagination and stirring the ambitions, can the present situation be approximately understood.

Friendship of Friendly Skunks

Mr. Thompson Seton's latest book, "Wild Animals at Home," flows in the same delightful humorous vein which

characterizes all he has written about the four-footed folk with whom he is on such happy and intimate terms. Often with immense patience and elaborate care he has studied their habits and their natures, has sometimes caught and frequently made pets of them, breaking down their suspicion and fear, so that they grow to regard him as a friend and, once confidence is established, show themselves no whit behind in cordiality and appreciation.

It is in Yellowstone park, where since 1872 the animals have been protected by the state from the hunter and as Mr. Seton writes are gradually assuming "their traditional Garden of Eden attitude toward man" that he has found the best opportunity for study. In the remote regions where the hunter and his rifle have penetrated but seldom, the wild animals will still gaze at man curiously and permit his approach, but for the most part the skin-hunter has struck terror into the heart of every four-footed beast and the naturalist or man with a camera achieves disappointing results.

"My travels," writes Mr. Seton, "in search of light on the 'Animals at Home' have taken me up and down the Rocky mountains for nearly 30 years. In the canyons from British Columbia to Mexico I have lighted my campfire, far beyond the bounds of law and order, at times, and yet I have found no place more rewarding than the Yellowstone park, the great mountain haven of wild life." Here, Mr. Seton has studied the ways of the coyote, the prairie dog, the skunk, the badger, to mention only a few of those whom he has counted not only upon his calling list, but as his tried and much valued friends.

The skunk, especially, he has pleasant things to say about. "It is," he writes, "an ideal citizen, minds its own business, harms no one, and is habitually inoffensive as long as it is left alone." The writer is not speaking out of a limited experience as the following statement proves: "For many years I have kept at least one pet skunk. Just now I have about 60." The book contains a very charming photograph of the author's small daughter sitting in the midst of a furry crowd of these little striped creatures with bushy tails, with whom she appears to have an excellent understanding. The badger also, "the valiant and harmless badger," as Mr. Seton calls him, has earned his affections and respect and is, we read, "a rare and lovely character when permitted to unbend in a congenial group." In addition to many beautiful photographs the book is richly illustrated with humorous sketches of animals which help to indicate their various characteristics not less than the written text.

BRITISH AGENTS BUY HORSES ON WYOMING RANCHES

DENVER, Col.—Four hundred head of horses from one point in Wyoming have been brought to Denver for delivery to an agent of the British government, according to officers of one of the companies at the stockyards, says the Times. This is one of the largest single sales reported as a result of the activity of governments in equipping their cavalry and artillery forces.

It has been found that agents have been purchasing horses in almost every part of Colorado. Recently they were busy in the vicinity of Alamosa. Heretofore they have been heard from most frequently in eastern Colorado.

A prominent horseman estimates that at least 60,000 head of horses, representing an investment of at least \$5,000,000 have been purchased in this country since the opening of the war.

The French are buying mostly in the South and shipping out through New Orleans. The British have been buying from headquarters in Chicago, Kansas City and other points and sending them into Canada.

FRANCESCO CRISPI

The Memoirs of Francesco Crispi, Vol. III. International Problems. Compiled from Crispi's Diary and other Documents by Thomas Palamenghi-Crispi. Translated by Mary Pritchard-Agnelli. London. Hodder & Stoughton, 16s. net.

The nations of the world are accustomed to being served by two kinds of patriots: by those on the one hand who work for them faithfully, conscientiously, yet ever along the line of their own wills, their own prejudices, and by those on the other hand who show themselves ready to abandon every pet theory or personal inclination which may hazard or delay their country's development. With Napoleon, patriotism was a cloak for ambition, with Bismarck for aggression and power, with Talleyrand it was the gambler of intrigue and the sport of wit. For Francesco Crispi, patriotism was summed up in two words—Italy's welfare.

The third volume of the Crispi Memoirs deals principally with international politics between the years 1890-1896. They were years of great difficulty for Italy, crowned, in spite of Crispi's labors, with but meager results. Constantly thwarted both within and without, trusted only intermittently by those who had put him in office, according to the immediate success of any achievement—a treatment not infrequently meted out to a country's prime minister after long periods of inefficiency—Crispi worked with unflinching devotion and with a determination so uncompromising, so insistent, that the eyes of all Europe were turned in his direction, and what he said was not only listened to, but was frequently acted upon.

His Work for Italy

Perhaps the most remarkable fact which the history of these years discloses, a fact not dependent merely upon the testimony here given, is the single-handed conflict which Crispi sustained in his efforts to bring Italy into the forefront of the nations. Neither politician at home nor ambassador abroad, with possibly the exception of Nigra at Vienna, showed the vigor or the enlightenment to cooperate with him in decisive and consistent action. And when, as occurred again and again, at a critical juncture, through some caprice in the House, he fell from office, the plans which he had spent months and sometimes years in forming were almost invariably abandoned through palpable indifference or incapacity to recognize their importance.

The Memoirs open with a letter written by Crispi on his appointment as chancellor of Germany, subsequent to the dramatic dismissal of Bismarck. The Iron Chancellor had been a good friend to Italy and her energetic minister, whom he greatly admired, and with his retirement many of the advantages which had made the triple alliance worth while to Italy were lost. Crispi had found the alliance in existence when he took office and while it was far from generally popular, it had served its purpose so long as there was a man at the head of affairs in Berlin possessing not only the inclination, but also the authority to school their third ally, Austria-Hungary, and also France, determined hostile to Italy, into some measure of civility.

Germany Impressed

The reliability and energy of Crispi's character had impressed Germany favorably, moreover, by the triple alliance she safeguarded the dual monarchy and Italy from independent warfare, otherwise a not unlikely contingency, with Trento and Trieste as a traditional bone of contention; it was also no part of the policy at Berlin that Austria should be at war for any purpose uncontrolled by her; the triple alliance further prevented the possibility of unity between Italy and France, which Bismarck had been determined to prevent. The extreme cordiality of Crispi's letters and his subsequent journey to Milan to confer with Crispi are an indication of the value placed by Germany upon their friendly relations.

Two of the points which were to give

Crispi ground for much anxious thought, and yet to which neither the triple alliance nor his own indefatigable efforts were to bring the solution he sought, were the fortification of Biserta and the hostile customs tariffs imposed by France, which seriously hampered Italian trade. Crispi proposed to Capri that a system of beneficial tariffs be instituted among the three monarchies, calculated to bring them nearer together and to offset France's action, a proposal to which Capri listened with sympathy, though no practical outcome was arrived at.

Biserta and the French

With regard to the occupation of Biserta by the French, Crispi was full of foreboding. Not merely was he convinced that it would prove a serious menace to Sicily, but he realized that by providing France with a naval base in the Mediterranean it would give her immense maritime power, not only over Italy, but also over all British trade passing by Gibraltar and Malta through the Red sea. That the French were awake to the strategical advantages of Biserta is openly acknowledged by M. Gabriel Hanotaux, former minister of foreign affairs, in a book entitled "La Paix Latine." "The vast military establishment which has nearly reached its completion at Biserta," he writes, "is of importance both to Europe and Africa. It commands one of the world's greatest thoroughfares. . . Biserta has the Mediterranean by the throat. . . It was necessary that we should have that point and that port." M. Pelletan also observed that Biserta was "a guarantee of France's supremacy in the Mediterranean."

When Crispi and Capri met at Milan in 1890 France was not yet in possession of Biserta, and Crispi was determined at whatever cost to prevent her establishing herself there. Capri acknowledged the importance of keeping France out of Biserta, but he was reluctant to force issues and bring about unnecessary friction. "In April, when the army rifles are to be changed, we might enter our protest." And with this Crispi had for the time being to be satisfied, but he never took his eyes off Biserta; a fact of which the French government was uncomfortably aware.

Strained Relations

The relations between Italy and France, strained ever since the birth of the triple alliance, became even more so, in spite of her protestations to the contrary, it became more and more evident to the Italian government that the steady fortification of Biserta was proceeding. In January, 1891, Crispi appealed to England to bring pressure to bear on France to suspend operations. Neither Germany nor England felt themselves vitally concerned in the matter of Biserta, nevertheless they bowed to the determined energy of Crispi and Germany showed herself ready if needs be to resort to arms in support of her ally. At the critical moment Crispi fell from office and the ministry which followed made no effort to follow up the advantage he had gained. So imperative, however, did Crispi regard Italian interference that he wrote unofficially to King Humbert appealing to him to take some steps in the matter. It is not apparent that the King interfered. In Germany and in England the removal of pressure was felt to be a relief, and France, who had watched Crispi's activity with much concern, was permitted to proceed with her operations undisturbed.

When Crispi returned to office in 1893 it was too late to protest, and the first chapter of French occupation and Italian interference in Northern Africa was closed. Doubtless owing to the conquest of Tripoli by Italy and the more friendly feeling established between the two countries, the presence of the French at Biserta has not proved the menace to the peace of the nations which Crispi anticipated. "The peace of Europe is based on treaties," said Crispi in the House in 1893, in response to a fierce attack from the Irredentists which threatened to make the dissolution of the triple alliance unavoidable by stirring up



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Foster Rubber Co.,
105 Federal St.,
Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1914.

Gentlemen:—

While reading Collier's Weekly today I happened to notice a letter published by you, which you received from the Higgins Leather Co., of Saint Louis, Mo. I wish to state that I too have worn and am still wearing "Cat's Paw" Heels, and I find them superior to all other brands.

I walk over 100 miles a week. A pair of shoes last me about six weeks, and when I am through with them the heels are perfectly good.

I believe a manufacturer should get credit for his goods, therefore my reason for writing this letter.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours very truly,

Joseph P. Burke

You ought to have a pair on your shoes

Thousands of people are today wearing Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels who tried other kinds first—because the Foster Friction Plug not only resists wear, but the extra quality of rubber affords greater resiliency—meaning not only comfort but economy. They cost no more than ordinary kinds—no holes to track mud and dirt—50c. attached, all dealers.

The Foster Rubber Co., 105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Originators and Patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which positively prevents slipping.



violent conflict between Italy and Austria. "And," he continued, "we, like honest men, will respect these treaties and should any seek to violate them, we will know how to do our duty."

Virtue of Prudence

Crispi was too whole-hearted a patriot to have felt any enthusiasm for the alliance between Italy and Austria, but he recognized its worth and was resolutely determined, while he remained in office, that no irregular, spasmodic or ill-considered agitation among groups of revolutionaries should disturb what was for the time being the foundation of Italy's external policy. In the course of the same speech he declared that he believed a patriot's crowning virtue by which states and statesmen should be governed, was prudence. "The virtue of prudence," he said, "leads us to Rome. It was by prudence that this great unity of ours was built up."

His actions throughout his political career carried out with but rare exceptions his political creed. He suppressed wherever it cropped up among his countrymen every effort to inflame Italy's hatred against Austria. On the other hand he never forgot or showed himself indifferent to any real grievance of his fellow-countrymen across the border, either appealing peremptorily and insistently for explanation from the Austrian government direct or bringing pressure to bear through Berlin.

Crispi's interest in the Balkans was active and disinterested. He recognized their right of freedom from Turkey which the campaign of 1912 has procured for them, and when Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria undertook the government of Bulgaria and proved himself capable of maintaining law and order, Crispi's policy was one of "non intervention," Russia's effort to draw him into a protest to the Sultan being unavailing. England and Germany having followed Italy's lead, Prince Ferdinand reigned undisturbed in Bulgaria.

Attitude Toward Balkans

Both Bismarck and Crispi were desirous of seeing the Turks banished from Europe, but the two statesmen had divergent plans as to the allocation of Constantinople. Bismarck would have encouraged Russia to establish herself

in the Bosphorus. "We must not," he said to Crispi in 1889, "seek to prevent Russia from going to Constantinople." To this Crispi had many objections and recognized also many obstacles. "You cannot have forgotten that we have agreed with England not to permit any modification of the status quo in the Mediterranean and Aegean." Bismarck's answer was cynical, and in the light of recent events as little perspicacious as the suppositions held by his successors in office. "England might easily find a way of avoiding the fulfillment of her promises. She must be compromised. . . Crispi, however, had other plans for the Balkans. In 1897 he voiced his desired consummation for the Balkan states. "The Italian National party, in whose ranks I have been a humble soldier, hopes one day to see a Balkan confederacy, with Constantinople as its capital."

It has already been remarked that with the removal of Bismarck from office, Italy found it more and more difficult to bring indirect pressure to bear upon Vienna or Paris. France had gained considerably in power and influence since Bismarck's day, added to which her alliance with Russia made her less than ever inclined to submit to pressure from Berlin with regard to her Italian policy. Germany, recognizing this, and anxious to avoid unnecessary friction, turned not infrequently a deaf ear to Crispi's reiterated complaints of France's hostility.

France's Lost Provinces

When in 1896 Crispi made a direct attempt to establish friendly relations with France, M. Bourgeois, then head of the French ministry, gave this unequivocal reply: "Let me inform you that the eyes of France are still fixed upon the lost provinces, and that nothing, no matter what may happen, will ever make her look elsewhere; no Frenchman will ever accept the separation of Alsace and Lorraine from France as a definite and irrevocable fact. . . consequently there can never be any understanding between Italy and ourselves so long as Italy, by remaining the ally of Germany, shall help to maintain this separation." In Bismarck's day the German government, to quote Crispi, "did not hesitate to give Paris to understand that a certain limit must not be overstepped. And

Paris had promptly grasped this fact." Now, however, there was no limit put upon her actions where they affected Italy, either at home or abroad, and consequently there were signs that Crispi was beginning to grow weary of the triple alliance. So emphatically did he state his dissatisfaction that the German Emperor announced his intention of visiting Italy and conferring on the subject with the Italian minister. While the negotiations were being conducted, Crispi fell from office and, as had happened before, all the pressure which had seemed about to take effect was removed at the same time.

Opinion of Crispi Abroad

The International Conventions which were signed in the course of the next few months indicated how valid had been Crispi's grievance, how important the efforts he had sought to make in behalf of his country. They further indicated that his authority and determined representation removed, there was no one, as in "L'Affaire Biserta," to insure favorable terms for Italy. There has perhaps been no better summing up of the man Crispi than that written in the Fremdenblatt in 1891. It indicates with what high esteem he was regarded abroad.

"Crispi is one of the most eminent among those who play a part on the stage of European politics today. He is a surprising, characteristic and superior personality. He brought the Sicilian temperament with him into public life, a temperament that is at once ardent and vigorous, cautious and calculating, and which in him is coupled with the highest talents and an indomitable energy."

When the historian comes to view impartially the work accomplished by Crispi it will be recognized that one of the greatest services he rendered his country was in holding always before the people and exacting their obedience to the virtues of prudence and control. The fulfillment of obligations is as essential among individuals as among nations, and the ideal on this point which Crispi established and consistently carried out must stand for all time as one of Italy's noblest traditions and finest examples.

NEW RUMANIAN KING NEPHEW OF LATE SOVEREIGN

Present Ruler Son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern and Recognized as Heir Apparent to the Throne in 1889

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—King Ferdinand of Rumania, who succeeded his uncle, King Carol, a short time ago, is, of course, a Hohenzollern. He is a son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, a prince who will chiefly be remembered from the fact that it was the question of his election to the Spanish throne that was indirectly the pretext for the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

King Ferdinand's elder brother renounced all claim to the Rumanian throne in 1886, and three years later Prince Ferdinand was recognized by King Carol as his heir apparent. In 1893, he married Princess Marie of Edinburgh, who by the keen interest she has always taken in her adopted country, has rendered herself most popular with the Rumanian people.

Discussing the question recently with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a prominent Rumanian politician said that very little was known as to the real capabilities as a ruler of the new King. As Crown Prince, the Monitor informant said, he acted up to the ideal of a Crown Prince, namely, he did nothing which would seem to bring him into conflict with the King, and in fact,

RUMANIAN KING CALLED GOOD SOLDIER



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King Ferdinand

always avoided any action which might have the appearance of encouraging the formation of a Crown Prince party,

which so frequently happens. Just as in the case of King Edward VII, whom no one suspected whilst Prince of Wales of possessing the really great qualities he developed as King, so no one could really say, the Monitor informant insisted, what kind of a ruler King Ferdinand will make.

"All we know," he added, "is that he is an excellent soldier, and that he has always shown himself a loyal son and a good patriot, all of which qualities promise well for the future."

GENERAL SHIELDS' STATUE UNVEILED AT MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The statue of Gen. James Shields, first United States senator from Minnesota, which has been placed in a niche in the rotunda of the state capitol, was unveiled in the presence of nearly 400 persons, says the Journal, including members of the Loyal Legion and the G. A. R., who supplied the fund for the statue, state officials and friends of the Shields family.

Lieut. Samuel Appleton, state commander of the Loyal Legion, formally presented the statue to Gov. A. J. Eberhart, representing the state, and the Governor responded. Misses Ellen and Florence Shields of St. Paul, grand-nieces of General Shields, unveiled the bronze effigy of the soldier and statesman.

The main address sketched the career of General Shields, recalling his service in the Seminole and Mexican wars, as United States senator for Missouri, Illinois and Minnesota, his services in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest and his military successes in the civil war, including the defeat of Gen. Stonewall Jackson at Winchester.



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Queen of Rumania

AFFAIRS OF THE STUDENT WORLD

More than 20,000,000 Students Attend American Educational Institutions—Teachers in India Feel High Cost of Living—Results of Mental Test Analyzed

For those who would ponder the American passion for education the following table, showing school and college enrollment, taken from the report of the commissioner of education for the year ending June 30, 1913, is thought enlightening: Elementary (kindergarten, primary and grammar), 18,563,214; secondary (high schools and academies), 1,246,267; secondary (preparatory departments of higher institutions), 92,220; universities and colleges, 200,150; professional schools, 66,045; normal schools, 80,984; total, 20,278,440.

Another million of students is added to the above total if evening schools, business schools, reform schools, and so forth, are included, making an army of 21,022,113 American youth under training in the United States.

It is not in America only that teachers complain of the high cost of living and inadequate salaries. In the city of Bombay the expense of living has nearly doubled in the last 10 years. A teacher in Elphinstone College, Bombay, told the writer that in 1902 he began teaching at the remarkable salary of 80 rupees (\$20) a month salary; now, at 100 rupees, or \$25 1-3 a month, living is a much more severe struggle for him, even in this land where most expenses are reduced by half over those known in the West.

This teacher remarked significantly, voicing the feeling that one hears frequently expressed in India, "We do not want any more Western civilization; it only raises prices, creates new standards of living, and makes the economic struggle uppermost in the minds of our people."

One hears much of late concerning the lack of logical intelligence on the part of college students in the United States. Now the Wellesley girls have been tested alongside of two groups of children from the Chicago juvenile delinquent court and another group of children of average intelligence between the ages of eight and

14 in a private school. The test consisted of a combination puzzle picture, representing 19 distinct activities, a boy kicking a football, a girl feeding a cat from a saucer and a dog chasing a running child, etc. The problem was to place the 10 squares of identical shape where they logically belonged. The Wellesley girls made twice as many errors as the children from the juvenile court, to the amazement of many who at once denounced the training of the girls' colleges very much as the universities were founded because college men were found to be bad spellers, and failing in certain details of letter writing.

The vital fact is overlooked that all logical definition in detail is more difficult as the student advances because there is so much more in the background of the individual's experience. The child will easily give you a definition of honesty or justice or goodness, when the father finds it more difficult. The larger the horizon the more difficult the definition of the thing close at hand.

Without minimizing the value of detailed logical observation, one should not blame too harshly Wellesley or other colleges, whose business it is to give youth vision and perspective on many sides of life and thought. Even if the students do forget in this process some of their child spelling and lose something of minute accuracy in the narrower field of vision of the child, there are compensations. Dr. Hadley of Yale said recently, when asked the object of the training at the university, "It is a large object—to prepare men for service to the state."

A picture of the great Swiss pioneer educator Pestalozzi, with his children at his feet, hangs on the wall of every school room in Switzerland. It was Pestalozzi who answered when asked his method of teaching:

"I have no method. I simply have these school children. They are always with me. Their sorrows are my sorrows

and their joys are my joys. Their faces are the first faces I see in the morning, their voices are the last voices I hear at night."

Here was a teacher not simply of subjects, but of school-children.

The appointment of advisers for students in American institutions of higher learning is increasing. A professor of English in the University of Michigan has given some fruitful advice in relation to this matter:

"The 'adviser' system should be introduced, and maintained continuously from the freshman to the senior year. That is to say not more than five students should be assigned, on entrance, to a member of the staff, who should remain in loco parentis academic to them through their entire college course. The first business of the adviser should be to inform himself as intimately as feasible about the family and school conditions whence his advisers have come; in especial, whenever practicable, he should make the personal acquaintance of his advisers' parents or guardians, and draw his own conclusions. The adviser system should be headed by a man of large soul and extensive experience, who should have few or no formal teaching duties, and who, above all, should stand fast loose from departmental rivalries. The first qualification of this man should be that he be a gentleman—of the finest grained type of American manhood. The real work of the adviser should be to give ballast to his academic family."

Dr. Emile Boutroux, the eminent philosopher and member of the French Academy, was asked recently the object of university training. He answered, "To give young men taste in literature." Although this answer may appear at first to be somewhat impractical to the utilitarian American, it is nevertheless a hint that is not without profit to us.

The president of Andover Theological Seminary quotes from a letter written by an undergraduate of a leading eastern university in which the young man refers to a sermon preached that morning before the students by perhaps one of the most distinguished public speakers of New York. He wrote, "We had a guy down here this morning from New

York, who preached 40 minutes. Gee, he was rotten!"

It may be contended that this language of the East Side not only reveals the illiteracy of the undergraduate, but a distinct absence of a "taste in literature." In too many instances the undergraduates, while perhaps being taught many distinctly practical things, have graduated deprived of the ability to appreciate cultivated thought when they

hear it, as well as ignorant of the ability to express themselves clearly and simply in the language consistent with that of a gentleman. A recent graduate from a large technical university evidently had something of this kind in mind when he said, "If I were to go through college again, I would take nothing practical." Even a mechanical engineer may find later in life the value of having acquired in college "taste in literature."

PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY'S NEW BUILDINGS NEARLY DONE

PHILADELPHIA—Building operations destined to increase the accommodations and improve the efficiency in all departments are nearing completion at the University of Pennsylvania. The repairs and construction work done during the present year will total many hundred thousand dollars.

The dental department, whose new building of the Evans dental museum and institute, at Fortieth and Spruce streets, is just being finished, has come in for the largest share of attention. Already a section of this building is being used by the post-graduate dentists, and the removal of the whole department to its new home will take place during the Christmas holidays.

Dedication ceremonies will take place on Feb. 22, 1915. The old dental building will be turned over to the architectural department and Towne scientific school.

The old fire and police station at the junction of Spruce street and Woodland avenue has been added to the Wistar Institute and was fitted up during the summer for occupancy. Ten thousand dollars has been spent on new book stacks and on exterior and interior renovations in the law library, and the athletic office has been moved to new and attractive quarters in the training buildings.

New houses of Delta Upsilon, 3614 Locust street; Phi Gamma Delta, at 3619-21 Locust street, and a new front on the Delta Sigma Phi house, 202 South Thirty-sixth street, are evidences of the part the fraternities are playing in beautifying the university section. Delta Tau Delta is also building a house on the lot formerly occupied by the Lenape Club, which has removed to 3705 Locust street.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. W. H. Burt, 4 F. A., detailed for rect. After instruction at Ft. Sill, Okla., proceed to Ft. McDowell, Cal., relieving Capt. S. Baker, F. A.

Capt. M. Churchill, 5 F. A., to detached, and Capt. S. Baker, F. A., from detached.

1st Lt. W. W. Harris, Jr., S. C., Washington-Alaska Military Cable & Telegraph System, Seattle, Wash., to San Francisco to relieve Capt. A. T. Clifton. The latter to command Ft. Wood, N. Y.

Maj. A. Moses, C. A. C., to detached, and Maj. D. W. Ketcham, general staff, from detached.

Capt. W. N. Hughes, Jr., inf., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., temp. duty, then to Nashville, Tenn., as heretofore directed. Second Lt. E. S. Blackwell, Jr., 5 cav., Ft. Bayard, N. M., to Ft. Bliss, Tex., and 15 cav.

Leaves—1st Lt. H. L. Walthall, inf., 2 months; 2d Lt. W. Moore, inf., 2 months; Capt. C. H. Miller, 4 inf., 2 months; Maj. W. C. Rivers, 2 cav., 3 months' extn., and the orders (Aug. 27) directing him to report to commanding officer of Reed Hospital, D. C., revoked; 2d Lt. E. L. Grisell, 8 cav., 2 months; 2d Lt. J. B. McGrath, 8 inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. B. R. Campbell, 8 inf., 2 months; Capt. G. A. Weiser, 15 inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. B. Davis, 24 inf., 1 month; 2d Lt. O. O. Ellis, inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. R. A. Dixon, 15 inf., 2 months; 2d Lt. S. B. Akin, 8 inf., months.

Navy Orders

Lieut. E. F. Johnson, detached naval duty.

Marine Corps Orders

Maj. A. W. Catlin, detached fleet marine officer, United States Atlantic fleet, to naval prison, Portsmouth.

Maj. G. C. Thorpe, detached naval prison, Portsmouth, to naval war college.

Maj. P. S. Brown, detached first brigade, U. S. M. C., Veracruz.

Revenue Cutter Orders

Capt. G. L. Cardon to Pan-American-Pacific exposition extended one month.

First Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, as member of inter-department board to consider light allowances of officers; H. L. Boyd, engineers, recommended for promotion to rank of senior engineer, vice Capt. of Engineers W. P. Pedrick, retired; W. C. Meyers, engineers, the Thetis, to Wissahickon; C. A. Wheeler, engineers, to the Tuscarora.

Second Lt. R. W. Dempwolf, to the Pamlico; C. J. Curtiss, to the Tybee; L. J. Ker, to the Itasca; M. A. Doyle, engrs., to the Mohawk; A. R. Bixby, engrs., detached the Manning, and R. F. Munroe, the Morrill, to the Yamacraw and granted 27 days leave en route.

Third Lt. R. Donohue, to the Andros-coggin for engineering duty; G. W. MacLane, to the Gresham, and L. V. Keilhorn, to the Pamlico for engineering duty.

1915

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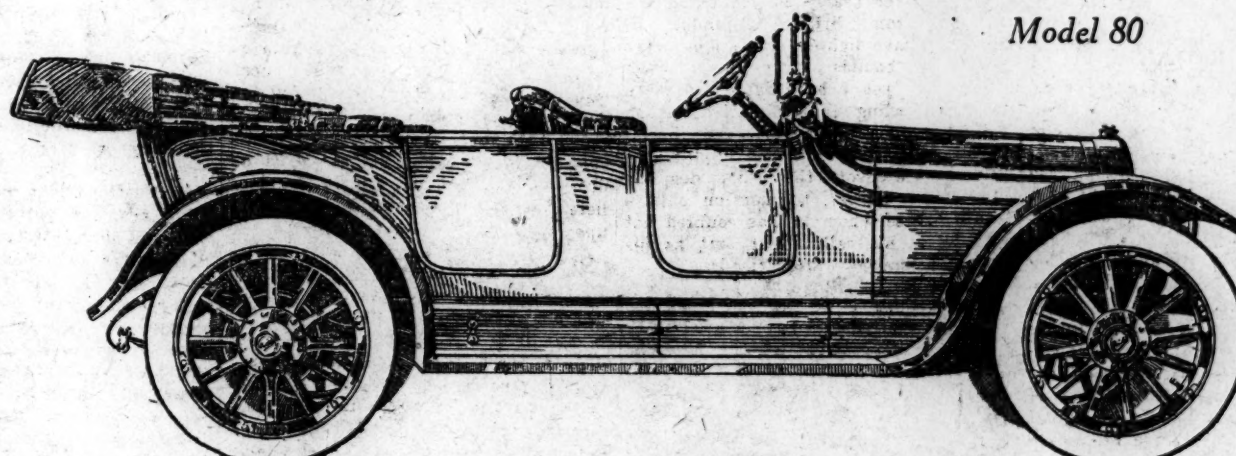
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FITZROY CARRINGTON TELLS OF BEST METHOD TO START MUSEUM PRINT COLLECTION

In a paper written for the last meeting of the American Association of Museums in Milwaukee, Wis., and now published as part of their proceedings, though it was not actually given there, Fitzroy Carrington, curator of the print department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, tells how such a department may be started and developed in any museum. Such print departments as already exist, he declares, are far too few and have come about in a haphazard way. They have lacked a definite plan and consequently their growth has been spasmodic, and in many cases prematurely arrested.

In presenting his subject Mr. Carrington takes into account first of all that "prints, of their nature, appeal to an intelligent and therefore limited public. They cannot cater to the popular clamor for color or offer the compelling argument of size; consequently a department of prints is likely to be last created and maintained in any museum. It is essential, therefore, that it be started along the right lines and that, from the beginning, it should win the cooperation of those best able to further its development."

Process Shown First

What is the first thing to be done? This question is answered in Mr. Carrington's proposal that "in the beginning all print departments equip themselves with material which shall show the technical processes of etching, engraving, mezzotint, wood cut, lithography, etc. We have found, at the Museum of Fine Arts, that our 'technical case,' containing the tools used, the copper plates from which etchings, engravings, etc., have been printed, the lithographic stone, the wood blocks and prints therefrom, are a constant source of interest to visitors. Practical demonstration is given from time to time of the making of prints, and the student is taught not only how prints are made but what are the qualities to be sought for in fine prints. It is well to have on view several examples of each process, showing how a different handling of the medium will produce differing results; in etching, for instance, the depth of line secured by repeated bitings, and the various effects obtainable by wiping the plate clean, or by leaving in certain places a film of ink upon the surface; in lithography, the use of the pen, the crayon, the brush, the stump or rag, the scraper, etc."

"With the aid of such a technical collection the beginner soon learns to differentiate between the various processes, whereas without such a knowledge it is almost impossible for him to intelligently study the prints contained in the museum collection. We should place first, therefore, on the list of desiderata a small collection showing the technical processes."

Some Etchings Needed

"A print-department-to-be might aim to secure next a representative group of works of the nineteenth century etchers. Such a collection need not be large to start with, nor necessarily costly, though of course, the master works of the master etchers command each year increasingly high prices. "Seeing that we are considering the establishment of print departments at a moderate cost (they will grow fast enough later on, when they shall have demonstrated their utility and the esthetic enjoyment to be derived from a study of their treasures), it would be well to mention here, as third in the order of desiderata, a representative collection of facsimiles of works by the earlier engravers and etchers, and of reproductions of drawings by the great masters. Fortunately, these are easily obtainable, of excellent quality, and are relatively inexpensive."

"There is a widespread prejudice, not wholly without reason, against reproductions in any collections, though in substantially every museum that most chiding of all reproductions, the plaster cast, is plentifully represented; but unless we call to our aid the reproductive

arts, how can any print collection in any American museum, save by a series of miracles in the way of gifts or bequests, hope to show in the near future any adequate representation of the work of the early Italian and German engravers, for instance, many of whose prints are forever held in the all too safe keeping of the great European museums. In the case of original drawings, reproductions are the only alternative.

Print Fund a Need

"A young department must rely, in part at least, upon the cooperation and generosity of its friends. It is of prime importance that there should be set aside annually a definite, stated sum, no matter how small, for the purchase of prints. One of the first questions put to the curator by the interested visitor is, 'What fund have you for the purchase of prints?' In nearly every case the answer has been, 'We have no fund for the purchase of prints.' True sympathy speaks from the pocketbook. That which costs nothing is to be accounted of little worth."

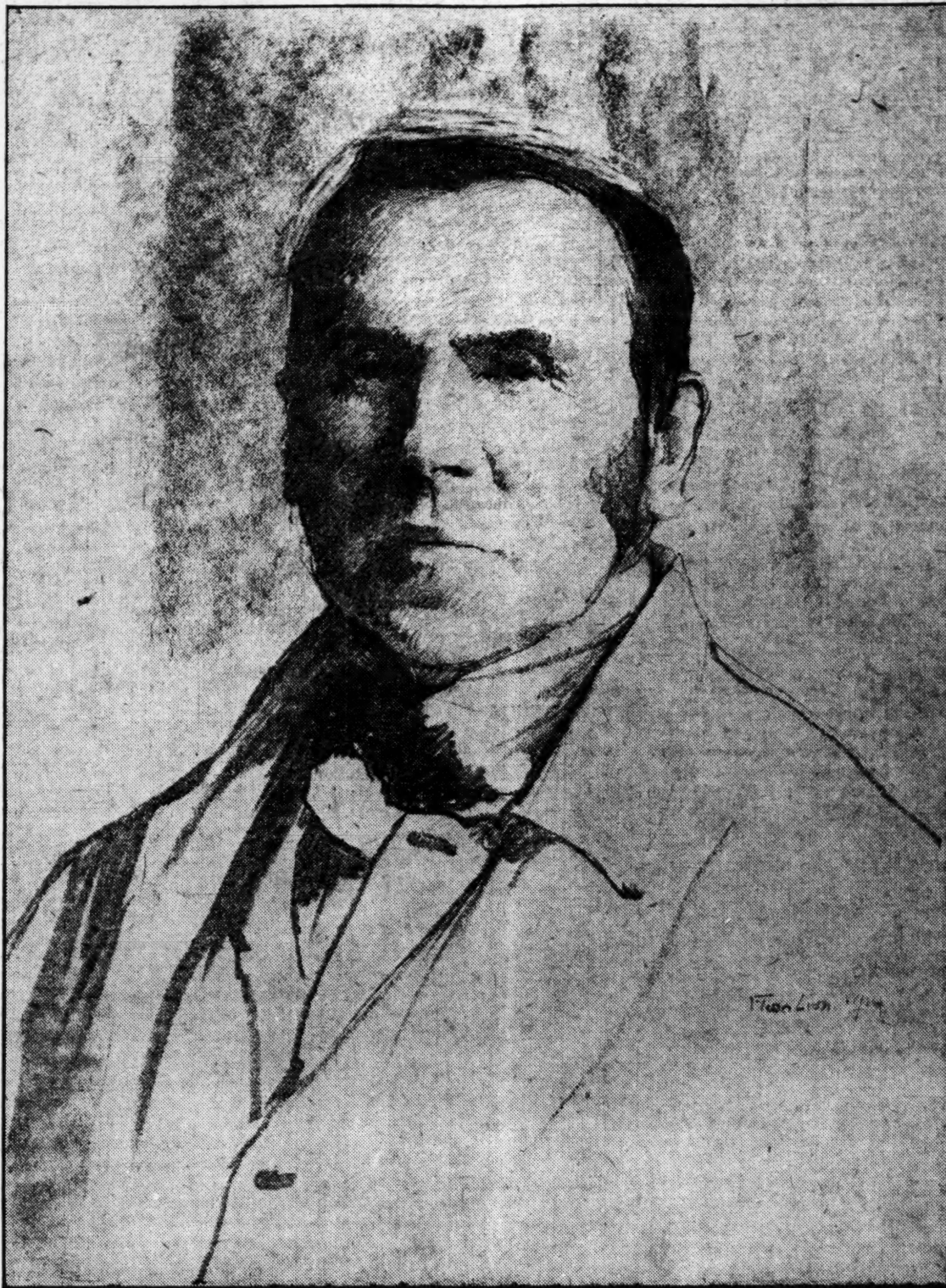
"Look over the treasurer's report of substantially any American art museum which is wise enough or fortunate enough to have a print department. You will find that the appropriation for prints is at the extreme end, or is invisible! It has been our privilege to lay out a plan for several small collections for sister institutions, during the past 12 months, and in every case pleasure and surprise have been expressed that for so small an outlay so many and so interesting prints by masters of such importance could be secured. A skeleton list of prints of this character might well form the point of departure for a building print department. It might be arranged along the lines of the A. L. A. model libraries, calling for an expenditure of \$500 or \$1000, or as much more as the generosity and enthusiasm of the friends of the department would warrant."

Collection Naturally Grows

"It has been proved time and time again by experience that the start of the plan is more than half the battle. A print collection, no matter how small, once commenced, draws to itself a constant and constantly increasing stream of gifts and bequests. I might instance the collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, which now numbers over 70,000 prints. The first entry in the print register is a gift of one print in 1872. This constituted the entire collection until 1874, when the bequest of Charles Sumner swelled the number to 85 prints. Our accessions by gift, bequest, transfer during the year 1913 numbered 2912. This statement is not made in any spirit of boastfulness but merely as a contribution to history."

"The development of any print department along the line of old masters must necessarily be slow. First impressions have ever been rare and each year becomes harder to find. It is improbable that a print department will have, at the start, any fund available for purchase which would permit of the acquisition of many engravings by Scheenauer, Duerer, or Mantegna, for instance; etchings by Rembrandt, Van Dyke or the great masters of the seventeenth century; of the portrait engravings by Nanteuil, Drevet or Edelinek; but here, as in many other relations in life, one may 'win by waiting.' The essential thing is to get the print department started and have a good plan. Our print department at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, is 42 years old. Our growth at times has been very slow; at other times more rapid. We have made many experiments and the results are at the service of our fellow museums. We shall account it a privilege, as certainly as it will be a pleasure, if those contemplating the establishment of a print department in any existing museum will permit us to share with them such knowledge as we have acquired by practical experience, and our plans for future development."

JOHN LAVERY, PORTRAIT PAINTER



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

John Lavery, A. R. A.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—John Lavery, A. R. A., is an Irishman, coming from a race of yeomen of the Armagh country. At the age of 3 years he went with his brother Henry to live with his uncle Edward, a farmer, near Moira and Soldierstown. This neighborhood is situated on the outskirts of three counties, Antrim, Down and Armagh, which are the seat of the linen trade in lawns and cambrics. This environment was not conducive to any inspiration of art, and it would be difficult to say what other history might have befallen John Lavery but for the advent of his aunt's cousin, who, whilst on a visit, took so keen an interest in the boy of 10 years as to offer to take over his guardianship. This was agreed to, and from the rustic but genial life of Antrim and Down, John Lavery found himself transplanted to Saltcoats, a seaside place in Ayrshire. In these new surroundings he thrived for five years, and it was during this time that Lavery formed so intimate a knowledge and love of the sea, which was to become manifest in later years, for he has painted many excellent seaside subjects, ranging from effects of wet days in stormy weather to the peace of lilac moonshine on calm summer evenings.

Runs Away to Glasgow

At the age of 15 Lavery made friends with a schoolfellow who obtained a clerkship in the office of the Glasgow & South Western railway. This older boy spent the week-ends at home in Saltcoats, and his glowing accounts of city life filled young Lavery with an inspiring discontent. Lavery eventually decided to leave and stole away from Saltcoats without a word of his intentions to any one. His friend was his host through the many weeks of searching for work in Glasgow. Eventually a position was obtained as clerk in the mineral department of the railway at a salary of £20 per annum. John Lavery had no liking or aptitude for bookkeeping or accounts, and, after passing through many vicissitudes, again found himself back with his uncle in Ireland. For four years he worked on a farm, during which time he cultivated the hobby of drawing by copying illustrations. Farm life faded considerably, his thought constantly reverting to Glasgow. Accordingly in due time John Lavery returned to Glasgow, this time with the consent of his uncle.

After much seeking he obtained work with an artist-photographer to whom he became engaged for three years. His work consisted of retouching and coloring photographs, and applying a complexion to the photographic prints with faint tints of water color. This work, although possessing the appearance of servility, was the foundation stone of his rapidity of touch and confident skill in drawing and painting.

Chicago Art Institute Would Reach Out to Help Children

CHICAGO—Organized efforts are being made through the Public School Art Society to get the children of the public schools acquainted with the Art Institute in Chicago. The institute gives the galleries and provides an instructor, and classes are in constant attendance. During the summer a meeting was held in

(Continued on page thirteen)

high standard of excellence. However, Lavery had definite ideas as to his ultimate aims, and these were the means of obtaining certain concessions. "Most of the other students," he explains, "made either designs for fabrics or mechanical drawings, but I was privileged, having explained that I wished to become a portrait painter."

Pictures Make One Think

It is impossible to find oneself in the presence of a picture by John Lavery without pausing, first to gaze, then to wonder, finally to think. Each transitional stage to this climax is a sheer delight, for a conscious effort does not accompany the process for a single moment. This happens alike to all, in varying degrees, of course—the artist, the critic, the layman, and the generally indifferent. The first act of pausing is perfectly natural, compelled by the exquisite simplicity, expressed by strong breadth of handling, sense of color, and an understanding of the technicalities of composition. The attention which these qualities command is due to the fact that something hitherto unknown is revealed to the onlooker. No painter, eminent and skilled as he may be, will claim an equable uniformity of merit for every picture he paints, and whilst it cannot be said that John Lavery is an exception to this dictum, in the less favored of his productions there remains a distinct something partaking of the nature of a revelation to the beholder.

This presents itself in differing forms. To the artist, John Lavery's work is an inspiration, and, as many are eager to admit, instructive to an indefinable point. The critic finds in it much exercise for his introspective and analytical capabilities. The layman, and those generally indifferent to art, wonder at the simplicity of painting, how the various streaks and dashes of paint can produce so good a result; for these last two invariably scrutinize the thickness of paint, its blottiness and prodigality, not from a technical point of view, but a purely economical one. This leads them to ask questions and so forms their first steps upon the threshold of art.

It has been said of John Lavery that his three outstanding characteristics are good color, a fine general arrangement,

difficult to improve upon, and extraordinary decorative qualities. His work is too well known to attempt even a categorical reference, and a great difficulty arises in selecting even a few to name. "A Garden in France" hangs in the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia; "Mary in Green," at the Ottawa gallery; "The Bridge at Grés," which hangs in the Carnegie Art Institute at Pittsburgh, received much attention from painters, the composition and the fresh handling of the paint, giving to the water and its reflections a liquid and translucent feeling, being greatly admired.

It is related that with one of his early pictures, a wintry scene with a fountain, John Lavery had a curious experience. The little statue on the fountain was reflected in the water, and the reflection was painted with great care; it looked as distinct as the statue itself. This troubled the hanging committee of a Scotch exhibition, for the picture was hung upside down; it managed, however, to pass muster somehow. Indeed, the picture was sold from the walls.

Paints Official Picture

In the year 1888 Glasgow, Scotland, inaugurated its international exhibition, and Queen Victoria was to pay a state visit for the opening ceremony. This advent was to be represented in a commemorative picture, and the executive council of the international exhibition offered the work to Lavery. It was a high honor to be chosen, which he welcomed with enthusiasm. A brilliant sketch was prepared with Queen Victoria enthroned on a low dais, and Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., now Lord Blythwood, reading an address to Her Majesty. A huge official painting crowded with about 250 portraits, on a canvas 8 feet 5 inches by 13 feet 4 inches, is no light task, requiring more than exceptional courage and thoroughness. Among the first difficulties that Lavery met with and overcame was an inheritance from forerunners in the art of official painting. Photographs of such functions had been turned into commemorative pictures, then the paintings had been engraved, and all figuring therein were worried to buy subscription plates.

This trade was very unpopular, and Lavery soon found out that many persons would not sit to him unless he could show authoritative credentials. It needed a sitting from Queen Victoria herself to set the seal of authority on the undertaking. Neither the lord provost nor Sir Henry Ponsonby was successful in an appeal to the Queen, but they arranged that Lavery should visit Windsor for sittings from Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and also from equestrians and ladies who accompanied Her Majesty to Glasgow. In vain were the further attempts to obtain sittings from the Queen made by the Duchess of Buccleuch, Miss Phipps and Lady Southampton. The artist was offered as a substitute a portrait painted some years before from photographs, which was useless for his purpose. Finally a last effort was made

during sittings from Prince Henry, and the Prince replied, "I do not know whether the Queen will sit, but I will do what I can to help you as soon as my own portrait is finished."

Queen Gives Sitting

Soon after Prince Henry left the room, to return presently with the news that the Queen would grant a sitting at half past two. Being then about midday, there was ample time to make everything ready. Mr. Lavery describes what followed: "The Queen came to the minute and gave me a good sitting. I did a little profile of the head in the widow's bonnet. Of course, I had no trouble afterwards with any sitters, and when I visited Darmstadt to paint the Princess Alice and her father, I was shown much consideration, the grand duke expressing a wish that I should return when my large picture was finished in order to do a portrait of the future Empress of Russia. But many things interfered, and that opportunity slipped away from me."

During this last season John Lavery held a representative exhibition of his works at the Grosvenor gallery. Among these was shown a picture called "The Tennis Party," which roused great interest in the artistic world at the time it was first exhibited at the Royal Academy. One was also able to see many of his early noted pictures, now in possession of various continental galleries.

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Free Saturdays and Sundays; admission for other days 25 cents.
Boston Art Club—Orson Lowell's drawings.
Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street—Sculptures and autumn exhibit.
Doll & Richards, 91 Newbury street—Student artists' exhibit, Mrs. Lucia Mead Priest's Senese repousse, Marius Bauer's etchings.
Cobb's gallery, 464 Boylston street—Copper plate reproductions and colored etchings by Hornby.
Vose gallery, 308 Boylston street—Paintings by Frank H. Tompkins.
Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street—Paintings and frames by Carrig-Rohane shop.
Lasell Seminary—Paintings by Henri Girardot.
Milton public library—Etchings by A. A. Blum.
Brooks Reed gallery, 19 Arlington street—Paintings by Monet, Sisley and other impressionists.

PYTHIANS ELECT OFFICERS

PORTLAND, Ore.—Installation of the officers for the ensuing year closed the business session of the thirty-third annual grand lodge convention of the Knights of Pythias, and short talks by prominent Pythians were given before the final disbanding of the delegates, says the Oregonian.

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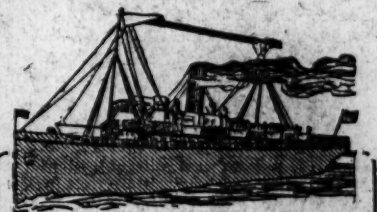
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Activities Among State Women's Clubs

Campaign week of the Somerville Equal Suffrage League will open Monday, at headquarters on Elm street, Somerville. Every afternoon and evening during the week this place will be open to the public. Refreshments will be served every afternoon. Speeches on suffrage will be made by Miss Mulry, Miss Margaret Foley and others. Workers will conduct a house to house canvass in West Somerville. The work will be under the direction of the president, Mrs. M. A. Berry. On Nov. 11 there will be a rally in Henry A. Moore hall, Y. M. C. A. building, at which the speakers will be Mrs. Wenona Pinkham, chairman state organization committee, Miss Dorothea Moore, formerly associated with Jane Addams at Hull House, Chicago, and Herbert C. Parsons of Brookline, deputy commissioner of probation for Massachusetts.

Hillside Club of Somerville entered upon its thirty-third season last Tuesday evening with a guest night in the chapel of Winter Hill Congregational church. "The Colonial Period of Boston" was the subject of the evening, which was the first of a series devoted to "Epochs on the Life of Boston." The Linnell trio furnished music. Mrs. Mary Piper Wilkins sang several groups of songs. Papers were read by Charles W. Colman and Miss May F. Pillsbury. Refreshments followed with a social hour. The following are the subjects for the remaining meetings of the year: Nov. 17, "Revolutionary Period"; Dec. 15, "The Golden Age"; Jan. 26, "The Civil War"; Feb. 26, "Music and Art"; March 23, "Commercial Development"; April 27, "Religion and Education."

Haploean Club of Somerville met last Saturday in Unitarian hall with the president, Mrs. Charlotte W. M. Hanscom, in the chair. After the usual business, delegates were appointed to attend the autumn meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held Nov. 4 in Norwood. The program was in charge of the household economics committee, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Lison, chairman. She presented Alton E. Briggs, who took for his subject "The Great Problem of Our Food Supply." Miss Louise F. Wilson, soprano, sang several selections. Nov. 14, the club will commemorate its twentieth anniversary with a reception to its past presidents. Nov. 9, the first number in the current history class will be "Mexico," by W. A. Johnson.

Newton Center Woman's Club opened its season Thursday in Bray hall, Newton Center. A business meeting was followed by a reception to the members and a musical entertainment. As in former years the club will hold business meetings the last Thursday in each month. The annual meeting will be held on April 8. A course of current event lectures will be given by the Rev. Howard A. Bridgman and a series of opera talks will be given by Havrah W. L. Hubbard. Mrs. Harriet L. B. Darling will make five addresses on "Household Management."

The autumn meeting of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Players hall, West Newton, Nov. 15. Mrs. True Worthy White, chairman of literature in the state federation, will speak on "The Value of Contemporary Literature When Rightly Read."

Newton Highlands Shakespeare Club met this week with Mrs. Herbert Drew, Dedham street, when a "Winter's Tale," was reviewed under the direction of Mrs. W. J. Bicknell. At the next meeting, Nov. 7, the last two acts of the play will be studied. Mrs. William M. Mick will be hostess.

Members of the West Acton Woman's Club gathered at the second meeting last Monday afternoon in the vestry of the West Acton Baptist church. Havrah W. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera house, gave an opera talk on "Madame Butterfly." Floyd Baxter illustrated the talk with selections on the piano.

"Music in America" will be the subject of study for the Concord Musical Club during the coming season, which opens Nov. 10, in the home of Mrs. George Minot Baker on Baker avenue, Concord Junction. Mrs. Arthur B. Hitchcock, Jr., will give Miss Alice W. Pope's lecture on "Music from Colonial Times to the Present Day." The music of this period will be illustrated by a quartet.

Social Reading Club of Hudson held its opening meeting Wednesday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Alfred C. Woods, on Washington street, Hudson. A poem on the club's summer trip to Nipmuc was read by Mrs. Belle Moore, and Mrs. Arthur T. Knight and Mrs. Elizabeth G. Lamson gave readings. Prize contests were won by Mrs. Arthur T. Knight and Mrs. Flora Moore. At the close of the meeting a Halloween supper was served.

At the regular meeting of the Dorchester Woman's Club Tuesday afternoon with the president, Mrs. Nellie M. Merritt, the chairman of department of literature, Mrs. Anna O. Sprague, introduced Charles Rand Kennedy of New York, who read from his own works. The club announces a series of lectures on political science in November. Charles F. Gettemy, director of the bureau of statistics, will speak on "The Census and How It Is Taken." Mary Antin will give her lecture on "The Responsibility of American Citizenship" in Dorchester high school hall on Nov. 6 under the direction of the educational department.

Two meetings are scheduled by the Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge for the November program. One is to be held on Nov. 6, in charge of the music department, of which Mrs. G. Herbert Greenleaf is chairman, and the other on Nov. 20, in charge of the literature department, which is directed by Mrs. Joseph J. Bedlow. At the former the Pilgrim quartet will furnish the program, assisted by Miss Ruth Macatammay, soprano, and Mrs. Minnie G. del Castillo, accompanist. At the latter, MacGregor Jenkins will speak on "The Reading Public," and music will be provided by Miss Florence Fisher, soprano, and Miss Margaret Stephens Homer, accompanist.

Hyde Park Current Events Club held a meeting last Wednesday in charge of the education committee. Mrs. A. L. Russell, the chairman, introduced Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston public schools, who spoke on "Pressing Problems in Education." The theme of his address was the value to the child of the modern method of vocational training, which is fast taking the place in public schools of the old-time method of retaining the contents of textbooks. Mrs. George W. Owen gave current events. Next week the club will use its home talent for entertainment. Mrs. Irving C. Webster, a member, will talk on "Pleasant Memories of Foreign Lands." Mrs. F. H. Tyler will give current events.

At an executive board meeting of the Fathers and Mothers Club on Thursday it was voted unanimously, in response to an appeal made by the Belgian relief committee, that the club raise money by means of a sale to be held in November and that the proceeds of the sale be divided between the Belgian relief fund and the American Red Cross.

The first regular meeting of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club was held in Concord town hall last Monday. The program opened with a brief address of welcome by the president, Mrs. George Minot Baker. Following the reading of the secretary's report, Mrs. Thomas Todd, Jr., chairman of the literary committee, introduced Bliss Perry, professor of English literature at Harvard University who spoke on "The Puritan Ideal as Seen in Emerson's Journals." It was announced that five classes will be conducted by the club during the winter.

A lecture on "The Wayside Inn" is to be given by Mr. Lemon Thursday evening at the meeting of the Sudbury Woman's Club in that town. The talk is to be illustrated with stereopticon slides, and the program will be in charge of Mrs. Frank Perkins, chairman. The club has voted to admit high school girls to afternoon sessions as guests during the year.

Woman's Club of Quincy held a meeting at its clubhouse on Goffe street Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. C. W. Smith, the president, presided. Miss Hattie Turner invited the members to attend an all-day sewing meeting in the vestry of the Wollaston Unitarian church to prepare garments and other articles for the Belgian women and children.

A special open meeting will be held Tuesday afternoon in Masonic hall, Maynard, under the direction of the Maynard Woman's Club. Mrs. Briggs of Norwood will speak on "Equal Suffrage." Mrs. Mary D. Morse, president, and Mrs. Orin S. Fowler, recording secretary, represented the club at a presidents' meeting of the Littleton Woman's Club in that town last Monday afternoon.

Mattapanock Woman's Club will hold an open meeting Nov. 7 at which George R. Bedinger will speak. The speaker will be presented by the chairman of the social science committee, Mrs. Leonard K. Smith.

Question Club of Maynard met Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Charles Wilcox in Maynard. A musical program and social hour together with refreshments furnished the members a pleasant evening.

Women in Council of Roxbury held its first meeting of the season on Tuesday afternoon at Roxbury Masonic temple. John Orth, under the auspices of the executive board, presented his lecture-entertainment, "With Liszt in Weimar." Mr. Orth rendered the following compositions: of Liszt: Liebestraum, in A flat; Polonaise, in C minor; Feu Follet, in E; and Polonaise, in E. At the request of the audience he played several compositions of Cyril Scott, and his own "Moreau Chromatique." A social hour was enjoyed at the close of the program when refreshments were served by the hostesses, Mrs. Samuel B. Haynes and Miss Helen Thurber. At the next meeting on Nov. 10 Melville C. Freeman will speak on the "Inspiration of Books."

Wollaston Woman's Club, uniting with that of Quincy, served refreshments Thursday afternoon at the pure food exposition in the Mechanics building, Boston. The annual Halloween assembly was held Friday evening in Alpha hall under the auspices of home economics committee, Mrs. John O. Short, chairman.

Woman's Charity Club of Boston for the past three years has voted to use pledge cards as a means of raising money to take the place of the annual show. Next Thursday a meeting to receive pledges will take place. Refreshments will be served with the president, Mrs. Esther Frances Boland, as hostess. A musical has been arranged and a social hour will follow.

The opening meeting of the 1914-1915 season of the Arlington Woman's Club takes place Thursday afternoon in Associates hall, Arlington. Miss Ruth Flanders will read. The musical program is to be furnished by the University City Entertainers. During the afternoon there will be a reception, and in the evening will be the new club president, Mrs. Arthur D. Saul, and six other officers of the club. The November meeting of the executive board is to be held Tuesday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Harold L. Frost at 28 Academy street.

Members of Lexington Music Club opened their second season Wednesday morning with a recital in the home of Mrs. Henry Simonds at 7 Washington street, Lexington. In the absence of the president, Mrs. Winsor M. Tyler, Mrs. Charles B. Davis, vice-president, was in charge. The first number was a piano solo by Mrs. Charles B. Davis and Mrs. William D. Jamieson, who played the overture from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream." Mrs. Henry D. Leva contributed two solos, after which the hostess, Mrs. Simonds, gave two selections. Three songs were sung by Mrs. Leva, and the program closed with two piano selections from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

The annual "President's day" of the Littleton Woman's Club was observed last Monday in the vestry of the Littleton Unitarian church. Many of the presidents and other officials from the clubs in the section were present as guests. Miss Alice M. Howard presided, and greeted the guests. An organ recital was given by Mrs. Jessie Young and Miss Emma Tenney, after which Miss Marion Flagg, chairman of the education committee, gave an address on "What the Mediterranean Shores Have Bequeathed Us." There was music by the club quartet, composed of Mrs. Mattie K. Priest, Mrs. Gertrude F. Houghton, Mrs. Cora S. Hager and Mrs. Nellie M. Hartwell. The program closed with a social hour. Mrs. Alice M. Whitcomb, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Conant, Mrs. Alice R. Houghton, Mrs. Lucy A. Pickard, Mrs. Alice J. Prouty and Mrs. Nellie Kimball of the reception committee informally received the guests.

The next meeting of Watertown Woman's Club will be held Nov. 9 in the town hall. Dr. Charles Fleischer of Boston will make an address on "The Civic Woman." The afternoon will be in charge of the recently appointed civic committee.

At this week's meeting of the Monday Club of Newton Highlands, held at the residence of Mrs. C. T. Bartlett, Jackson street, Newton Center, two papers were read on South American subjects. Mrs. M. M. Griswold read a paper on "The Andian Highlands," written by Mrs. Joseph Moore, and "Bolivia" was discussed in a paper by Mrs. Emily Barker. At a meeting to be held Monday the hostess will be Mrs. Lester Marshall, Hartford street.

The study of Ireland was continued at a meeting of the Newton Highlands C. L. S. C., held with Mrs. Boyd, Allerton road, this week.

Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. R., entertained its two daughter chapters, the Capt. John Pulling and the Mans mooseknight chapters last Monday in the First Congregational church of Brockton. The state regent, Mrs. George O. Perkins, was among the special guests.

Waltham Woman's Club opened its twenty-second year with a meeting in Leonard house. Twenty-nine new members were voted into the club at the business meeting, making a total membership of 450. The entertainment consisted of music and readings, under the direction of a committee headed by Mrs. Annie Warren. At the close of the program the president, vice-president and past president held an informal reception.

Monday Art Club of Randolph held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Adoniram Smith on North Main street Monday afternoon. The subject was "Artists of the Fifteenth Century." Mrs. Henry W. Pinkerton read a paper on "Renne d'Anjou," Mrs. Asa P. French on "Jean Fouquet," Mrs. A. L. Chase on "Jean Peral and Jean Bourdichon," Mrs. Smith on "French Art." Mrs. J. N. Shipman and Mrs. Herbert L. Howard gave readings.

Miss Mary H. B. Ingraham and John E. Daniels will furnish a musical program. Refreshments will be served by Mrs. Robert E. Bartlett and her assistants. The delegates to the state federation in Norwood, Nov. 4, are Mrs. Henry L. Fell and Mrs. James Russell.

Mary Draper chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold its next meeting at the home of Mrs. H. A. Baker, Bellevue street, West Roxbury, Nov. 4. A talk on "Old Salem" is being arranged. The chapter entertained at the reception at headquarters in the Pierce building, last Monday afternoon.

Members of the Gen. Benjamin Lincoln chapter, D. A. R., will hold their next meeting at the home of Mrs. Charles Drew, East Boston, on Nov. 23. The chapter members are now engaged in knitting and sewing for the American Red Cross relief work.

The Deborah Wheelock chapter, D. A. R., entertaining at headquarters in the Pierce building, Copley square, next Monday afternoon. The hostesses include Mrs. Emma J. Taft, Mrs. Olive De W. Taft, chapter regent; Mrs. Arthur Wheelock, Mrs. Jennie C. Wheelock, treasurer, and Mrs. Adelaide G. Ledbury, vice-regent.

"An Englishman's First Impressions of America" was the subject of an address delivered by the Rev. Edward Evans of Holbrook at the meeting of the Ladies Library Association of Randolph in Jonathan Belcher hall Tuesday evening. The musical program consisted of violin solos by Mrs. Adelaide Sutherland, with piano accompaniment by Mrs. H. F. Langley. At a business session held prior to the address, Mrs. W. B. Chubbuck, chairman of the civic committee, tendered her resignation and Mrs. Ellen T. Proctor was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mrs. Louis Gratton and Mrs. Ellen T. Proctor were elected delegates to the meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held at Norwood on Nov. 4. Mrs. Patience Brayley and Miss Alice M. Hadley were selected as alternates.

Rosindale Community Club will hold its next meeting on Nov. 6. Mrs. William I. Emerson, Mrs. Arthur E. Barler, Mrs. Lawrence B. Cubbison, Mrs. Walter M. Whittemore and Miss Margaret Stebbins of the education committee are in charge. They have secured Miss Rosalind Knapp Breed, humorist, to entertain the members. There will be music and refreshments. The meetings of the choral class have been postponed for two weeks, when Frederick Shackley, the director, will be at liberty to take full charge.

More than 200 members of the Lexington Old Belfry Club attended the opening concert of the season last Monday evening in the club hall, Lexington, given by the Boston quintet. "Amateur night" will be held in the hall next Saturday.

Weekly meetings of the Lexington Tourist Club were resumed Monday afternoon, when an entertainment was given in the home of the Misses Munroe on Lowell street, East Lexington. After a current events talk by Mrs. William I. Bradley, Mrs. John H. Willard gave a review of A. C. Benson's works. She spoke briefly of his career and then read extracts from his "Upton Letter," "My Rod and My Staff," and "The College Window." The club meets with the Misses Munroe again next week, when Mrs. John L. Norris will present arguments for equal suffrage.

The eleventh annual season of the Lexington Outlook Club will open next Tuesday afternoon in the hall of Lexington Old Belfry Club, with an autumn reunion and reception to the new club president, Mrs. Albert E. Tenney. Informal talks will be given by members on recent experiences in Europe. Refreshments will be served under the direction of the social committee, Mrs. J. F. Turner, chairman.

A Halloween social was given last evening in the vestry of the Lexington Hancock Congregational church by members of the Lexington Whatsoever Club. An entertainment of games and Halloween festivities was enjoyed, together with refreshments. The committee in charge was made up of Miss Margaret B. Noyes, Miss Katherine Brown, Miss Claire Ball, Miss Helen Brown, Miss Gertrude Westlake and Miss Dorothy Buck.

Lexington Monday Club opens its new season Monday with a social and literary gathering at "Sunnyslope," the home of Mrs. Charles C. Goodwin, on Merriam street, Lexington. Mrs. Edward P. Bliss will tell of her experiences while in Europe during the past summer.

The monthly business meeting and social of the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club will be held Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Benjamin Thomas, 55 Claremont avenue, Arlington Heights. The president, Mrs. Frank A. Noyes, will officiate.

Eliza B. Cahill is to address the next regular meeting of the Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance Thursday afternoon in the parlor of the Lexington First Parish Unitarian church. A social will be served by the refreshments committee.

Members of the Friday Social Club of Arlington Heights held an all-day sewing meeting in the home of Mrs. Clarence T. Parsons at 209 Appleton street, Arlington Heights, Wednesday, for the benefit of the Red Cross. At noon a lunch was enjoyed.

The thirteenth annual season of the West Concord Woman's Club will be ushered in next Friday with a reception to the new president, Mrs. Carrie E. Derby, in L. O. O. F. hall, Concord Junction. Mrs. Derby will give an address of welcome, and other features have been arranged for the program.

A meeting of the literary department of the Hudson Woman's Club was held Tuesday in the home of Mrs. E. J. Prescott on Packard street, Hudson. During the afternoon Miss Ella Barrett gave a talk on her trip abroad. The education department will open its season on Nov. 5, with a reception to public school teachers. The philanthropic department begins the new year on Tuesday with Mrs. Flora A. Moore as hostess.

Edward H. Chandler delivered his first current events lecture before the members of the Auburndale Woman's Club, Tuesday afternoon in the Burr school.

Housewives, neighborhood clubs or ladies' church societies are cordially invited to meet at Hecker's Demonstration Rooms, 99 Summer street, Boston. Luncheon served free of obligation, made from our products. Arrange for date.—Advertisement.

The state society, Daughters of the Revolution, has contributed \$100 to start the work which is planned by the organization for the American Red Cross Society, and money and materials have been contributed by several individual members of the society. The first meeting of the Red Cross relief committee of the Daughters of the Revolution was held last Tuesday in the state headquarters at the Hotel Westminster. The headquarters will be open for work every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—until further notice, beginning Nov. 5.

Plans for a patriotic pilgrimage Nov. 23 by the members of the Old North chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, were made at the opening meeting of the season at the residence of Mrs. D. W. Edwards, Jr., 98 Crawford street, Roxbury, last Monday afternoon. Mrs. Mary Ann Longfellow, regent, presided and Mrs. M. E. Proctor Daugherty was elected to membership. The committee in charge of the outing consists of Mrs. W. C. Bowditch, chairman; Mrs. E. S. Perry, Mrs. D. W. Edwards, Jr., Mrs. A. S. Stiger and Mrs. A. C. Hill. Delegates chosen for the state conference are Mrs. Longfellow, regent, and Mrs. E. S. Perry. A paper on "Heroines of New England Romance," Priscilla Alden and Martha Hilton Wentworth, was read by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. C. Bowditch.

At a meeting of the Woman's Club of Abington in Grand Army hall Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Anna Sturgis Dwyer of Boston gave an address on "Little Citizens of the World."

The Morning Musicals will open its 1914-1915 season in Highland Club hall, Center street, West Roxbury, on Thursday. The yearbooks will soon be ready for distribution among the members.

On Nov. 11 the Quincy Daily Ledger of Quincy, is to be published by women, the management of that paper placing its plant at their disposal for that day. All of the departments of the journal will be in their charge. The edition is to be published by Unity Circle, Kings Daughters, in an effort to raise money for its charity fund.

Ex-Regents Club opened the season yesterday afternoon at the Brunswick by admitting 20 new members and transacting much business. A reception and social followed in the banquet hall, which was decorated with colonial and other flags, one the state D. A. R. banner with the society's insignia in colors. In the receiving line were Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey, the new president; Mrs. George O. Jenkins, state D. A. R. regent; Mrs. Marion H. Brazier, the club founder; Mrs. Caroline Tufts, vice-president; Mrs. Frederick S. Davis, Mrs. Amelia Young and Mrs. L. B. Hatch, who are the other officers. There were songs by Frances Dunton Wood-Brown, with Miss Holley at the piano, and readings by Mrs. Belle Noonan Taylor, one of which was an original poem dedicated to Fitz Hugh Lee, written by Miss Brazier in 1898, when Lee was consul at Havana, Cuba. Mrs. John W. Deering, the chairman, was assisted by a large committee.

Taunton Woman's Club members at the second regular meeting on Monday had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Chauncey J. Hawkins of Jamaica Plain give an illustrated lecture on "Bright Eyes and Wild Hearts of Our Northern Woods." At the business meeting, preceding the lecture the bylaws were amended and delegates were elected to the state federation meeting at Norwood. On Wednesday afternoon the Mothers department met and outlined work for the year.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester commenced its season Monday afternoon in the town hall when two plays, "Petticoats Perilous" and "The Circus Rider" were given by members of the Players Dramatic Club of Boston. At the business meeting reports were made by the committees on vacation schools, playground, Salem fire fund and by the delegates to the federation conference. Delegates elected to the meeting of the state federation at Norwood Nov. 4 were Miss Maude Folts, Mrs. Joel H. Metcalf, Mrs. George H. Eaton, Mrs. Susan E. Ranlet and Mrs. John L. French. Baskets made by the children of the vacation schools conducted by the club were on exhibition and sale. At the conclusion of the afternoon program, club refreshments were served under the direction of the hospitality committee. The ladies assisting were Mrs. Frederick C. Alexander, Mrs. William E. Cummings, Mrs. John Law-

rence Tufts, Mrs. West D. Eldredge, Mrs. Vincent Farnsworth and Mrs. Frank M. Russell. The choral class of the club met Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. John L. Tufts, 18 Bacon street, with Mrs. Arthur E. Whitney in charge.

"Fabrics and How to Know Them" was the subject of the lecture given by Mrs. Henrietta S. Wixom before the New Century Club of Malden at its meeting Monday afternoon. Mrs. Wixom showed the club members how tests of materials may be made. The program was in charge of the home economics department. Musical numbers were rendered by Louis Wolk, violinist; Ralph E. Miller, cornetist; Carleton T. Proctor, drummer and Marshall W. Decker, pianist. Under the direction of the education department, an outing will be held Thursday when a visit to the Agassiz museum in Cambridge will be made. The next club meeting will be held Nov. 9 in Pythian hall. At the business session it was voted to contribute wearing apparel to the Belgians. On motion of Mrs. John Prescott, it was voted to circulate petitions to the merchants asking that no special holiday sales be held until at least three days after Christmas.

Medford Women's Club held an open meeting Tuesday afternoon in the vestry of the First Parish Unitarian church. Mrs. Margaret J. Stannard of Boston gave a talk on "The Education of Our Daughters for Homemaking." Music was furnished by the Misses Lucy and Marion Reed, violinist and pianist, both of Medford. The meeting was in charge of the committee for home economics, Mrs.

Members of the Melrose Club of Everett held its initial meeting Tuesday at the residence of Miss Charlotte Vale. After a brief business session a program was rendered consisting of selections by Miss Martha Piggott, Mrs. Albert Cooch, Mrs. Pierce, Miss Lea, Miss Dudley, Miss Mary Vale, Mrs. James Coburn, Miss Ethel Parker and Mrs. A. M. Driscoll. The next meeting will be held Tuesday evening.

Presidents day was observed by the Melrose Woman's Club Wednesday in Corinthian hall, when more than 100 presidents and secretaries of neighboring women's clubs were guests. Mrs. Elizabeth Pooler Rice gave readings from the comedy, "Miss Hobbs," and piano selections were rendered by Miss Marion Hyde of Melrose. The president, Mrs. Edna Grant Huxford, welcomed the guests. Mrs. Laura Madgeburg was acting chairman of the reception committee and she was assisted by a score of the members of the hospitality committee. Those in the receiving line were the club officers, Mrs. Huxford, Mrs. Adelaide Boynton,

(Continued on page thirteen)



CHAPTER EIGHT

A Story of Interest to Men Who Appreciate Style and Economy

We have told the story of several lines of new merchandise to be known hereafter as the

"Gilt Crest"

The first seven chapters were of interest to women and children. Today we call attention to:

Men's Suits

("Gilt Crest")

\$16.50

A strictly custom-tailored model throughout. Made from fine, staple, hard-finished worsteds and soft, rich, unfinished worsteds and serges; in plain blue or black and subdued mixtures, new tartans, pretty striped effects, neat checks and gray mixtures. Snappy new styles for the young man, or the more quiet sack styles for men of less tender years. These models have been built specially for us by one of the best tailors in the country, and every detail as to style, quality and workmanship has been considered.

Ask for "Gilt Crest" Suits for Men

Gilchrist Company

Washington and Winter Streets, Boston, Mass.

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(Continued on page thirteen)

New Gray Cloth Top Button Boot

Patent Leather

A model of exceptionally smart appearance with overlap seams and Spanish heel.

Made for us under our own specifications.



\$6.50

Vogue Patterns

on sale in Boston

TO INSURE the success of your Autumn and Winter wardrobe, call and inspect the new Vogue Pattern designs on exhibition at Vogue's new Pattern Room at 149 Tremont Street, Boston.

The models include gowns, tailored suits, morning frocks, dancing costumes, wraps, blouses, lingerie and children's clothes.

Remember the address
149 Tremont Street
Boston, Mass.

Hanan & Son

167 Tremont Street

Men's Exclusive Store at
381 Washington Street

NEW YORK

BOSTON

PAGE

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CAKE PAN THAT BAKES EVENLY

Even the best cooks in the world have trouble baking a large cake so that it is cooked evenly all through—not raw in the middle and burned on the outside. The latest thing in pans for making a good cake has an inserted cone-like center which raises the pan from the bottom of the oven, and allows the heat to get into the center of the dough, says the Pictorial Review. When the cake is done, the pan can be inverted until it is cool—the center portion of the pan raising it above the table edge and allowing the air to get under and cool the cake, without "sweating" it. As the pan comes apart it is easily cleaned.

COOKING RECIPES

RED CABBAGE PICKLE

Wash two red cabbages, two large cauliflower, half a peck of kidney beans and 36 cloves of garlic. Boil and drain them on a sieve, then separate them leaf by leaf and salt them. Let them dry in the sun until as dry as corks. Now prepare the pickle: Boil together one gallon of vinegar, two pints of water, half a cupful of salt and one ounce of pepper and let stand until cold. Cut four ounces of ginger in pieces and sprinkle it with salt. Let it stand for one week. Wash, dry and bruise a quarter of a pound of mustard seeds. Put a layer of the cabbage in a jar, then a layer of cauliflower and beans, and sprinkle between the layers the bruised mustard seeds, some whole mustard seeds, garlic, black pepper, allspice, ginger and one ounce of turmeric powder. Pour in the pickle and seal. This pickle will be ready for use in three months.—Ladies Home Journal.

ITALIAN APPLE Tart

Select firm, tart apples of medium size, peel, core and cut in half; put them over the fire in a shallow saucepan with a cupful of water and a half cupful of white sugar. Stew gently until tender, but not broken. Lift the apples out carefully with a split spoon and lay them, the open side upward, in a pie dish lined with a baked crust. Let the syrup in which they were cooked boil down to half the original quantity. Fill the hollows from which the cores were taken with orange marmalade with which you have mixed a few chopped almonds, a few seeded and minced raisins and a little shredded citron. Pour the syrup you have boiled down around the apples, set them aside to cool and before sending to the table mask the apples with whipped cream piled lightly over the top.—Pictorial Review.

MILK PORRIDGE

Thoroughly dissolve four tablespoons of flour in one half cup of cold milk. When dissolved add another half cup of milk and stir gradually into one pint of boiling milk. Season with a pinch of salt and continue stirring until the mixture reaches the consistency of porridge. Serve with cream and sugar.—Modern Priscilla.

MOTTO SAYS "EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER"

If the women of America would adopt the motto, "Every woman her own dressmaker," it would bring about a profitable as well as an interesting situation. There are many women engaged in business who cannot give time to sewing or can use it to better advantage in some other way, but the majority of women can do some sewing. For many it would be a new occupation, yet to a great army of women it would be nothing out of the ordinary, for they have done the dressmaking for themselves and their families and consider themselves fortunate in being able to do it, not only because of the saving but because of the convenience.

Would Be Profitable

Political reasons demand that the clothes of the American women should be made largely in their own country, and the gentle art of home dressmaking would be remarkably profitable just now. Then there is the cry for individuality, and as the designs are simpler than they have been for half a century there could not be a better time for the amateur to study her own style and design her costumes.

Unless a professional dressmaker is first class it is often impossible to have her give an air of distinction to gowns. They are apt to be turned out on too near the same lines, and the garment that may be becoming to one would not belong to the style of another customer. This is where the woman who will give the subject attention may be able to design something that will be becoming to her, and different from all others, by putting into it something of her self-expression.

More Individuality

The average woman who does her own sewing can dress handsomely and with more individuality than the one who has another do all of her sewing for her, and with at least half the expenditure, for it is often said by women that their dressmaking costs more than the materials they use. The great difficulty with many women who have all their sewing done for them is that they lack the courage to make the attempt, or they become discouraged at the first sign of failure or when they meet some problem which their inexperience makes hard for them. For the one who would learn to do her own sewing and cannot take a regular course, or who, for various reasons, cannot go into an establish-

GOWN OF EMBROIDERED CREPE

Stylish raglan sleeves and flaring collar

One of the new silk and wool crepes showing an embroidered dot is the material from which this gown is made, and the color is one of the new tans known as Panama. The trimming is ruching made of plain silk or ribbon and the collar and cuffs are of silk poplin.

Altogether the gown is a most attractive one, while it is of the available sort that every woman finds satisfactory. It



can be worn beneath the long coat and made to serve for the luncheon or the afternoon dance, and makes a most attractive gown for home wear.

If crepe is not liked, one of the fashionable silks could be used, or a chiffon broadcloth, or the tunic and blouse could be of one material with the skirt of another, such as plain color over stripes or silk or crepe over velvet or charmeuse satin.

The skirt is a simple one in two pieces and the tunic is made in three, with seams at the sides.

The blouse shows the fashionable raglan sleeves and flaring collar.

Either to reduce weight or for purposes of economy it is a good plan to make the skirt of lining material under the tunic.

For medium size will be required 8½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 7 yards

36 or 6 yards 44, with ¾ yard 27 for chemisette and collar. The pattern can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SUGAR AND HONEY IN GOLDEN SYRUP

To make golden syrup, says the Dallas News, take five pounds of white sugar and add one quart of water. Let it boil for several minutes and add two pounds of strained honey. This is delicious and will keep for a long time. It may be used for pancakes or flavoring of pudding sauces, as well as for other things. It is delicious served with baked custard, bread pudding, junket and other simple desserts.

A very fine golden syrup may be made from the water left from stewed pumpkin. Add sugar sufficient to make a thick syrup, which may be done by boiling sufficiently.

FASHION BITS

Waists differ a good deal in length, but the tendency is to make them more or less long. Short waists seem definitely abandoned.

Cloths and serges and velvets are preferred by the smartly dressed women to silk fabrics for tailcoats and outdoor dresses.

Buttons generally sew on from behind. They are large and flat, convex or ball-shaped.

Trimnings are sparingly used. Braiding is reserved for the ornamentation of the belt and straps.

Among the new cotton fabrics suitable for hangings, cushions, etc., is velvet cloth. It looks like a heavy cotton crepe except that the beautiful colored designs are stamped on it.

A new jute taffeta—made of cotton—is for upholstery. One design shows conventional shaped leaves of green on light and dark blue paneled background.—New Haven Journal Courier.

SOUP IN CUBES

A very good substitute for fresh soup at the home table is the sort of soup made from rolls or cubes of concentrated soup extract, says the New York Times. Pea soup, potato soup, and other vegetables, as well as meat flavors are sold and the cook simply has to dissolve and cook the contents of the condensed package in water, and add, if wanted, a little more seasoning.

Daily Puzzle

ANSWER TO PRECEDING PUZZLE

S
CAN
SAUER
NET
R
K
ORB
KRAUT
BUN
T

When the following words are guessed and arranged as a diamond they spell the same words, read vertically or horizontally: 1. In rooster. 2. A boy's name. 3. A riddle. 4. A dull color. 5. In rooster.

WAY TO RESTORE BURNT UTENSILS

To remove soot from the burnt aluminum kitchen utensils try this method. Hold dish over a moderate gas flame (where the dish has no handle. I use my metal holder for handling hot dishes) and heat entire bottom, turning it slowly. A little patience and your dish will brighten up with no damage to any kind of aluminum. Flame should not be as high as it will go. This is absolutely reliable and big improvement over the usual scratching, writes a contributor to Los Angeles Express.

THRIFT TAUGHT TO CHILDREN

Proceeds of gardening put into bank

Some one has said that there is no great secret about making a success so far as money is concerned. The only secret it is claimed lies in getting started early and practicing thrift from the beginning. Teaching thrift to children is so essential that many parents are making a strong point of it, although it is said that it is more often neglected in the training of children than it was at one time. That it is considered of importance in some of the schools is evidenced by the opportunities given the children in this direction and the success which 29 pupils in a town of the middle West have attained through their gardening operations. The vegetables, fruits and flowers they have sold during the summer and fall have amounted to \$851.51, which does not include some of the vegetables that have not been harvested, and which, it is estimated, will bring the amount to \$1500.

Not only has the money been earned and put into the bank for the children, but much has been learned about the value of time, for the hours spent by the children in cultivating the plot of ground which was assigned to them, would otherwise probably have been wasted. This success of the children has shown an increase in the value of the land, for much of it which was worked had not been used and was looked upon as odd patches. When the boys who had never cared for school and studies found how nicely reading, geography and arithmetic worked right in with their gardening interests they became enthusiastic over the school work, with the result that there is a marked

WOMEN WEARING STIFF COLLARS

Manufacturers receive great quantity of orders

Starched collars for women's wear have been revived, and it is said that the demand is so great that the manufacturers are fairly overrun with orders. Those who understand the trade conditions declare that the present vogue will remain for a year, at least, and it is so long since women have worn the stiff collars that they are welcomed as a novelty. Although there has been talk for some time that this style would prevail, there was no certainty until within the last month that women would take them. Since the arrival of cooler weather, there has been a greater demand for this

style of neckwear than had been expected.

Some of the new collars are attached to deep starched fronts, reaching well down to the waistline, and are the successors of the small sized collars, and yet it is expected that there will be a revival of the small size starched collar and cuffs for women.

Political conditions are largely responsible for the vogue of the starched collars. It has been impossible to get some of the styles which were to be imported and which it was expected would be popular, hence the demand has been made by women for the starched domestic collar, which is looked upon as the next best thing, and from the way American women are buying them there would seem to be entire satisfaction in accepting the substitute.

GIRDLE HELD DOWN

One way to keep the wide girde of softly crushed silk down over the hips where it belongs, these days, is to sew one or two snap fasteners to the edge of the girde, underneath, and to the skirt at the hip line.—New Haven Register.

POINTS ON COAT COLLAR MAKING

Perhaps the reason your coat collar does not set correctly is that you have not shrunk the canvas before putting it in or many have forgotten to stitch it at the part next the neck, which is known as the "stand" of the collar, writes Jane Barton in the Tacoma Tribune. Canvas is cut three eighths of an inch smaller at all edges than the pattern. It is attached to the cloth in the turnover part of the collar with padding stitches about a half inch long on the canvas side and barely caught through on the right side. The collar is joined to a coat with the canvas side up and the facing which covers it is really the right side of the collar as it is worn.

PATTERN WEIGHTS

One of the most useful little presents I ever received is a set of six small pattern weights, writes a contributor to Mother's Magazine. They consist of bright colored silk bags, about an inch square, partly filled with fine shot. These placed here and there on a paper pattern, hold it down firmly enough and are far easier to handle and less destructive than pins. Several friends, after seeing me work with them, have copied the idea for themselves.

Bullock's Los Angeles

- "To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions."
- "To Develop stocks and services to a notable degree."
- "To create a Personality that will be known for its strength and Friendliness."
- "To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it."
- "To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding. "The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

Be Sure It's a NEVER-STRETCH MATTRESS

TUFTS CAN'T COME OUT. ALWAYS FITS THE BED. RETAINS ITS SHAPE, SOFTNESS AND BUOYANCY LONGER THAN ANY OTHER ON THE MARKET.



Protected by United States, Canadian, English and German patents. COVERINGS—Finest French Art Twills. Your choice of blue or tan figured or blue and white. Herringbone ticking. Every Mattress GUARANTEED or your money back. Full size mattress, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 6 ft. 4 in. long. Weight 50 pounds. FILLING—Selected elastic felt in layers.

TO INTRODUCE THIS MATTRESS we will ship PREPAID to any point in U. S. for \$15 CASH WITH ORDER. Sample Ticking Sent on Request. Never-Stretch Mattress Co., Peoria, Ill., U. S. A.

New Japanese Crepes, California Importations

THESE crepe weaves, washable fabrics that require no ironing—effective—and inexpensive. 20 cents and 25 cents the yard. A just received importation from Japan—old blues, the rose colorings, cerise, soft greens and violets—and white. Either the one-lone crepes, or crepes striped in cool colorings. For kimono, crepes patterned—Japanesely. Samples sent on request.

The J. W. ROBINSON CO. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS

VILLE DE PARIS
317-325 30 BROADWAY
312-322 30 HILL STREET
A. FUSENOT CO.
LOS ANGELES

REYNIER KID GLOVES

Beautiful Blouses, \$5.00

Fashion's latest ideas are pleasingly expressed in "Ville" models. Our showing comprises: Roman Striped Messaline, Roman Striped Taffeta, Roman Striped Crepe de Chine, Plaid Silk, Tub Satin, Chiffon and Net Blouses.

Smith's

"A CALIFORNIA GROCERY STORE"

Our Special List

Customers will find the Foods quoted in our Special AUGUST LIST. Money Saving Opportunities to the Economical Housewife. Opened and displayed for their criticism. Please or Mail us your address. WE PACK AND SHIP EVERYWHERE. 212-214-216-218 So. Spring St. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Burnett's FRESH FRUIT EXTRACTS

RASPBERRY PINEAPPLE
STRAWBERRY CHERRY

Have you tried these new extracts? Burnett's are made by special process—from the finest foreign fruits. Instead of the "cooked" taste of common fruit flavors Burnett's impart the unmistakable taste and aroma of delicious, ripe, luscious fruit at its best. Every one of them will add new delights to your desserts.

Dainty and Artistic Desserts:
115 recipes for new and dainty desserts will be sent you free if you will mention your grocer's name when writing.

JOSEPH BURNETT CO., Dept. F, 36 India St., Boston, Mass.

Clever Styles in Men's Fall Suits—\$15 and Up

We will show this fall the largest and most beautiful stock of Men's and Boys' Suits we have ever shown.

All prices, MEN'S SUITS \$15 and up, BOYS' SUITS \$4 and up.

Early inspection gives you the widest choice.

Harris & Frank
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING
WOMEN'S & GIRLS' OUTFITTERS
312-322 30 HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES

G. H. Baker

LARGEST RETAILER OF SHOES WEST OF CHICAGO

Our Mission Is to Shoe You Well—Yet Not Expensively

Careful Attention Given to Mail Orders
Eleven Busy Baker Stores in

LOS ANGELES PORTLAND SAN FRANCISCO

GROCER'S NAME, PLEASE

If your grocer hasn't THE LEE BROOM send us his name and we will ask him to put it in stock for you.

You'll like the LEE'S hard satin finish enameled handle, its perfect balance, its full, even tip. Women the country over are using it. For parlor and general housework ask for MIDGET, FYNOLITE, DAVIS' LEE or FAIRY QUEEN.

Buy a LEE, cut name of broom from the wrapper and send to us with your dealer's name and receive free LEE'S artistic broom holder.

LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS. DAVENPORT, IOWA LINCOLN, NEB.

Our Idea of Service

No matter how small your purchase, we do not consider a sale closed until you say, "I'm satisfied." Here you will find only good furniture at fair prices. And liberal credit terms if you wish them. You will find our store attractive, our salesmen attentive and thoroughly informed. It may be worth your while to let us demonstrate to you that good furniture COSTS LESS than cheap furniture!

Visitors Are Always Welcome

Pease Bros. Furniture Company

Nine Floors of Dependable Furniture
Carpets, Rugs, Draperies and Wall Papers

640-646 South Hill Street LOS ANGELES

Beeman & Hendee

351-353 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Winter Overcoats

For Boys

Mothers look to us for an assortment of coats from which every age and size may be fitted. The smallest ones, for 1 and 2-year-old children, are always chosen early.

NEW BUILDINGS RISING FAST
AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Special to the Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—The University of Chicago is now in the midst of the greatest building activity it has witnessed since the energetic period of 1901-3. The white walls of the new Classics building are rapidly rising, the Howard Taylor Rickerts building is nearly completed, and within the last fortnight the top stone of the new geology building has been laid and announcement given of the taking of bids for the new woman's building, which is to be a joint club, commons and gymnasium. This last structure, which will be known as Ida Noyes Hall, is to be the second largest building at the university. Its cost of \$300,000 will actually exceed that of any two other buildings on the campus, excluding the Harper Memorial library. The laying of the cornerstone this fall will be among the first things that claim the attention of President Harry Pratt Judson on his return from China to active university work.

Besides these buildings already in progress the university has a year in which to start upon another trio of structures which were announced by President Judson at the June convocation of 1913. President Judson said then that within two years the university expected to proceed with the erection of a modern language building, linking Harper library with the new Classics building, a building for the University high school in the quadrangle of the school of education, and a building for the students' observatory for the department of astronomy.

From the viewpoint of the student the new woman's building will fill the greatest need of the campus. For years the woman's gymnasium has been a subject of mirth among the girls, while they cast longing eyes at the splendid gymnasium of the men, their handsome meeting place in the Reynolds Club, and the magnificent men's commons. In Ida Noyes Hall the women students of the future will find a combination of club, gymnasium and commons, which in all probability will be unsurpassed in the United States.

Ida Noyes Hall will be situated in the middle of the block on Fifty-ninth street, between Woodlawn and Kimbark avenues, displaying a front of 240 feet. The building is the gift of La Verne Noyes, prominent inventor and manufacturer of Chicago, named in memory of his wife, who gained national attention as vice-president of the General National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and regent of the Chicago chapter. Planned by Shep, Rutan & Coolidge, designers of a number of the structures on the Midway, Ida Noyes

hall will be of the same buff Bedford limestone and uniform architecture which makes the campus of the University of Chicago the more impressive with each added contribution.

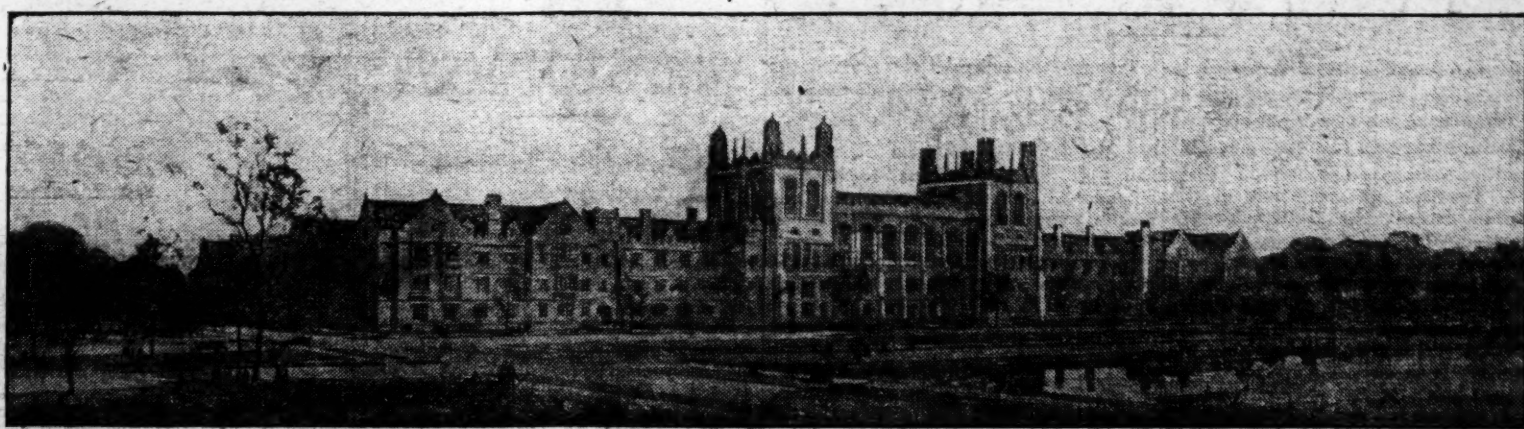
The plans of the woman's building, which have just been made public, are of great interest to the women of the university. In the basement they find that at last they are to have a sport hitherto denied them, bowling, with three alleys. Showers, lockers, a game room and 177 dressing rooms are also to be found here.

Commons, gymnasium and club features are combined on the first floor. The cafeteria plan has been adopted as the most suitable, and a refectory 90 by 44 feet set off at the east end of the building. The adjoining kitchen is 20 by 66 feet. At the other end of the first floor is the library, 44 by 30 feet. Between lies the living room, 52 feet by 26, and behind a separate refreshment room, 34 by 17 feet. Offices and checkrooms are adjacent. At the rear and to the west will be the pool, 80 by 74 feet, and to the east the gymnasium, 70 by 100 feet. Without the building, adjoining the gymnasium, a basketball field will be laid out. Between the wings on the west side a flowered cloister is planned.

Rising to the second floor, a "big staircase of monumental proportions will open into a memorial hall with a statue of Mrs. Noyes. About the gymnasium runs a balcony overlooking the floor, which also will serve as a trophy gallery for the women's sports. Here also are the offices of physical directors, committee rooms, parlors, another small gymnasium, private dining-room for special parties of students, and study cells, wee rooms for individual students. The top floor has a sun parlor opening on a terrace, living quarters for the housekeeper, more committee rooms and parlors and an assembly room and stage. The installation of a theater more completely equipped than that of the Reynolds Club is contemplated.

The new building farthest on the road to completion is the Julius Rosenwald Geology building, whose ornate walls adjoin Walker museum on the west, in the middle of the campus. This structure, erected at a cost of \$250,000, will be finished within the next month or so, and dedicated at about the end of the year. A seismograph will be part of the new equipment of the geology department. The Classics building, at the southwest corner of the campus, Ellis avenue and Fifty-ninth street, will cost in the neighborhood of \$260,000. It is the bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly, who contributed the funds for Kelly and Green halls, women's dormitories.

HARPER LIBRARY GROUP, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



At the left corner, Classics building, now being completed; adjoining it is Modern Language building, on which work may start within the year; in center is the Harper Memorial library, erected in 1912; at the right, History, Social Sciences and Philosophy building, for which provision has not yet been made.

MORRIS GREY NEW
MUSEUM HEAD

At a meeting of the trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts held Friday, Morris Gray was unanimously elected president of the museum in place of the late Gardiner Martin Lane.

Mr. Gray was elected a trustee Jan. 16, 1902. Since 1904 Mr. Gray has been a member of the finance committee of the museum and since 1911 a member of the committee on the museum, entrusted by the by-laws with the general supervision and control of all matters concerning the administration of the museum.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS
IN NEW YORK EXHIBIT

NEW YORK—Chrysanthemums feature the tenth annual exhibition of the Horticultural Society of New York, which opened with a private view last night at the American Museum of Natural History. The display will be open to the public until Nov. 3. Five giant specimens of the bush chrysanthemum—red, white, yellow, pink and bronze—almost fill the main foyer of the museum on the first floor. The exhibit comprises from 4000 to 5000 blooms.

MEXICO GIVES BELGIAN
MINISTER PASSPORTS

MEXICO CITY—Paul May, Belgian minister to Mexico, was handed his passports Friday by Minister of Foreign Affairs Fabella. Senor Fabella declared he was compelled to take this course because of certain notes directed to the Mexican government by the Belgian representative to which objection was made.

NEWS FROM ART MUSEUMS

(Continued from page ten)

The institute attended by representatives of the board of education, Municipal Art League, Public School Art Society, school art departments, Illinois Congress of Mothers and General Federation of Women's Clubs to devise the best means of interesting the children and a committee was named to receive ideas and work out plans. The institute is lending a great number of pictures to the schools. The efforts of the Public School Art Society have made themselves felt in many schools so keenly that children of the poorer districts have expressed themselves as glad to go to school because the schoolroom was so beautiful.

Field Columbian Museum of

Natural History Shows Birds

CHICAGO—The skill with which scenes from the uttermost corners of the earth are caught and reproduced for all to see is displayed in the most recent addition to the collection of the Field Columbian Museum of Natural History. The case depicts a corner of Walrus island, one of the Pribilof islands in the Bering sea west of Alaska. In the foreground flying through the air or perched on rocks over remarkable water are a number of birds which were actually brought from the island. The painting behind is so skillfully done as to make it difficult to determine where the mounted birds leave off and those of oil begin. The case is the work of Leon L. Pray, taxidermist of the museum, done under the direction of the department.

Walrus island is a small rocky island with no vegetation except clumps of grass and a few plants, but during the summer it is inhabited by enormous numbers of murrelets, and a great many other birds such as auklets, puffins, gulls and cormorants, including a few colonies of the red-faced cormorant.

Some idea of the great numbers of

birds which frequent this far northern island may be gained from a statement by Henry W. Elliott who says: "On the occasion of one visit (July 5, 1872) at Walrus island, six men loaded a small vessel, capable of carrying four tons, down to the water's edge with eggs in less than three working hours." The pigeon guillemot is found breeding in numbers on parts of the island. The tufted puffin, a striking bird with a peculiar parrot-like bill is also found. A number of other Arctic species breed there in more or less numbers, Sabine's gull being one of the interesting forms. The rare Kittila murrelet is found at Walrus island.

Indian Songs Recorded

NEW YORK—Dr. Pliny E. Goddard, curator of ethnology at the American Museum of Natural History, has returned from an expedition to the Gila river region, where he made a special study of the industrial life of the Apaches and secured phonographic records of their hunting songs. An old Apache chief sang to him about 20 hunting songs.

Motion pictures of the Indians, engaged in their industrial occupations, especially basket-making, were taken by Dr. Goddard and will be used in the study of the habits of the Indians of the Southwest.

Rhode Island School Builds

Foundations for the new textile school of the Rhode Island School of Design are now being put in, and the walls will begin to rise within a few weeks. The building, it is expected, will be ready for use next season. In the rear of this building is a site for the large gallery to be built in a few years to accommodate the permanent collection. This collection is now so large that many of the exhibits are kept in storage for lack of display room. There are 1007 pupils in the school this season.

AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page eleven)

Mrs. Elizabeth E. French, Mrs. Helen Campbell, Mrs. Grace M. Messenger and Mrs. Sarah Kelton.

Winchester Mothers Association met Wednesday in the high school library with Mrs. Nathaniel Nichols presiding. The association took up the question of having a woman elected to membership on the school committee and Mrs. E. A. Whitman of Cambridge, Mrs. Ottilie Lawson of Arlington and Mrs. Mabel Bond of Malden posed of the advantages to be derived. Schuyler F. Herron school superintendent of Winchester also spoke, telling of some of the things for which women had petitioned that had been put into effect in Winchester. A social hour followed and refreshments were served by a committee in charge of Mrs. Frank R. Miller.

Woburn Woman's Club entertained at the pure food exposition Tuesday afternoon. Those presiding were Mrs. Elmira S. Ramsdell, Mrs. Marie R. Bickford, Mrs. Grace B. Linscott and Mrs. Alice J. Bancroft. The home economics committee of the club will give a lecture in the parish house of Trinity church, Nov. 9, on "Food Economics" in charge of Mrs. Carolyn M. Wade. The next regular meeting of the club will be held Nov. 6.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

For the benefit of the chapter, members of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, are to hold a sale in the chapter house at Concord on Nov. 18. The November meeting of the chapter takes place in the chapter house Nov. 14, when Miss M. A. Wilcox will address the members on "Our Foreign Door Neighbors—A Duty and an Opportunity."

The boulder which it was announced would be unveiled last Sunday on the old training field off Sandy Hill road in South Sudbury by members of the Wayside Inn chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is to be dedicated tomorrow afternoon. Mrs. Nellie Rice Fiske, founder and regent for the chapter, will preside.

Col. Loammi Baldwin chapter, D. A. R., met Tuesday, at the residence of Mrs. A. A. Dow, Arlington road, Woburn, when about 80 members were present. Several of the members were in Europe when the war commenced and much of the afternoon was occupied in listening to their stories of events there. Miss Mildred A. Fox spoke of Rotterdam and other places; Mrs. Herbert C. Huntress spoke of her work in the Hotel Savoy, London, assisting Americans desirous of reaching home and Mrs. Samuel W. Mendum, who was in Germany spoke

of the early part of the war. Mrs. Everett P. Fox gave three vocal selections. Refreshments were served by Mrs. H. B. Clewly, Mrs. A. H. Linscott, Mrs. W. L. Dodge, Mrs. Max Hess, Mrs. E. F. Trull, Mrs. Fred Dorr, Miss Mildred A. Fox, Miss Helen M. Ramsdell and Miss Eleanor Briggs.

The November meeting of the Lucia Knox chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, will be held with the regent, Mrs. Myra B. Lord at her home, 85 Kenwood street, Brookline, next Monday night. Experiences in earning a dollar will be given and there will be exercises appropriate to the season by several of the members. The December meeting will be a Christmas party to be held at the state society rooms in the Hotel Westminster.

Under the auspices of the Hannah Goddard and Johanna Aspinwall chapters, D. A. R., a room in Union building on High street will be open Monday and thereafter daily for Belgian and Red Cross sewing.

FIVE-CENT CALLS
FOR SIX-PARTY
PHONE SERVICE

The public service commission announced yesterday that the present charge of 10 cents for all telephone calls from stations of subscribers to the six-party full suburban residence service located between the five and eight-mile radius to points within the six central district exchanges will be reduced to 5 cents on and after tomorrow.

The following order cutting down certain telephone rates of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company was issued yesterday by the commission:

"The commission having inquired into the present charge of 10 cents for all calls from stations of subscribers to the six-party full suburban residence service located between the five and eight-mile radius, to points within the six central exchanges, namely Main, Fort Hill, Haymarket, Richmond, Back Bay and Oxford, recommends a reduction of this charge to 5 cents to conform to similar charges to other subscribers; and the same having been agreed to by the company, all calls of this nature will be at the rate of 5 cents, effective Nov. 1, 1914."

ATTENDANCE OFFICER SOUGHT

A competitive examination for attendance officer under the Boston school board will be held at the State House Nov. 23. Persons speaking any language are urged to apply as requisition may be made for a person who knows more than

MUSEUM'S SUNDAY
DOCENT SERVICE
TALKS OUTLINED

To the uninitiated it may seem a little strange that the first notice on the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday docent service announcement for tomorrow should state that Henry L. Seaver is to speak on Heracles, beginning in the archaic Greek room. Naturally one wonders why Mr. Seaver is merely to "begin" in the archaic Greek room, and also if he begins there, where is he going to end? This is cleared up, however, when one learns that Heracles is to be found in some form or other in practically all the classical galleries, and that Mr. Seaver's plan is to take visitors—who, by the way, are charged nothing for this service—from one gallery to another, pointing out and explaining the copies of Heracles to be found in each.

In one gallery visitors will find Heracles represented on the stone frieze of Assos; in another they will see the same hero figuring on a marble votive relief. In one place they will find just the head of Heracles, and in the Graeco-Roman room they will see a seated terra cotta figure. Out in the balcony they will have the opportunity to study a small bronze statue, and then if Mr. Seaver should find time to take them downstairs here they will find numerous vase paintings of the same subject.

Probably it will not be necessary for the guide to explain to his audience who Heracles was, but it may be stated in passing that Heracles is the Greek form of Hercules; and Hercules, as everybody knows, was the mythological hero known for his strength and courage, and famous in story for his 12 labors, which included the procuring of the golden apples of the Hesperides, and the capture of the Cretan bull.

After Mr. Seaver has concluded his talk, which will begin at 3:15, Joseph Lindon Smith is going to speak in the lecture room at 4 o'clock on the "Temples of Cambodia." His talk will be illustrated with lantern slides and will have plenty of realistic flavor because Mr. Smith visited Cambodia himself when he was in southeastern Asia and has seen with his own eyes the views that will be shown Sunday.

ART NEWS

An exhibition of carved and gilded wood, which includes screens, mirrors, lamps, picture frames, etc., designed and executed at the Carrig-Rohane shop, is now on view at the rooms of the Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street, where it will continue until Nov. 11.

The chief object is a large carved and gilded organ console screen, with three painted panels, designed for the music room of the Edwin Ginn house, Winchester, and lent by Mrs. Ginn.

The large central section is about five and a half feet high in the center of its gracefully swelling top, which is a sort of varicolored imaginative scene with five semi-classic nymphs gracefully posing in a glade that borders the sea. Pear and grape foliage and fruits provide the motifs of the bold, full carving of the crown, and frequently the wood is pierced. The gilding is burnished in the carved parts, and in relief design along the lower part. The panels are framed plainly in unburnished gilded wood. The wing pieces bear panels carrying out the colors and landscape theme of the central picture, and are painted with gorgeous peacocks of blue, white and crimson plumage. The whole forms a brilliant decoration. Ettore Caser designed and painted the panels.

At each end of the screen stand tall twin piano lamps, the brass standards resting on dark marble bases, and bearing shades pierced in formal design somewhat Moorish in style.

At the opposite end of the room are two lofty candle standards, intended for church use, and blending richly with success elements in the base that are reminiscent of Chinese, Indo-Vietnamese in the spiral column, and semi-Greek in the pediment. The highly burnished gold, blue and red give the whole an appearance of finely lacquered brass.

There are many handsome individualized mirror and picture frames, carved with distinguished and elegant simplicity, and employing Siamese methods of enameling over gold leaf.

The frame and gold mat of an interesting miniature portrait by Hermann Dudley Murphy are in dull gold, save for the burnishing in of a dainty formalized ornament. Another frame is done in soft gray and dull gold, and even the silk mat is toned to harmonize with the delicate heliotrope tints of a tender little landscape—an "arrangement" to delight Whistlerians.

Dull and burnished gold balance in a large mirror frame, which carries at the top a handsome little landscape improvisation in blue and white. Delightful, too, are the palely tinted carved decorations using pomegranates as motif.

NEWS OF NEW YORK ART EXHIBITIONS

NEW YORK—Seventeen paintings by 17 American painters are shown at Macbeth's, each picture hung with plenty of wall space about it, inviting individual study. Child Hassam receives his friends "In the Old House." This picture is one of rare and even excellence.

In Gifford Beal's brisk painting of "The Fountain," an old fashioned yellow house and a garden with a fountain in it sparkle in the lively sunshine, and figures, splendidly done with two or three brushfuls of paint, move all about. Emil Carlsen's rather flat canvas shows a section—almost a cross-section—of Venice. Elliott Daingerfield's "Lone Cypress—Sunset" is in the romantic vein, as its title indicates, and is not without that peculiar power which has become associated with this painter's work. Arthur B. Davies' "Interwoven" is a conceit of lines and curves and angles which it is difficult to translate from geometry into English, a painting which is mostly meaning and which no doubt can be understood after a study of Mr. Davies and his work. "Summer Morning" with its group of well painted trees, its tumbled green earth and breeze-filled sky is by C. H. Davis, a picture upon which the eye lingers with satisfaction. Ben Foster shows one of his impressive portrait pictures and Frederic Friesske's "The Garden Chair" has a glorious background of banked white and purple bloom. "The Annunciation" is by Charles Hawthorne, and is a presentation of this subject, marked by simplicity and originality in conception and by great beauty of color. In "The Statuette" Ivan Olinsky has a light subject which he is peculiarly fitted to paint well. Henry W. Ranger comes out from his wood interiors and shows a colorful moonlit marine, "Noank." Chauncey F. Ryder's work is notable because it shows progress of the painter away from the somewhat slight sketchy handling toward a fuller power. William Sartain shows a quiet stream with tall tufted trees. Robert E. Spencer, who is fond of painting the backviews of things, shows a picture of the rear of an old plastered stone house on the bank of a creek. A bit of washing hangs on the line, a bit of rubbish lies in the water and a bit of gossip no doubt is going on among the neighbors on the doorstep. It is an exceedingly well painted picture. Gardner Symons' commanding "Winter Glow" contrasts with the quiet charm of Alden Weir's bit of summertime with its little path and open gateway. Frederick Ballard Williams' "Down the Valley" is like a rich old tapestry.

At the Montross gallery the present exhibition will continue for another week.

MacDowell Club

The MacDowell Club has resumed its group exhibitions, the exhibition just being marked by the sculptured

and those of Annetta St. Gaudens, Erwin Fyres, Burt W. Johnson and Helen F. Meary, whose figures of "Dawn and Labor" starting out together, courageous and hopeful, make an interesting conception. Among the paintings are two impressive pictures, "The Submerged" and "As It Was in the Beginning," by Wray Manning and the group by Robert C. Doran.

Grinager Exhibition

Alexander Grinager's exhibition of paintings will open at the Arlington galleries on Nov. 2. Mr. Grinager is an American of Norwegian parentage, well-schooled in the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen and in Paris. His work has attracted interest wherever shown and is now to have its first comprehensive exhibition here. Mr. Grinager's studio is in Yonkers. Mrs. Margaret Wade Grinager is known as a designer and weaver of tapestry.

The pleasant gray walls of the Daniel gallery are for the present ornamented with a row of the slight but gay water-colors by Charles De Muth, a young artist who has not before been seen here.

Bakst and Crowley

The Berlin Photographic Company's gallery very properly opens this year with Bakst. It was at this gallery that Bakst received his devotees last year. The present exhibition includes a number of complete stage settings, the glowing green setting of "Pamnis and Chloe," the setting of "Pisanello" and others. There are a landscape and several drawings which indicate that this master of line and light, mass and movement, of the stage, has not come to his present excellence without a full appreciation of the beauty of nature. Drawings, painting and grotesques by Herbert Crowley are seen at the same gallery. Mr. Crowley is an Englishman who has made New York his home. He is also a dreamer whose dreams come true in wonderful designs of black and white worked out with patient enthusiasm. Whatever time these drawings may have cost the artist—and it is said he spends several years upon a single drawing—may be counted well spent, such is their intricate and impressive beauty. His "Temple of Dreams" is the flowering of an inspired imagination. Over his "Temple of Silence" broods unbroken quiet. Strangely enough he has been compared both to Beardsley and to Blake. If the beauty of design is like Beardsley's his message is like Blake's. The whimsical and grotesque capacities of this artist are shown in the illustrations for children's books and in the grotesque bronzes, which are so many little jokes on human nature. Here is "Incapacity,"

and "Independence," safely drawn back within its own knees, putting out its tongue-tip at the whole world.

In an interesting introduction to the catalogue of the exhibition of the works of four living masters of etching, Bone, Cameron, Lepere and Zorn, at Keppel's, David Keppel indicates the great periods of etching and defends the present period from the charge of mediocrity, showing that while there have been two periods, 1825-50 and 1850-75, which were greater than the present period, there were several others, two centuries in fact, which were weaker. He mentions the names of Pennell, Klinger and Bauer in connection with the four etchers whose works are shown. At Knoedler's, while the notable works of James McBeck, the Scotch etcher, and of W. P. Robins, the English etcher, attract print collectors inside the galleries, it must be acknowledged that the larger crowd is outside gazing at a painting shown in the window. This picture, wholly fanciful, is by Marius Simon and shows the shadowy ships of the past, the galleys of the Greeks, the silken-sailed ships of the Armada and the stanch ships of the line of England parting before the approach of the great drab form of a modern battleship.

At Goupils', besides the etchings in color of Camille Fonce, there are a number of modest but interesting examples of woodblock printing by W. C. A. Brown. Lovers both of Dickens and of the velvety depth of F. Hopkinson Smith's charcoal drawings will find a double treat in the gallery at the back of Scribner's book store where Mr. Smith's pictures of Dickens' London are being shown.

Artists' and Sculptors' Relief

The natural and spontaneous desire of the artists and sculptors to bear a part in relieving distress in European countries has taken shape in an exhibition and sale of paintings, etchings and sculptures at the studio of C. S. Piefro, 630 Fifth avenue. The sincerity of the painters is shown by the fact that they have sent excellent pictures, well-framed. There are some notably good sculptures, among them an Indian group of Dallini's, an expressive head of a veteran of 1870 by Christine Dossart, besides the melancholy "Derelicts of War," by Mr. Piefro. The paintings are about 300 in number and include works by F. W. Redfield, F. Luis Mora, Howard Giles, Hobart Nichols, Glen Newell, Charles Warren Eaton, Ossip Lindell, Bernhard Guttmann, H. Bolton Jones, Carroll Beckwith, etchings by Fessenden, Plowman, and Higgins, and water colors by the English portraitist, M. Edgerly, by W. H. DeB. Nelson and others. The pictures have been given to sell on their merits, with no auction, the proceeds to be devoted entirely to the work of relief.

The twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the New York Water-Color Club will open to the public on Nov. 7 at the gallery of the American Fine Arts Society.

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Wind-and-Rain-Proof Tab and Extra Glove Length Give Protection to Wrist. The Best Glove for Motoring, Golfing, Riding, Driving and all Outdoor Wear.

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FOR WOMEN

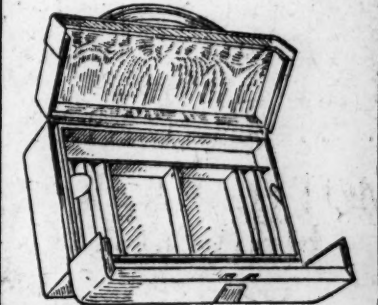
White "Tailor-Made" Cape Skin, 1-clasp 1.50
Dress Kid—tan, black, gray and white—2-clasp 1.50

FOR MEN

Washable Cape, Old Ivory shade, 1-pearl clasp.....2.00
White Dress 1.50-2.00

FOR CHILDREN

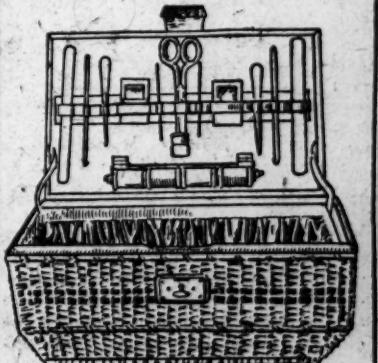
Tan Cape Skin, 1-button.....95c
White Doeskin, washable.....95c

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SEWING BASKET—(Illustrated). Style Shown is a New Model with Tapering Bottom Made from English Willow. Has Grained Morocco Leather Top; Satin Lining. Interior is Fitted with all Necessary Sewing Articles. Lining is Shirred and Tufted, Enhancing its Appearance. Measurements 13 inches x 8 1/2 x 5. Has Gilt Clasp Lock. Price Complete 12.50

SEWING CASES—Many Sizes and Qualities; Small and Large Variety of Fittings. Priced from 1.00

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UNITED STATES BANKS TO CARRY CREDIT LOANS

Washington Looks on Checking Accounts of European Belligerents for Purchase of Supplies as Proper of Acceptance

WASHINGTON—Taking the view that credit loans to belligerent nations are private transactions the administration at Washington, it is learned, will not attempt to interpose its influence against such transactions by American bankers. It became known that German financiers were arranging for a credit loan in this country similar to the \$10,000,000 credit fund negotiated by the National City Bank of New York and other bankers for the French government.

The decision at Washington may lead to the purchase in the United States of about \$50,000,000 worth of supplies by Russia and an equal if not a greater amount by Germany.

Under what is known as credit loans, there is no intention, it is understood, to export any gold from the United States. Large funds will be established by the belligerent countries with their financial agents here who will pay the bills of the European nations to American dealers. The bankers will be given short-time notes by the belligerent governments, with a much better rate of interest, it is said, than ordinarily could be obtained.

High officials draw a distinction between the loans President Wilson objected to at the outbreak of the war on the score of neutrality, such as bond issues offered for public sale; and credit transactions intended as a checking account against the purchase by belligerents of foodstuffs and supplies. The President realizes that this government has no legal right to oppose loans of any character, nor is there any obligation of international law forbidding them.

When J. P. Morgan & Co. asked the opinion of the state department as to whether the administration would approve of a loan to France, the Washington government expressed itself against it, recognizing also that bankers are not obliged to ask the advice of Washington, and they are just as much at liberty to engage in credit loans as American ammunition firms or horse dealers are permitted to send munitions of war and horses to belligerent armies.

WIDER BEACON ST. NEAR TREMONT IS RECOMMENDATION

City Planning Board Proposes Additional 12 or 14 Feet by Taking Space From Building

Beacon street is to be widened between Tremont and Somerset streets if the street commissioners approve the plans submitted by the city planning board yesterday. The board's recommendation is that the sidewalk along the Houghton & Dutton building be made part of the highway and that a new sidewalk be constructed by tearing away part of the first floor of the building.

Acceptance of the recommendations, therefore, would result in 12 or 14 feet being added to the width of the street and in a sidewalk being constructed into the building about the depth of the present show windows. On the curbing of the sidewalk would be stone pillars supporting the upper stories of the building.

In their communication the board recommends also that a change be made in the curbstone line before Kings Chapel and that consideration be given to improved facilities for vehicular traffic on Somerset street between Beacon and Pemberton square. This last recommendation, the board states, would require the laying down of a building restriction line through the present Boston City Club property, the widening to be made when the club moves to its new quarters.

CIRCULATION OF CALIFORNIA SEED SEEN WORLD-WIDE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Every year \$1,000,000 is sent to Los Angeles county for seeds grown in Southern California, says the Express. More than 1000 acres of flowers are cultivated in this county for the seeds they produce. And these find a market all over the world, orders coming from Europe, Asia, Africa and every part of North and South America.

Thousands of acres of beans are grown in Ventura county for seed alone. In the Imperial valley and the San Fernando valley carloads of luscious watermelons and cantaloupes never reach the table, but instead are broken open for the seeds they contain.

And whether it be flower or vegetable seeds, the grower and dealer must have an army of employees. Cultivation, picking, sorting, packing, selling and shipping require close attention.

BOYS TO GET MEDALS

BALTIMORE, Md.—Boy Scouts who helped the police and served in other ways during the Star-Spangled Banner week celebration will be given medals by the committee. The work of the boys elicited praise from Police Marshal Carter and from many other persons who had opportunities to observe their work, says the News.

FRIENDS OF PHEASANT MAKE THEIR APPEALS TO GOVERNOR

Friends of the pheasant appeared in large numbers before Governor Walsh at the State House this morning in response to his announcement that he would give a public hearing on behalf of these birds. Farmers, representatives of the Audubon Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, sportsmen and men and women who appeared merely as individuals, were presented. Winthrop Packard, secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, requested that the shooting of the pheasants from now on be stopped.

It was not a protest against the legitimate sportsmen, he said, but against the slaughter of birds by irresponsible gunners. While he himself would like a permanent closed season, and had been surprised to find that men of all classes in his home town thought as he did about it, he asked only for a closed season for pheasants, believing that that would greatly relieve conditions, the pheasant being the prize sought by the greater number of youthful hunters. The pheasant he believed to be a valuable bird to the farmers yet in the hunt for it the property of the whole countryside was menaced.

Francis H. Rowley of the S. P. C. A. spoke from the humanitarian point of view. He, too, would like a permanent closed season on all shooting but did not ask for that. He sought only for what he called "rational, decent, respectable, humane" season, and the present one was far from that, he believed. He spoke of the pheasant as a useful bird.

C. L. Hutchins of Concord spoke from the farmer's point of view. He was not opposed to hunting, he said, and gave hunting privileges on his property to responsible sportsmen, but hunting as now carried on in Massachusetts he described as lawless. He made a plea for the protection of all birds and particularly the pheasant.

Capt. C. A. Reynolds of Billerica spoke on defense of the shooting of pheasants.

Governor Walsh asked if much of the difficulty encountered this year had not been caused by opening the season on a holiday and was told that it had, but the tenor of the testimony went to show that there were many boys unfit to carry guns but whom the laws of Massachusetts permitted to use them, and that there was flagrant disregard of property rights and the safety of persons.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

Fine, loyal, intelligent fellows, is what the master, Cyrus B. Collins, calls the boys of the Wendell Phillips school in the West End. They are hard-working boys outside of school as well as in, and Mr. Collins believes in hard work for the development of character.

A large percentage of the boys go on to high school, and their record there is pointed to with pride as showing the kind of boys they are and the quality of the work done at the Wendell Phillips school.

At the English high school, to which most of the boys go, they rank high; of the five boys whose work in French won for the school recognition by the French government and the presentation of a Sevres vase last spring three were from the Phillips school.

The caliber of the boys as a whole is shown by what a few have done. The incidents given are typical rather than isolated. Many of the boys sell papers. One of them, it was found by the master several years ago, was supporting himself in this way and saving money with which to bring his father and mother from Russia. This he accomplished at length, and now all three of them are in the United States. Another boy arose at 2 o'clock every morning to drive a milk cart until 8 o'clock. He then had his breakfast and was in school at 9. Both of these boys kept up well with their studies.

Some time ago Mr. Collins met on the street a young man who had been in his class a number of years ago. Leaving school, he had started at some inferior work, then received an offer which meant to him much more and accepted it. He made a success of this work but foresaw that that particular business would not be of long duration, though a money-maker at the time; so, as he put it, he took off his silk shirt and flannel and donned overalls, going to work in a factory which he thought spelled opportunity. He rose rapidly and last year did a business that amounted to several million dollars.

SELF-CONTROL EMPHASIZED

Self-control is an important thing that should be taught in every school and Mr. Collins places emphasis upon it at his own school. He likes to have his teachers leave their pupils alone sometimes, putting them upon their honor to continue with their work as they would if the teacher were in the room. He has urged his primary teachers especially to do this as a systematic discipline to be developed as the children advance.

WORK OF MILLINERY STUDENT

A new autumn hat for 17 cents is the achievement of a young woman in the millinery class at the Frederic W. Lincoln evening school in South Boston. It is a black velvet hat of the style that is so fashionable now and is neatly made. As the material had seen service before it was not reckoned in the cost. It was brushed and cleaned so that it looked almost like new and then was put on a new buckram frame. From the pieces left an ornament that forms the only decoration was made. It is in good taste, jaunty, and becoming to its wearer.

Another member of the class wears a hat which she made at a cost of 32 cents. She was in the class last year, and made the hat at home before the evening school started this year. It also is of black velvet and, being the independent work of a pupil, shows even more conclusively than the other the practical nature of the work that is done in the school.

LONGITUDINAL HISTORY

Longitudinal history, introduced by the master, Frederic H. Ripley, is making quite a record for itself at the Prince school in the Back Bay. Mr. Ripley thinks the best way for the child to study history is not in periods; that it should be taken as a whole. American history is begun in the sixth grade and continued through the seventh and eighth. Instead of struggling through to a certain point in the first year and to a certain further one the next, and so on, Mr. Ripley believes it is best to go through the whole subject the first year. History is a story, he contends, the story of a nation, and the reader is eager to go on from chapter to chapter. He can then go back and reread more intelligently.

Carrying out this idea, the little sixth-graders at the Prince school go through the whole history, dwelling on those

points which are of most interest to them and most important for them to know at the time. In the seventh grade they go through the history again, but this time they read a different book, and go more deeply into some of the subjects than they did the year before. In the eighth grade this plan is repeated with a third book. War is minimized and the development of the country and the people brought out.

Charles G. Wetherbee, the sub-master, is confident that this method of study makes a greater impression upon the children than the usual way, for it not only gives frequent review, but has the advantage of the developing thought and broader view. Increasing familiarity with the subject brings out in the second year, he says, points that were missed in the first, and in the third year things that were passed by in both the first and the second years. "It may not make such a brilliant recitation," he says, "but it means better work."

FACT CARDS IN USE

In his own class Mr. Wetherbee uses some fact cards which serve to familiarize the children with certain important dates and events and give a sound drill on them. As used the cards contain the elements of a game and are almost as interesting as they are educational. They are pegs, he says, to hang their upon. He has quantities of them and the class may spend almost a whole period discussing one or two of them; but there are four cardinal points which he thinks every child should know, for their dates are pivotal ones in the history of the North American continent.

The first is 1759, in which year Quebec was surrendered and the French were driven from American soil, thus determining that the new country should be English speaking.

When Burgoyne surrendered in 1777 it was decided that there would be a new nation and that it would be English. The Louisiana purchase in 1803 extended the domain from the Atlantic to the Pacific, deciding that there should be only one nation in that vast tract of mountain, plain and forest, bounded by the two oceans. The battle of Gettysburg in 1863 decided that there should be one Union of North and South, East and West.

Characters are studied not merely as a President, or a general to be remembered, but for what they meant to the nation.

STEREOPTICON A HELP

And then, there are the slides. History by stereopticon is one of the pleasures of the school. It has an excellent collection of historic pictures from which to draw, making the study graphic and a lesson in art as well as history. Frequently the pupils are called upon to tell about the picture on the screen, just as a lecturer would talk to a public audience. The pupils like it and learn to speak in public as well.

BOWDOIN LITERARY PRIZE LIST AT HARVARD IS ANNOUNCED

Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard College, chairman of the standing committee on Bowdoin prizes, has just announced the subjects for which these awards will be made in the 1914-15 contests.

A first prize of \$250 and two second prizes of \$100 each will be offered to undergraduate students in regular standing for dissertations in English, in the form of essays on any subject approved by the chairman of this committee as a proper subject to be dealt with in literary form. Three prizes of \$200 each will be offered to graduate students for essays of literary merit belonging to a special field of learning.

This year a prize will be offered in each one of these groups: 1. Mathematics, physics, chemistry and engineering; 2. biology, geology, anthropology and forestry; 3. foreign languages and literature, ancient and modern.

Prof. Charles P. Parker, chairman of the committee on Bowdoin prizes of the department of the classics announces that two prizes of \$50 each will be awarded to undergraduate students for dissertations in Greek and Latin. Prize A will be awarded for the best translation into Attic Greek of a passage in

BOSTON URGED TO SEND MORE SHIPS TO PACIFIC

C. S. Donaldson, Consular Official, Declares New England Can Double Trade If It Will—Advocates Line to Sydney

Boston needs a merchant marine, and one of the first steps should be a line of steamships to Sydney, Australia, in the opinion of C. S. Donaldson, chief of the division of consular reports, who is making his first visit to this city and called today at the office of the agent of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

New England can double its trade with the countries bordering on the Pacific ocean, Mr. Donaldson says, and he is familiar with trade conditions all over the world from the weekly reports that he receives from the 300 or so consular agents of the department.

While New England is receiving millions of dollars worth of imports from the foreign Pacific ocean ports she is not taking advantage of the opportunity of returning cargoes. Salesmen should be sent into the countries whence goods are exported to Boston and business developed, Mr. Donaldson advises.

As Mr. Donaldson views the New England situation the manufacturer and exporter is not making proper use of the Panama canal. He says the merchant does not have to seek a return cargo from the foreign port as that is already established and the omission is on this end of the line. All that has to be done is to secure the orders for the goods.

Investigations pursued by Mr. Donaldson show that no ships have left Boston harbor for the Pacific ocean for many years until last September, when \$600,000 worth of goods were shipped through the canal, which, however, was domestic business. A. H. Baldwin, commercial attaché to London, was also in the commercial agent's office today. L. L. Hoyt of Cleveland, O., recently appointed commercial agent to study the general trade conditions in central and southern Mexico, is expected to be in Boston on Nov. 4 and 5.

Information on a special investigation of foreign markets with particular reference to the possibility of selling American sugar and accompanying samples will be placed on file in the bureau's branch office in Boston, 752 Oliver building, Nov. 3 to 7.

NEW CITY MARKET DRAWS BIG CROWD AND HAS BUSY DAY

Success of Boston's Innovation Encourages Mayor Curley to Open Other Squares

Superintendent Graham of the department of city markets reported to Mayor Curley this morning that 44 farmers' wagons were lined up today on Pleasant street, Shawmut avenue and Castle street, where the new city market is in operation. About 5000 people were on hand, the largest number since the municipal free market opened. It is the mayor's intention to open several public squares for the farmers to use as free markets next week, probably on election day, when they will have an opportunity of selling vegetables and the apples that might otherwise go to waste.

DEBATE ON PARTY ENROLMENT ISSUE AT REFORM CLUB

Before the Massachusetts Reform Club at Youngs hotel last night Chairman John M. Minton of the Boston election board and Representative Winfield F. Prime of Winchester presented opposite opinions on the question of abolishing party enrolment at primary elections. Mr. Minton favored doing away with party enrolment, and said he believed the majority of the voters felt the same way on the question.

OTHER LANDS TO EXHIBIT IN 1915 DESPITE WAR

George Houghberry, director of the division of exploitation of the Panama-Pacific international exposition, writes from San Francisco, Cal., that regardless of the European issue the exposition still has assurances that the following will participate: Spain, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, The Netherlands, Denmark, Italy and Turkey.

COMMITTEE FILLS TWO VACANCIES

This morning the secretary of the commonwealth was notified that the district committee of the ninth Hampden district held a bona fide legal meeting last night in Holyoke; that 11 of the 12 members were present; that the names of John J. Murphy and Arthur G. Greaney were presented to the meeting as candidates to fill the vacancy from the district on the Democratic ticket. A ballot was taken and John J. Murphy received six votes, Arthur G. Greaney three votes; and there was one each for two other individuals. Mr. Murphy was declared the nominee and the nomination was made unanimous.

C. F. Hovey Company

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1914

We shall offer in different departments of our store a large quantity of merchandise at prices which will rank with the lowest we ever made on goods of like merit.

Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Materials, Coats, Suits, Gowns, Underwear and Laces *Are included in this sale*

Customers who have not received their circulars through the mail can obtain one at any of our entrances.

We call attention to the following purchases, made during the past week, too late for mention in our circular:

Orders cancelled for late delivery and bought by us during the past few days enable us to offer this opportunity, which is seldom if ever excelled.

BRAND NEW SERGE DRESSES {Some of them combined with satin. Made to sell for \$18.50 to \$37.50. Now..... **\$10.50**

TEN BLACK EVENING DRESSES with bodice of spangled net and skirt of charmeuse, sleeveless and trimmed with French flowers. Made to sell for \$52.00. **\$35.00**
NOW.....

AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS, made of chiffon, charmeuse, bengaline net with spangle and lace trimming. Made to sell for \$45.00 to \$52.50. **\$22.50**
NOW.....

1 LOT OF COATS in stylish mixtures for Automobiling and Top Coats; some in Broadcloth and Zibeline. Made to sell for \$25.00 to \$37.50. Now..... **\$18.50**

1 LOT OF MISSES' SUITS, made of broadcloth, gabardine, peau de soie, serge and cheviot, in all colors; sizes 12 to 20 years. Made to sell for \$30.00 to \$45.00. **\$22.50**
NOW.....

1 LOT OF WOMEN'S SUITS, in plain, tailored and fancy models, in checks and colors. Made to sell for \$25.00 to \$37.50. **\$15.00**
NOW.....

Special Sale of SHOES and SLIPPERS

\$4.00 and \$5.00 Slippers

Satin Slippers made on plain opera last with French and Cuban Heels in black, white, light blue and pink, also a few Bronze Kid.

For this Sale **\$3.25**

\$5.00 and \$6.00 Boots

Lace and Button Boots in an odd and broken lot of sizes, in black and tan leathers; some with cloth tops also patent leather vamps. These are odd sizes taken out of our regular stock, representing broken or discontinued lines, any number of styles, but not all sizes in all styles.

For This Sale **\$3.25**

GEN. CARRANZA EVEN WILLING TO LEAVE MEXICO

MEXICO CITY—The resignation of Gen. Venustiano Carranza as provisional President and first chief of the Constitutional army, based on the condition that Generals Villa and Zapata retire to private life, was read to the peace convention at Aguascalientes Friday. He even expressed a willingness to leave the country if his absence would tend to establish peace.

General Carranza pointed out that it was one thing to resign as a provisional President and quite another to give way to some one, like General Villa, who maintained a powerful force of troops, able to enforce its will, whether in restoring Constitutional government or otherwise.

"I am ignorant," he said, "as to what are the pretensions of General Zapata, but believe they will differ little from General Villa's." The first of these two contingencies, he says, is the provision under which he resigns.

Concluding his message, he says: "But if the only thing desired is to remove me from the leadership, so that personal ambitions or reaction may find the way cleared, I then declare that I am firmly resolved to serve the cause for which I have been struggling."

WESLEYAN ALUMNI BEGIN WORK OF RAISING FUNDS

The annual October meeting of the Wesleyan alumni council elected A. B. Carrington '76 of New York city chairman and W. F. Sheldon '99 of Middletown secretary. Seward V. Coffin '89 of Albany and H. V. Leonard '12 of New York were elected to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of the Rev. C. P. Tinker '89 of New York and R. W. Eaton '12 of North Tonawanda, N. Y. W. D. Leonard '78 of New York was reelected for five years and Judge E. L. Steele of Hartford and C. L. Newton '02 were elected to the council for terms of five years each as new members-at-large.

The council voted unanimously to begin the raising of funds on the annual contribution basis for the support of the alumni activities, the budget this year calling for from \$4000 to \$6000.

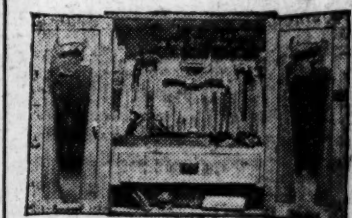
Committees were ordered to prepare the constitutional changes necessary to consolidate the present alumni athletic and general alumni associations with the alumni council and commencement week program.

Tool Cabinets

For the Handy Man or the Boy This Makes an Exceptionally Useful Christmas Gift

We are showing a very complete line of tool cabinets and chests of tools for the holiday trade.

Our cabinets range in price from \$15 to \$25



The price of the TOOL CABINET shown here is \$25

We fit up these special cabinets with the best quality mechanics' tools from our own stock. This cabinet contains about everything that would be needed for an outfit for home use.

We also have an extensive showing of WORK BENCHES of different styles from \$9.00 to \$24.00.

J. B. HUNTER COMPANY
HARDWARE
60 Summer Street, Boston

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

THREE Performances Fri. Eve's Nov. 6
Only Sat. Matinee & Eve's, Nov. 7
The Dancing Revelation of the Age

ANNA
PAVLOVA

THE INCOMPARABLE

COMPANY OF 100

With Complete Ballet and Symphony Orchestra

Seats on Sale Monday, Nov. 2 At 10 O'Clock

PRICES, \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1

Copley-Plaza Ballroom
ELECTRIC Auto Salon
Nov. 2-4, Admission 50c
Dancing in Small Ballroom

Points for the Automobilists

YUKON DISTRICT FURNISHES FINE MOTOR TOURING

The Automobile as a Means of Transportation Has Now Come to Stay in Northernmost Points of Alaska Territory

SEATTLE, Wash.—That not only in the comparatively low latitudes in the southeastern division but just below the Arctic circle, in the Klondike, along the Yukon and in the very heart of Alaska, the automobile has come to stay and now is rapidly developing into an important factor in the commercial and social life of the great northland, is the word brought by G. G. Southard, of Dawson, Y. T.

Mr. Southard, who left Dawson Sept. 20 and arrived here recently says that the wonderful possibilities of automobile touring in the Dawson district have become known only recently with the result that scores of people have been making excursions into the interior country where the scenery and landscape are beautiful.

Until recently, said Mr. Southard, it was generally thought by easterners and other outsiders that there were no roads available for automobile travel in these higher latitudes and that a few hundred yards beyond any well defined settlement would bring the tourist up against impassable country. Also that, for the greater portion of the year weather conditions would prevent any sort of travel.

That such is not the case is indicated by the fact that in the vicinity of Dawson alone there are between 300 and 400 miles of fine roads available for easy travel nine months in the year. These roads are splendidly formed and many of them are a treat to drive on.

That the possibilities of the country for automobile travel are appreciated in Dawson may be gathered from the fact that in that city there are now 38 automobiles. Many of these cars have been bought for commercial purposes and have proved business winners for those who have invested in them.

To show that the people of Dawson have got down to a commercial basis in exploiting the beauties of local scenery on the excursion routes Mr. Southard says that the rate of car hire is \$5 an hour. Gasoline costs 75 cents and oil \$1.80 a gallon.

OVERLOADING MOTOR TRUCKS IS HARMFUL TO INDUSTRY

Places Both the Manufacturer and the Owner at a Disadvantage as Well as Shortening Active Usefulness of the Machine the Salesmen Sometimes Overrate

Motor trucks are at a disadvantage when compared with horses. The majority of teamsters are very fond of their teams and the majority of owners know the limitations of the horse and respect them both for humanitarian reasons and for financial reasons.

Under a severe prodding a team of horses will struggle and pull a heavily loaded wagon out of a hole. For a short space of time they will work at what would be great over-capacity for the whole day's haul, and they will do it without harm.

No team driver would expect to use his horses' over capacity as a constant thing. He values it for the emergency and zealously avoids such emergencies as far as possible.

The evolution of a motor truck carries it through four stages: design, manufacture, sale and use. With the first two the article is not concerned. All trucks must be designed to carry more than their rated load. This is the design stage.

Over-capacity is an absolute necessity, says H. W. Alden, chief engineer of a prominent motor company. Putting it in engineering parlance, we must have a factor of safety. That is, every part and piece must be somewhat stronger than is necessary to do its work under ideal or even ordinary conditions. Because there will be times when that factor of safety will be necessary.

One pound over 1½ tons will not break a 1½ ton truck; neither will 10 pounds, a 100 pounds, or perhaps 3000 pounds. Its motor can develop more power than it normally needs to move 1½ tons of merchandise. Its axles, bearings, frame and other fundamental parts have reserve strength. That reserve strength is for emergencies—not for every-hour-of-the-day use.

No truck should be overrated. This is due to the salesman and here is where a great deal of damage has been done to the trade consciously or unconsciously. Nothing is more harmful to the motor truck industry than overrating. It reflects not only on the manufacturer but on the industry as a whole.

No truck should be regularly overloaded. Here ignorance and indifference

are the two causes. The truck is essentially a money earner or saver, hence the desire to get all there is to be had. All trucks are not operated on this basis and there would be no truck business left. But there are enough of them so operated to have seriously restricted the enormous field possible.

While the situation is undoubtedly improving it is still bad. Those who know about these things must teach those who don't know. Trucks must be honestly rated and used if the industry is to grow as it might.

First, as to the practice of overrating. At one of the great truck shows last winter were tabulated the weights and prices of 12 trucks that were rated by their makers at 1½ tons. They varied in weight from 3750 pounds to 5700 pounds. Without doubt each of the 12 can carry 1½ tons without breaking down. The question is, how long can it do this, and the further and more important question, what will be the comparative repair and upkeep expenses over a period of years.

Probably all will grant the practical impossibility of officially rating the capacities of all makes of trucks by an independent board of engineers. It is doubtful if there is a maker who would approve of such a proposition, but perhaps a rule can be established that each maker shall publish one and only one capacity rating for each of his chassis and after deducting the weight of the body that goes on the chassis, shall mark that rating permanently where the driver can always see it. Such a plan would help to keep salesmen from exaggerating the capacity.

This done, the actual performance of trucks having the same rating would settle as far as the public goes their relative values. Overloading must be overcome in two ways: Teach the public who do not know the serious results of persistent overloading, and oppose the man who does but continues the practice.

EXETER TO MEET PRINCETON 1918

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Exeter Academy football team will complete the home games this afternoon against the Princeton freshmen. For the first time this year, the eleven will probably have its full strength, as Elmer Fitzgibbon will be at fullback. He has been out since early in the season. Wehner of Everett is now a fixture at center, having been chosen over S. H. Potter of the Lafayette high school of Buffalo, N. Y. The lineup will be:

Martin, l.e.; Kirkpatrick, l.t.; Smith, l.g.; Wehner, c.; Zenger, r.g.; Comerford, r.t.; Lowe, r.e.; Kempton, q.b.; Scott, l.h.b.; Captain Casey, r.h.b.; Fitzgibbon, l.b.

WILLIAMS READY FOR PRINCETON

WILLIAMSTOWN—Cheered by a crowd of 200 undergraduates, the Williams College varsity football squad left here Friday noon to meet Princeton this afternoon. The work of the week has been directed to moulding the team into an efficient scoring machine.

New formations of the open and old style plan have been given the men. Little hard scrimmage work has been on the program for the varsity for the past few days, and in consequence the whole eleven is in fine condition.

SPRING WILL FIND HIGHWAY MARKED

NEW YORK—According to reports received at the headquarters of the Lincoln Highway Association, at least 2700 miles of the route will be marked by the end of the first year's work today. Indications are that by the spring of 1915 the entire distance of 3400 miles will be completely marked with at least five markers to the mile.

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

Twenty-eight new motorcycles have been ordered for the police department of Los Angeles, Cal.

In four months then number of motorcycles registered in Connecticut was increased from 1873 to 3232.

Eight motorcycles have been placed in service in the collection department of the Milwaukee (Wis.) postoffice.

Officials of Balboa Canal Zone have ordered three motorcycles from the United States, to be used in the police and fire departments.

Four hundred and seven miles in 13 hours is the time made by M. D. Cooper of Cleveland, O., on a recent motorcycle trip to Wellsboro, Pa.

A. A. Stagg, coach at the University of Chicago football eleven, has added a motorcycle to his football equipment. The Maroons, as they romp through their practice on Stagg field, are directed by Stagg from the side-car of a fleet motorcycle.

GARAGE OWNERS WILL ORGANIZE NATIONAL BODY

Meeting Called in Chicago for Next January by the Illinois Society—New Organization Will Be Nation-Wide Benefit

CHICAGO, Ill.—Garage owners and motorists will meet in this city next January during the big automobile show, in answer to a call sent out by the Garage Owners Association of Illinois, for the purpose of forming a national organization. The new association is to cover the entire United States, and will be called the Associated Garages of America. This move has grown from the first meeting of the Chicago Garage Owners Association, which organized four years ago, for mutual protection and the improvement of business.

At the first meeting of garage men, only seven garages were represented, but after three years of hard work with the problems that come before the garage owner, the organization gained statewide interest, and local associations along the same lines began to form throughout Illinois. Finally a meeting was called in Chicago last January, and the Garage Owners Association of Illinois was formed, with about 30 local associations as members.

Many good results have come from this organization, chief among them the drafting of the garage lien law, which will be presented at the next meeting of the state Legislature, and will be pressed with the support of a powerful industry behind it. The measure is now well in hand, and the chances of it not being passed seem very slight. It is believed by all who are familiar with the measure that if passed it will be a big benefit to motorists.

Another move that was brought about by the association was the sale of supplies through the garage, which will be admitted the logical place to obtain such things. From the time the practice of selling motor supplies from the garage began, the trade has picked up most remarkably, and has undoubtedly been a great thing for the garage owner, protecting him in a very substantial manner. It has also been a benefit to the automobile owner, making it very convenient for them, and protecting them by the quality of the goods bought. It is believed that before very long there will be included in the list of automobile supplies sold at the garage.

By no means the least important result of the work of the association has been to raise the standing of credit among garages. The members have been attending to their dues promptly, and the organization is run on strictly business lines. An employment bureau has been successfully operated for the past two years, and has been a great aid to the members.

The convention for the forming of this new national garage owners association will follow the Illinois state convention, the latter being called Jan. 26, while the garage men will meet the two days following. Every indication at the present time points to this meeting being a great success, and there is no doubt but that an association of this kind will be of national benefit to the motorist as well as the garage owner.

TWENTY CARS ARE ENTERED FOR RACE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Entries for the seventh annual Los Angeles-Phoenix automobile road race have closed with 20 cars nominated. The start will be made here Nov. 9, with night controls at Needles, Cal., and Prescott, Ariz., and the finish will be at Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 11. Two mountain ranges and the Mojave desert must be crossed. The course will be about 700 miles, and the state highways will be patrolled by the militia. A diamond medal has been offered for the winner. Many well-known drivers have been selected for the contest.

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

With a membership of 24 a new motorcycle club has been formed at Charleston, S. C.

Maj. Richard Sylvester, superintendent of police of Washington, D. C., has recommended that all mounted policemen be supplied with motorcycles.

Two hundred and ten miles over the Ozark mountains—that's the route taken on this season's endurance run of the Motorcycle Club of St. Louis, Mo.

One of the long-distance riders who attended the recent motorcycle show at Chicago was Mr. Becket of New Orleans, La., who rode his motorcycle between the two cities.

Plans are under way for the second annual elimination run of the Portland (Ore.) Motorcycle Club. The event will be a 15-hour run, starting at 12 o'clock on New Year's eve. The route has not been definitely determined, but the 33-mile course from Portland to Troutdale, Gresham and back to Portland will probably be used.

Goodyear Tires Compel Respect

We are not content to build quality tires in the usual and limited sense. We build in our laboratory thousands of tires just to test out new ideas.

We keep scores of experts constantly employed, seeking ways for betterment. In research alone we spend \$100,000 per year.

We accomplished safety and strength, more mileage, less difficulty, in definite, costly and exclusive ways.

One method—controlled by us—completely eliminates rim-cutting.

Another—costing \$450,000 yearly—saves a major cause of blow-outs. That is our exclusive "On-Air" cure.

Another—used by us alone—reduces by 60 per cent the possibility of loose treads.

Another—our All-Weather tread—combats punctures and skidding in a masterly way. It is tough and double-thick. It is flat and smooth-running. It is deep, sharp, resistless and enduring.

No other tire maker attacks these tire difficulties in ways so efficient as these. Yet many a tire costs more.

The Inevitable Result

The result is that Goodyears are used today by hundreds of thousands of motorists. They outsell any other tire that's built. They gain new users by legions every month.

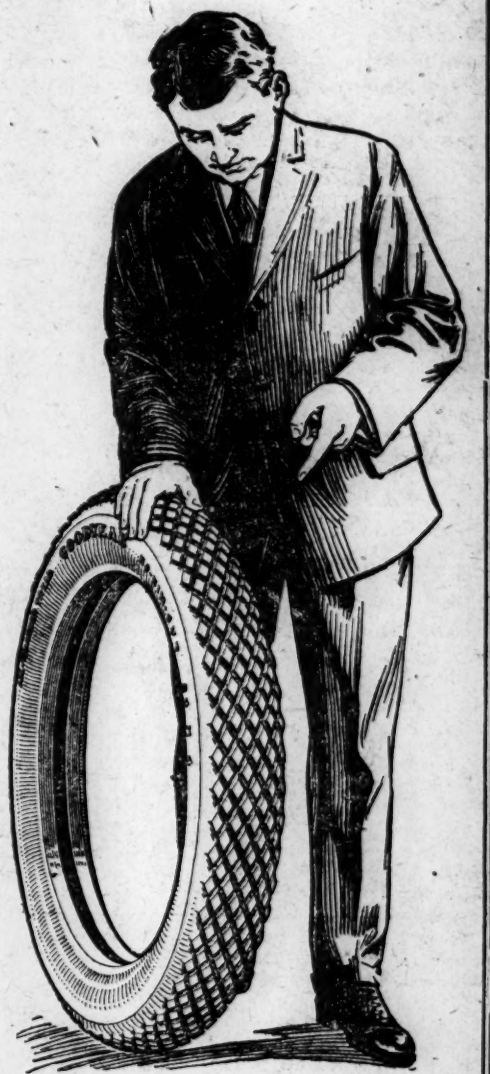
And they will, in the end, win you. Some day you will test and compare them. Or some user will advise you. Or our methods will impress you. From that time on you are bound to insist on the service that Goodyears give.

We are trying to hasten that day.

Any Dealer can supply you Goodyear Tires. If the wanted size is not in stock, he will telephone our Local Branch.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth



KOLEHMAINEN TO TRY FOR RECORD TEN-MILE RUN

Famous Athlete Will Endeavor to Establish World's Mark in A. A. U. Championship

NEW YORK—Hannes Kolehmainen, the wonderful Finnish long-distance runner, will try to establish a new world's record in the 10-mile Amateur Athletic Union championship run at South field this afternoon. Kolehmainen surprised the athletic world last year when he made 27 new marks in winning the championship, but everybody looks to him to surpass Al Shrubbs' world's record this afternoon.

In defeating Harry Smith by five eighths of a mile in 10 miles last fall Kolehmainen ran the distance in 50m. 51.3-5s., almost 2m. ahead of the American record of 52m. 34.4-5s., made by G. J. Bonhag, and only 11.3-5s. behind the world's best figures. Kolehmainen will get plenty of opposition from W. Kyrönen, unattached, and Gianacopoulos, the Greek distance runner, who is in the best form of his American career.

Remer, the Irish-American A. C. walker, is expected to spring a surprise in the seven-mile walking championship. Remer finished second to Harry Kaiser of the New York A. C. in the title event last November, but has shown much improvement recently over his form in that race. Experts predict the contest will be between Remer and E. Renz of the Mohawk A. C., the American three-mile champion. Renz rules the favorite, but Remer has many supporters. Another new record may materialize in this contest.

BICYCLE RACES START TONIGHT

The preliminary events of the six-day bicycle race which is to start Monday at the Boston Arena will be held this evening. These events will include the indoor motor-paced and sprint championships, a one-mile professional race; an unlimited Australian pursuit race; and a five-mile open professional race. Eleven teams have entered for the six-day race which is scheduled to start Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

M. S. A. ELECTS OFFICERS

Officers of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association were elected for 1914-15 at the annual meeting this week. Delegates were present from all parts of the state. President L. R. Spear, Vice-President J. P. Coghlin, Secretary and Treasurer James Fortesque were reelected unanimously. Reports were read by G. W. McNear, chairman of the legislative committee, and W. H. Chase of the good roads committee.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
Oct. 31.....From 5:10 p. m. to 5:45 a. m.
Nov. 1.....From 5:30 p. m. to 5:45 a. m.
Nov. 2.....From 5:30 p. m. to 5:47 a. m.
Nov. 3.....From 5:07 p. m. to 5:49 a. m.
Nov. 4.....From 5:33 p. m. to 5:50 a. m.
Nov. 5.....From 5:34 p. m. to 5:53 a. m.
Nov. 6.....From 5:35 p. m. to 5:52 a. m.
Nov. 7.....From 5:32 p. m. to 5:54 a. m.

LOS ANGELES TO HOLD LONG RACE EARLY NEXT YEAR

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Official sanction to hold a 900-mile Panama-California exposition road race from El Paso, Tex., to this city has been received from the American Automobile Association, and it is planned to hold the race some time during January or February of next year.

Word also has been received from El Paso that the Texans will cooperate to make the race a success, and the San Diego Automobile Racing Association will begin at once to make arrangements for the contest.

The racers will follow the course of the southern national highway, finishing on the grounds of the Panama-California exposition, which will open Jan. 1. A purse of at least \$10,000 has been guaranteed.

This will be the longest automobile race ever run, barring the round-the-world race, and exceeds in distance the Paris-to-Berlin and to Madrid contests.

With the San Diego race added to the grand prize, Vanderbilt, Panama-Pacific, Los Angeles-Phoenix, El Paso-Phoenix and the Corona cup contests, the Pacific coast will this year be the mecca of automobile racing.

POSTMASTER WILL TRY NEW SCHEME

CLEVELAND, O.—With some new delivery cars at his disposal, the postmaster of Cleveland, O., has announced his intention of putting into effect a plan which will be a decided innovation for the United States postal department. The purpose is to make the parcel post an agency for greater service. All farmers living in the vicinity of Cleveland, who have butter, eggs and general produce for sale have been invited to forward their names and addresses to the postoffice. These names will be printed free by the government and the list will be displayed in the federal building and sub-stations throughout the city, and in addition will be distributed direct to Clevelanders by mail carriers.

AUTOS REACH NEW RECORD MARK

Automobile registration to Oct. 1 as reported by all the states in the union show that there were 1,759,253. This is a record figure and represents a total fee of \$8,817,654.

The VICTORIA
Within 30 Seconds Walk of the Copley Station in the New Subway
At the corner of Dartmouth and Newbury Streets in the residential Back Bay district, within easy reach of Boston's art, literary, musical, theatre, shopping and business centers.
This comfortable hotel has just been partially remodeled and is more than ever the ideal place to live. Quiet, tasteful, convenient, hospitable. Special attention paid to the convenience and comfort of ladies. Unexcelled cuisine. Private dinner service a specialty—under personal attention of management.

NEW JERSEY HAS SPLENDID TOURS FOR MOTORISTS

Special Trip Has Been Mapped Out and Copyrighted by Business Men's Organization

NEWARK, N. J.—That New Jersey contains a variety of scenery with choice of recreational activity that has few equals anywhere is the opinion of the many motorists who tour this state each summer. Even when the laws of New Jersey compelled the visitor to take out a separate motor license the seashore state proved a magnet to the pleasure seeking motorist. But 1913 with its "open sesame" to the traveler from any state and the inauguration of the New Jersey tour, saw an ever increasing throng of automobile enthusiasts, all persons who appreciate good roads, delightful scenery and comfortable hotel accommodation.

The tour was copyrighted and arranged by an organization of business men familiar with every corner of New Jersey and is compiled in a manner to provide a multiplicity of convenient stopovers at points of general interest. Firstly, it covers nearly 600 miles of splendidly paved highways; secondly, the tour embraces seashore resorts and rustic village, mountain and valley, river and lake, orchard and wood, and, thirdly, the leading resort hotels of the count are directly on the line of route a offer every comfort and convenience the visitor.

Starting from New York the line passes through the Rumson road section of New Jersey to the Atlantic coast catching a glimpse of the sea at Asbury Park. On through the pine woods of Lakewood, south again, branching off at Manahawkin and over the new two mile bridge to the boulevards of Beach Haven. Then away to Atlantic City and from there through Atlantic county to Philadelphia. The road then leads to Trenton and Morristown. A sharp turn to the west and the autoist is headed for the Delaware water gap and Shawnee-on-Delaware, en route to the Poconos, then through the Ramapo past Tuxedo to Montclair, at the foot of the Watchung mountain and from there back again to New York. This trip can be made in three or four days, if desired but a fortnight or three weeks could be well employed.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

When the spark gap of a plug is too great there is a possibility of burning out the secondary wire of the coil from the heat, due to great resistance.

Brakes should not be so tightly adjusted that it is easy to slide the drive wheels. This may stop the car quickly, but the tire treads will suffer great wear.

The Automobile Club of New Haven is now planning to get a law through the next Legislature compelling the state to place signboards along the highways.

B. I. Barger, director of safety for Columbus, O., recently visited Cleveland to witness the use of the new electric traffic signalling device which has proven a success in that city.

At 10 o'clock next Monday morning the second Boston electric motor car salon will open in the grand ballroom of the Copley-Plaza hotel. The exhibit will continue daily until Friday at 11 p. m.

Barney Oldfield, the veteran race driver, has made the first entries for the Vanderbilt cup and Grand Prix races to be held at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco, in February.

It is the plan of the Pennsylvania state authorities to begin shipping the automobile license tags Dec. 1, but they are not valid until Jan. 1. Failure to display a 1915 license on Jan. 1 will mean liability.

A slightly tapering bolt, having several thin steel washers underneath the head, so that by removing one or more the bolt may be tightened in its bearings, makes a good steering gear connection. Too much importance cannot be given to dependable steering gears.

New York's new motor car registrations for eight months of the present fiscal year exceeded the total new registrations for last year by 20,066 according to figures made public by Mitchell May, secretary of state. The new registrations to date aggregate 78,325.

The rate of supply of a chemical rectifier for charging storage batteries will diminish with increased resistance, or with weakened liquid. A flow of from two to four amperes is sufficient for reliable charging of one battery on the lines. Too high an amperage produces destructive heat.

First among the motorists who will herald the arrival of the main army of 1915 to the Pacific coast are those due in Southern California tomorrow. All motorists arriving on or after Nov. 1 will be listed in the 1915 class by officials of the Automobile Club of Southern California.

BUSINESS MEN IN AUTO COURSE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee business men of standing have enrolled in the course in motor car operation and repair established by the university extension division of the University of Wisconsin at the Milwaukee branch. The course is in charge of LeRoy Roberts, Cornell '07. The new course, consisting of 15 evening sessions during the coming winter will not only include instruction in repair and care of the car, but in road laws and driving.

Pertinent Information Regarding Special Values

Nearly everyone knows that Chandler & Co., whose business has extended over nearly a century, always carry a stock of high-class goods. Year in and year out, complete lines of the better grades of merchandise can be found in their store.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West

Sixteen-Button

White Gloves

"Made in France." Value 3.50

2.50

Nevertheless

There are *changes* taking place in the wholesale market every week. *Opportunities* are offered every week to purchase merchandise of high character and of beautiful quality for some reason or other, *at prices under the regular*. This is the news which this week's advertisement is intended to convey.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West

Twenty-Button

White Glove

"Made in France." Value 4.00

3.00

Suits and Coats

Misses' and Women's

For Monday Chandler & Co. have secured a Great Lot of New Suits in New Styles—in fact, they had the choice of materials, choice of styles and choice of colors—making possible a saving of 10.00, 15.00 to 25.00 from previous prices.

New Suits made to order and the choice of the newest in the market. Included are broadcloths, silk plushes, velvets, gabardines and imported suitings.

Keeping pace with the trend of the market means buying suits and coats at today's market prices, which present better values than at any previous time.

It is perfectly apparent that as the manufacturers' season draws toward a close, **PRICES MUST DROP**. Instead of having everything in stock that is needed at former high prices, and by keeping pace with the market, the **VERY NEWEST SUITS AND COATS** can be offered at the present market prices.

Values 35.00, 40.00, 45.00 to 80.00

For 25.00 35.00 45.00 and 58.00

Model Dresses

Model Dresses, Costumes and Gowns—Reproductions

Keeping pace with the trend of the market means buying **MAKERS' MODELS** and **REPRODUCTIONS** at about **ONE-THIRD** the cost of the originals.

These dresses are practically exact reproductions of original models, made from identically the same materials, and the workmanship is even finer in most instances than in the original models.

Chandler & Co. are well known among makers of fine dresses as having an outlet for gowns of this character. Hence this opportunity to offer customers savings of 30% to 50%.

Among the lot are reproductions from Prenet, Callot Soeurs, Martial et Armand, Jenny, Maurice Mayer, etc., of velvets, brocades, satins, satins and serges, velvet and serges, chiffons, etc., both for afternoon and evening wear.

MAKERS' MODELS AND REPRODUCTIONS

Values 95.00 to 125.00

50.00 to 75.00

MAKERS' MODELS AND REPRODUCTIONS

Fair Values 50.00 to 85.00

35.00 and 50.00

Sale

Crepe de Chine

Waists

Special 4.50

One Hundred and Fifty just purchased for Monday's sale—there are six new and attractive styles (three are illustrated)

Suit colorings, white and flesh—full range of sizes from 34 to 44.



New Hats

Are coming through our workrooms daily—new in materials, new in trimmings, new in shapes, and they are the demonstrated successes of the season—with here and there a modification to make them distinctive—it may be in the coloring, in the placing of the trimming or a slight variation in the shape, and the prices are

15.00 25.00 to 38.00

Much less than you would have to pay earlier in the season. All these hats are most stylish—yet there is no charge for style. You pay for work and materials only.

The new models in

Semi-Dress Hats at 7.50

Are most charming. They are in such great demand that it is quite a problem to supply the needs of customers—However, a special display of them will be made next week.

Also several new styles in Fur and Fur-Trimmed Hats, 25.00 to 125.00



Sale—Broadcloth Skirts

On Lower Floor

Fifty of them and all in the newest models

The "Bell Flare" Skirt—

Measuring from two to four yards about the ankles is the newest and most graceful model shown—most attractive when worn short with fur coat and colored top boots. Made of fine quality broadcloth and good values at 10.75, 13.75 to 16.50.

All priced 7.50, 10.00 and 12.50

A New Redingote Skirt—

of broadcloth with long tunic back. A regular 15.00 model for 10.00

Great Values in Upholsteries and Furniture Coverings

	Value	Price
22 yds. Grantley Striped Brocade	15.00	3.75
30 yds. Tapestry	8.00	3.00
19 yds. Moire Silk Tapestry	16.00	2.50
42 yds. Vibert all-wool Tapestry	16.00	2.50
12 yds. All-Silk Damask	25.00	5.00
32 yds. All-Silk Damask	20.00	5.00
8 yds. Brown and Olive Ancona Silk	12.00	3.00
22 yds. French Red Silk Damask	25.00	7.50
8 yds. Green Marlboro Damask	18.00	5.00
35 yds. Green and Gold Ferrar Antique Brocade	12.00	3.95
40 yds. Cream and Helio Silk Brocade	12.00	3.75
25 yds. Crimson Silk Brocade	10.00	6.50
25 yds. Cerise and Cream Silk Damask	18.00	6.00
35 yds. Silk Brocade	12.00	3.75
15 yds. Silk and Wool Tapestry	16.00	5.50
18 yds. Rose Stripe Silk Brocade	11.00	4.00

Thousands of Pillow Tops and Chair Seats

Tapestries, Damasks, Brocades, Velours, Plain Armures, Velvets, Silks, Cretannes. Sizes about 24 to 30 inches square.

Squares, worth 25c to 40c, for .15c | Squares, worth 1.00 to 1.50, for .50c

Squares, worth 45c to 75c, for .25c | Squares, worth 2.75 to 3.25, for 1.00

Real Lace Curtains at 5.00

Values 7.50 to 9.50 Pair

About thirty-five pairs—every one made to order for Chandler & Co. from a special purchase of thread Arabian lace. All mounted on fine quality marquisette or scrim—all with hand-drawn hemstitch. The designs are exceedingly attractive. Purchased in the regular way not a pair would retail for less than 7.50, and from that up to 9.50. All at 5.00 pair.

Rug Sale Continues

Values Next Week

	Value	Price
5 Jacquard Axminsters, 11.3 x 14.3	43.50	25.00
5 Ardahans, 9.0 x 10.6	32.50	15.00
6 Ardahans, 9.0 x 12.0	35.00	18.50
5 Jacquard Axminsters, 6.9 x 9.9	22.50	10.00
6 Mirzapores, about 9.0 x 12.0	65.00	30.00
4 Mirzapores, about 11.0 x 15.0	125.00	50.00
6 Persian Mosuls, about 3.0 x 6.0	15.00	10.00
8 Guenjes, about 3.6 x 6.0	18.00	11.50
16 Mosuls, about 3.6 x 6.6	25.00	18.50
1 Oriental Carpet, 12.1 x 18.0	325.00	137.50
1 Gorevan Carpet, 9.9 x 13.7	175.00	125.00
1 Mahal, 9.1 x 11.7	135.00	95.00
1 Mahal, 9.0 x 11.6	125.00	95.00
1 Ziegler Persian, 11.10 x 8.6	175.00	123.00
1 Turkish Yaprak, 11.7 x 8.9	135.00	95.00

364 prs. Elvira Corsets At Less Than HALF PRICE

This offering entirely of up-to-date styles in these celebrated Corsets consists almost wholly of the fine high-priced numbers. They represent the surplus in several very large purchases, of which the lower-priced numbers have all now been disposed of, and as Chandler & Co. have had a very large and satisfactory corset business they have decided to dispose of the entire remainder of the purchases at this heavy reduction in order to clear them all out in one quick sale.

The kinds, styles and prices are as follows:

12 pairs 3.00 Corsets	for 1.00
35 pairs 3.00 Corsets	for 1.50
52 pairs 5.00 Corsets	for 1.95
53 pairs 10.00 Corsets	for 2.95
118 pairs 10.00 Corsets	for 3.75
8 pairs 12.00 Corsets	for 5.00
12 pairs 18.00 Corsets	for 5.00
7 pairs 25.00 Corsets	for 5.00

Silk Stockings to match the shoe tops at 1.00 pair

Fawn, gray, putty, mole, chamois, brown tones, bamboo and bronze—these are the colors of the new shoe tops. ALSO, Silk Hose dyed to order to match any shade, at 1.50 pair.

SILK SALE

1800 Yards { Crepe de Chine } 1.00
Satin Charmeuse } Yard

Every yard worth from 1.50, 1.75 to 2.00.

Every yard double width, full 40 inches wide.

Every yard of superior quality and desirable shade.

Everyone knows that silk crepes are in great demand; everyone knows that beautiful satin finished silks are in great demand. An offering of both these popular silk fabrics at any price below regular is of great importance.

Note the great range of colors in both evening and street shades—Crepe de chine in white, ivory, pink, flesh, mauve, light blue, navy, copenhagen, apricot, old rose, silver gray, taupe, lilac, orchid, wistaria, grape, emerald, Russian green, Nile and black—Satin charmeuse in light blue, copenhagen, navy, old rose, Russian green, American beauty, and black.

New Laces—Trimnings—Hundreds of Patterns

New Lace Flouncings, 27 to 45 in., white, Paris and black, 1.50, 2.00 to 6.50.	New Narrow Brilliants and Spangled Edges, 25c, 50c, 1.00 to 2.00.
New Maline Embroidered Flouncings, light weight, 2.00, 3.50 to 4.50.	New Allover and Beaded Flouncings, self-colored pastel shades and brilliant beads, 4.50, 6.50 to 10.00.
New Margot Laces, 2.50, 3.50 to 6.50.	New Rosebud Trimnings, Tassels and Ornaments, 15c, 25c, 50c to 10.00.
New Oriental Net Top Laces, 1.50, 2.50 to 6.50.	New Fur Trimnings, real and imitation, 50c, 1.00 to 15.00.
New Chantilly and Applique Laces, 1.50, 2.50 to 8.50.	New Nets, 72 in., in Paris and flesh, also white and black, 1.00, 1.50 to 4.00.
New Metal Laces, net top flouncings, embroidered in gold and silver threads, 6 to 36 in. wide, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 to 8.50.	New Nets, 45 in., in colors, including flesh, Paris, also black and white, 85c, 1.00 to 2.75.
New Metal Bands, or embroidered on net, 1.00, 2.50 to 3.25.	New Imported Silk Crepe Chiffons, black, white and colors, 45 in., 1.00, 1.50 to 2.50.
New Colored Net Flouncing, embroidered in silver and bronze thread, 6.50 to 8.50.	New Silk Chiffon Cloth, imported, 45 in., 85c, 1.00, 1.50.

Odd Pieces and Sets—Laces and Trimnings

	Value	Price		Value	Price
Maline Demi-Flounce	5.50	2.75	Real Filet Lace Bands	5.00	2.00
Lierre Lace Galon	2.50	.75	Oriental Colored Trimming Galons	1.50	.75
Alencon Novelty Lace Band	2.00	.45	Real Princess Applique, edges and bands	3.50	1.00
Metal Lace, Edges and Bands	3.50	1.00	Black and White Crystal Beaded Band	3.00	.95
Teneriffe Lace Band	1.00	.25	Imported Silk Chiffon, 42 in.	2.50	1.00
Lace Demi-Flouncings	2.50	.95	Flat Venise, pointed edge	2.50	.95
Black Silk Chantilly Band	2.50	.85	Black Jet Band	4.50	2.95
White Silk Striped Net, 45 in.	6.50	2.50	Pt. d'Esprit Figured Demi-Flounce	6.00	3.00
Black Silk Real Boheme Lace Edge	13.50	5.00	Alencon Thread Lace Band	2.50	.95
Real Lierre Lace Demi-Flounce	9.50	4.50	Black Silk Chantilly Lace Band	4.50	.15
Black Lace Edge	2.50	.25	45 in. Lace Flounce, thread emb.	10.50	3.95
45 in. Figured All-over Lace	3.50	1.75	Basket Weave Silver Cloth	3.50	1.50
Lyons Lace Edge	2.50	1.00	54 in. Lace Flounce, beaded	12.50	5.00
Novelty Boheme Lace Edge	.75	.45	Filet Lace Demi-Flounce	6.50	2.85

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914

City Club's Membership Expressed in Its New Home

Interior Arrangements, Including Concourse That Is Like Big Living Room, Are Viewed as Last Word in Convenience and Beauty—Roof Garden Outlook

The new clubhouse of the Boston City Club defines, as does every good piece of architecture, the customs and manners of its users. Therein lies the story of an idea that has been brought to maturity only within a year or two. "A club was once a place where a man went to meet others; now it is a place where he goes to be by himself." It was in this vein that an English journalist once wrote, apparently after being unfavorably impressed with some club scene wherein the members hugged the fireplaces in solitude or fortified themselves against attacks of comradeship behind turned-about chair backs.

But the architect of the City Club's new home was of a very different opinion when he began to outline his plans. As a member of that organization the club life he knew was neither a place where a man went to be by himself nor a place where he went solely to meet others. It was rather a happy medium between the two, something between a home and a hostelry, wherein the members sought companionship and at the same time found quiet and comfort.

Quiet and comfort, then, were to be the keystones of the plans—so from the first the architect decided—but quiet and comfort in a club with a membership of 5000 and a waiting list of 1400 more does not come without a bit of clear thinking. So it came about that Louis C. Newhall of the firm of Newhall & Blevins, who is the architect, began that thinking a year at least before the mem-

bers of the club were devoting serious attention to it themselves. Thus when the time came to consider the construction of a new clubhouse, Mr. Newhall promptly appeared on the scene with plans that included everything from grillrooms to electric dumb waiters, while the other competitors were trying to decide whether their drawings should call for five stories or ten.

Happily for the ideas of Mr. Newhall, the site chosen for the new clubhouse lent itself particularly well to avoiding an impression of immensity and elaboration. Although it is one of the most centrally located of the Boston clubs, it is surrounded by such narrow streets that no fair perspective is allowed from any approach. One climbs the slope of Somerset street or saunters along Ashburton place, pops into an unassuming doorway, and is on the inside without giving a thought to the great mass of brick and terra cotta that towers high in the air above all the other nearby buildings. And this is just what the architect wanted. One doesn't approach an 11-story, \$760,000 building in a "cozy" mood if one really gets a chance to realize its size first, or so he figured out.

Step into the Somerset street doorway (which is the regular members' entrance), for instance, and see how the "quiet and comfort" idea has been carried out. The first thing that a man entering a club wants to do is to get rid of his hat and coat. Here, directly by the door, then, is a checking room.

All the member sees is a few arched openings in the wall. A club of 500 members would have as much. But let him look behind those little archways and he will behold a rack system that can apparently care for the street-wearing apparel of a small army of people. Thus the visitor learns his first lesson on size and system masked by unassumption.

From the checking windows the member is given a choice of paths. On the one hand he may descend the stairs to the grill below. On another side is the

strangers' room, where non-members may wait for members. Again a large doorway opens into the "concourse" or lounge, the living room of the club.

The planning of this lounge itself presented its difficulties. Such a room serves much the purpose of a village green. It is the center of the club activities. Here in the City Club, some 1500 to 2000 members will circulate daily, passing through, stopping to speak to fellow members, and going on their way to dining rooms, reading rooms, the barber shop, the auditorium,

the sleeping chambers or elsewhere. At the same time it is here that members like best to settle down and chat in easy chairs by open fires.

The City Club concourse solves the problem ingeniously. At first glance it is a great living room, long and wide, but its size is minimized by the thickness of the stone walls and by soft lighting effects. Great leather cushioned armchairs and wall settles, clustering in neighboring groups, invite the rest seeker. Above, from the heavily beamed ceiling, is suspended a beautiful lamp,

Quiet and Comfort Made Keynotes of Architect's Design, Site Lending Itself to Concealment of Immensity of Great Structure That Towers Above Surroundings

a duplicate of the famous chandelier in the cathedral at Pisa, Italy, shedding its rays on the soft stone-gray of the walls and on the warmer coloring of the hanging tapestries.

Entering the room, one sees on two

sides a series of smaller rooms, arranged on the alcove system, each a part of the main room and yet quite separate. Each has its fireplace, its center table, its colorful rugs, its easy chairs. Each is, indeed, a little living room by itself, where may gather a group of three or six or 12 within comfortable coziness. Above these rooms run the mezzanine galleries, looking down on the main lounge through arched windows decorated with little iron balconies. Indeed, the effect is much like that of a block of houses, arranged on two sides of a street, but with the wall torn away from the front rooms on the first floor.

At the Somerset street end of the lounge is the newspaper room raised a few steps above the main floor, and covered with a low beamed ceiling. The decorations here are Dutch and at one end is a great fireplace of Belgian tile, the last which were brought out of Belgium just before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, by the way.

At two corners of the lounge are staircases partially concealed in the walls, reminiscent of the secret stairways to be found in European castles. These lead to the writing room, which fills one mezzanine gallery, and to the picture gallery, which occupies the other.

A novel device has been installed in the bell boys' room, which opens directly from the main lounge. This is an electric annunciator, using a transparent plan of the first floor of the club instead of the usual rows of figures. When a member presses a button a tiny light flashes on the plan at the point where the button is located. Thus his position is visualized instantly by the bell boy, who can speed on his way without stopping for further thought.

In order that the members and their guests may enter the club building without passing through the private rooms, a second entrance has been made on Ashburton place. This leads into a large vestibule provided with five electric elevators, which give access to all floors of the building. These will be used on the nights of public functions to raise passengers to the great auditorium on the second floor, the only room in the building that the designer has allowed to become "effective" from an architectural point of view.

The auditorium is of great height, is decorated in Louis XVI. style and extends the full width and almost the full depth of the second floor. A broad stage, two long rows of recessed windows and a generous balcony surround a floor space that can hold well over 1000 spectators. At one side of the stage is a retiring room for the performers and speakers and a private staircase leading to the street entrance below.

Three divisions mark the dining facilities of the club. On the tenth floor is the main dining room. It can seat fully 500 people, and thus has four times the capacity of the old club. On the two floors below are the private dining rooms, 24 in number, and a small banquet hall accommodating about 250 people. In the basement is the grill, where some 200 more may find places. This room, like the newspaper room, has its distinctive decoration. Its design follows rather closely that of a dining room and kitchen of an old Bruges home in Belgium. The food is prepared in full view of the diners.

Service in the dining rooms will be as speedy as it has been possible for the architect to arrange. Orders will not be given to the waiters by word of mouth, but will be written on slips, placed in pneumatic tubes and carried to the kitchen without further loss of time. Electric dumb waiters will carry the food to the dining rooms on the different floors, and, like the passenger elevators, will indicate their position by a series of electric lights.

One feature of the new clubhouse which will be much appreciated by the members who dine there in the summer months is the roof garden, 125 feet above the street and 215 feet above the waters of the harbor and the Charles river. On every side the open Greater Boston stretches out before the eye until it is lost in the rolling hill land of the outer suburbs. Only the new custom house towers above it.

Three floors of chambers are provided for the members, 60 in all, each having its own shower or bath. Below, on the basement floors, are the billiard rooms, six bowling alleys, barber shops, boot-black stands and other conveniences. Here, too, is a large storage and refrigerating plant.

Throughout the building are minor conveniences in profusion, telephones, vacuum cleaning stations, ventilating devices, push buttons and dumb waiters. Those who have thus far visited the building pronounce it a perfect club house. But those who know say that it will be some time before even the members who frequent the club most will realize the careful thought that has lain back of its delineation, the thought which has given quiet and comfort and coziness to a club with thousands of active members, whose motto is: "This club is founded in the spirit of good fellowship and every member of the club knows every other member without an introduction."

BILLBOARDS DISLIKED BUT ARE ENDURED BY PUBLIC AT LARGE

People Care, but They Don't Care Effectively and Should Keep Up to Responsibility, Says Massachusetts Civic League Secretary—Women Could Help in Matter

Ask the average citizen whether he approves of billboard advertising and he will tell you "No." Ask him whether he has ever done anything to have it stopped and he will also tell you "No."

"The trouble is," says Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, "that while people care they don't care effectively. We have been working on the billboard advertising problem for years. We know that the public in general is opposed to such advertising, and yet how much has the public actually done to put an end to it? It seems to me that the little fight against billboard advertising that has been conducted here and there throughout the United States for the last few years has done for the most part little more than to rouse the men who do the advertising to more organized action. That is one secret of their success; they are organized, and the public is not."

"What the public needs to do at the outset is to recognize the fact that the billboard promoters comprise one of the wealthiest and best organized groups of business men in the country. They are never going to be affected by the spasmodic efforts of a few individuals or groups of individuals to stop billboard advertising. We haven't evolved the right method yet for getting hold of the situation. We must have legislation, and we must have the support of the courts, but first of all we must have organized public sentiment."

"Thousands of people say when they are brought face to face with billboards that offend their good taste, 'This ought not to be allowed, the public ought to attend to it,' but they forget that they are part of the public. There are other people who never take any interest at all until the situation touches them in some personal way. Then they protest most vigorously and think every one else ought to join in at once and help them. I remember once when the chocolate sign was up on Boston Common and we were conducting a campaign to have it removed, a woman protested against the sign in such indignant language that I couldn't help asking her how long she had been interested in billboard advertising."

"Why I've never been interested in billboards," she replied, "but this is a personal matter. That's where my ancestors lived."

"Then there are plenty of people who, although they really care for beauty and esthetic environment, tacitly permit all sorts of things in the United States destructive to scenic beauty and then go to Europe to get away from the results of their own indifference. Perhaps they even talk enthusiastically about how much better the Europeans manage billboard advertising than do we, but they forget that they themselves have never done a thing to help matters in their home country. The fact is, if all the people would say 'We won't stand for it,' the courts would say the same thing, and this nuisance would be stopped in no time at all."

"Can you propose some way in which the people could actually show that they will no longer consent to it?"

"Why, yes, the simplest way would be for everybody to stop patronizing all concerns that advertise on billboards. If the women of the United States through their federation of women's clubs would agree not to buy any of the goods that are advertised this matter

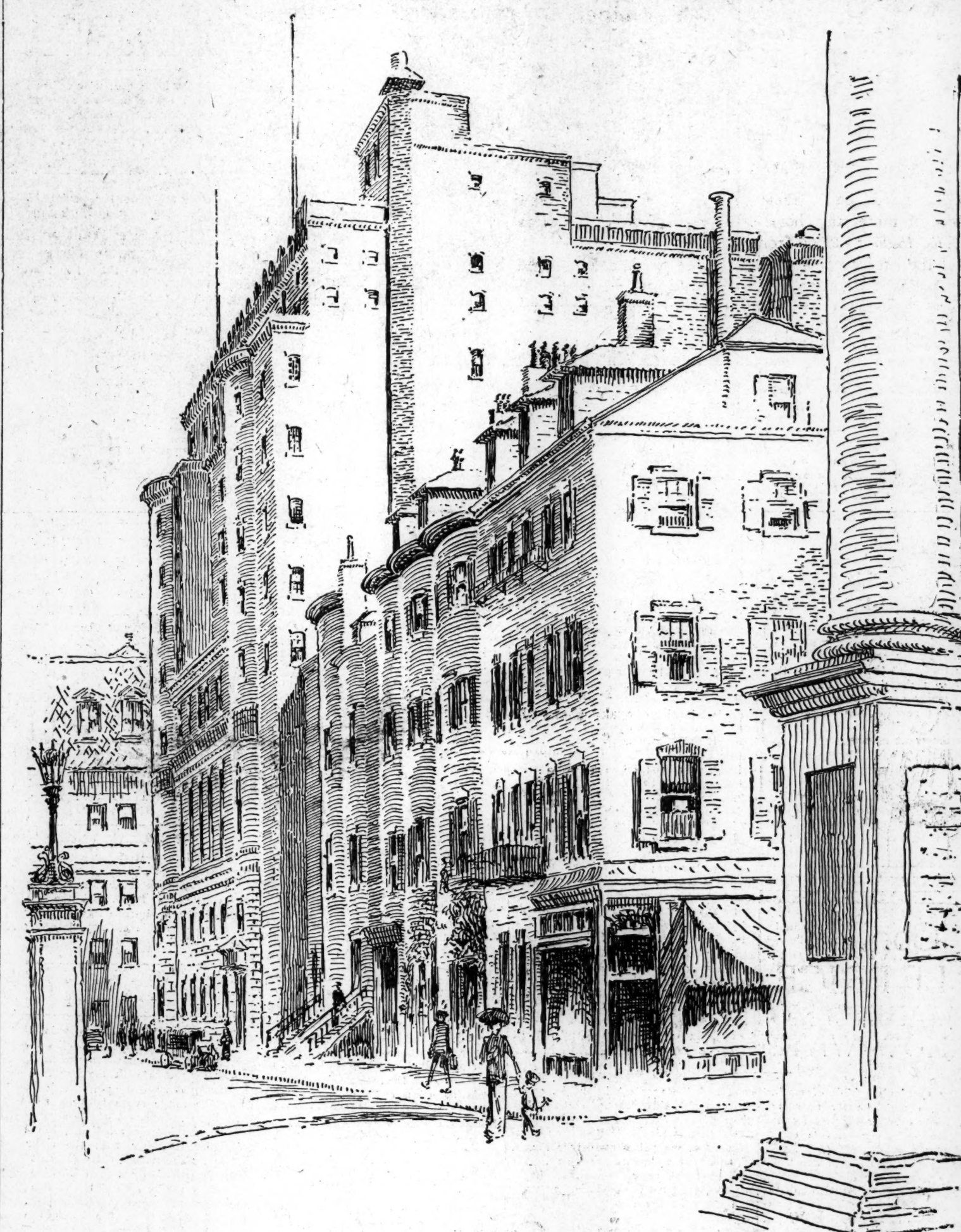
would soon be settled. There seems to be a general impression that billboards do not advertise things that women buy, but if you will observe carefully you will see that the billboard appeal is more often to the woman than to the man. This is true even of automobile advertisements, for it is a fact that men generally buy automobiles because their wives ask them to. This has been proved again and again. And so I say if the women would only take the matter into their hands they could get results by a direct method which would be bound to be effective."

"The trouble is that the women are indifferent. Of course the men are indifferent too, but everybody knows that the buyers of the nation are the women, and so that is why I wish the women would take this matter seriously and discourage billboard advertising. I wish they would say, 'The billboard advertisement shows us what not to buy,' and then live up to their statement. For it is a fact that they would be doing themselves and their families no injustice by this, because you will find as a rule that the better brands of articles are not advertised on billboards. This applies to both food and clothing. Billboard advertising puts an additional cost on goods without improving their quality. The public generally overlooks that fact."

"As far as I have been able to observe there is only one class of people benefited by billboard advertising, and that is the bill posters themselves. The community is not benefited, nor is the firm that advertises, for the entire cost is bigger than the total returns, inasmuch as, while a firm may get more trade, they also as individuals have to pay more for what they buy, owing to the higher cost of all things advertised on billboards. In these days when every one is talking about high prices it would be a good thing for the public to realize that many things could be sold for less if the firms selling them did not spend a lot of money on billboard advertising."

"How absurd it is to insist that theaters have to advertise on billboards. In this day when newspapers are so inexpensive the public could get all the information it needs about prices and plays from the daily press, without having the same facts flaunted at them in every part of the city."

"There is another way in which people can help to do away with defacement of the landscape, and that is not to rent or buy houses that are in sight of billboards. I know a man who follows this policy and he has proved it effective. At one time he was just on the point of renting a place, and had expressed his approval to the owner when he caught sight of a lot of billboards near by. 'I won't live where I have to face that stuff,' he declared, and went away and rented another place. If hundreds of people would do the same thing it wouldn't be long before billboards would begin to disappear."



Boston City Club building stands high above others as seen through Ashburton place from the State House

SOCIETIES JOIN HANDS TO KEEP HOLD ON BOYS

Cooperation with the object of maintaining a continuous hold on boys the year around is the reason given for the transference of the Federated Boys Club headquarters from Boston to the building at 1 Madison avenue, New York city, occupied by the National Playground Association. It has been discovered that these organizations have purposes so much alike that they can accomplish more by working together. The business will be conducted there under the direction of C. J. Atkinson of Toronto, who is experienced in boys' club work and who will have the title of secretary.

Keeping boys off the street is the common purpose of the two organizations, but one carries on its operations mostly in the summer, the other in the winter. This means that each organization loses its vital hold on the boys several months each year. If by working together the two organizations can use the same men for playground directors that act as superintendents of boys' clubs, it is felt that a long step forward will have been taken and by means of a very simple, feasible plan. There are other ways in which the organizations also can cooperate by utilizing the same workers, and these will be worked out from the joint headquarters.

The Federated Boys Club was started in Boston eight years ago, and incorporated later, with Jacob A. Riis as its first president. From the beginning the club workers in New England especially were interested in the movement for federation, and this original whist is

still evident in the fact that the largest number of clubs belonging to the federation are in the New England states. However, all parts of the United States are represented, from as far west as San Francisco and from as far south as Mobile. It is the hope of the federation to add largely soon to the number of western clubs, and it is felt that the transfer of headquarters to New York city will aid in bringing this about.

There are now 100 clubs in the federation. Many of these organizations have their own clubhouses, built by some interested citizen or the city to which the club belongs. And the reason people have been willing to contribute to the construction of these clubhouses has been that they have regarded them as profitable community investments. It has been proved that a well organized boys' club with a home of its own is a direct factor in reducing juvenile court cases, in the maintenance of better law and order and in the making of more desirable citizens.

Of course there are hundreds of boys' clubs that do not belong to the federation, but the advantages of membership in the federation are so obvious that it would seem to be a matter of course. In the first place, it is regarded as a great privilege to be able to get together and talk problems over, and that is exactly what the superintendents are able to do at the annual conferences and zone conferences. One plan that has been worked out successfully by some one club can be passed on here to all the other

clubs. The federation is really a national clearing house. Here are some of the features of its business program: It assists in establishing new clubs, and reorganizes and assists old clubs. It conducts local surveys for determining local needs and gives expert advice on the boy problem, besides printing and distributing literature on the same problem. It supplies superintendents and helpers and encourages and assists in the establishment of summer camps.

Like every well organized federation, this one has not only the usual number of officers and an able board of directors but also an executive council, which by frequent meetings aims to keep in touch with every movement or development related to the progress of the clubs, and to take steps to insure the Federation's continued usefulness to every club belonging to it.

As for the clubs themselves, each one has a story to tell at once entertaining and instructive. Some of them have gymnasiums, some of them have libraries which are branch stations of public libraries, some of them have well equipped game rooms, some of them have all these things and more. Classes of various kinds are maintained, classes in printing, cobbling, carpentry, sign painting, plumbing, weaving or chair seating. Many a boy gets his cue as to the trade he wishes to follow by enrolling in some one of these classes. Too often upon leaving school a boy takes the first position that comes along; it may pay pretty well but it never leads to anything better.

It is one part of the work of a true superintendent of a boys' club to find out which members are so placed and by tact and persuasion to get them to undertake something else, which may pay less at the time but which is a stepping stone to a position worth while.

The urgent note in these boys' clubs is that of cleanliness. There is only a minimum of red tape required for enrollment and all along the line every thing possible is done to allow the boys just to be themselves. They are guided rather than governed, and given opportunity to express themselves, their tastes and ambitions in legitimate channels. Education and amusement are both provided, companionship, leadership.

As to results secured by boys' clubs, the Federation publishes a statement of facts that can be substantiated and which says: Of the thousands of boys taken from the street into boys' clubs, hundreds are today holding responsible positions. The names of clubs can be given whose former members have become merchants, bankers, lawyers, carpenters, plumbers, engineers, policemen and aldermen, mayors and legislators of a special brand.

The present officers of the Federation are: President, Thomas Chew, Fall River, Mass.; vice-presidents, C. J. Atkinson, Toronto, Can., and P. A. Jordan, Pittsfield, Mass.; corporation secretary and acting treasurer, George N. Putnam. The chairman of the executive council is George D. Chamberlain of Springfield, Mass.

STAGE MANAGERS' DEVICES OF GAS LIGHT DAYS HAMPER ELECTRIC LIGHT ERA'S ACTING

Old Tricks Used in Oratorical Dramas Still Persisting Though Unsuitable to the Modern Naturalistic Plays—Players Capable of Illusion Needed if Left Alone

This season, a little more clearly than last, it is evident that American stage management is not keeping pace with American playwrighting—the naturalistic qualities of the new plays are seldom brought out adequately by the stage director.

Reason for this condition is not far to seek; indeed it may largely be found in the fact that most of the men competent to stage a play were brought up in an older and more artificial school of stage craft than that prevailing today. They still try to do the new things in the old ways. As for the younger men, they usually merely repeat the stock tricks of the directors they have worked with.

Characteristic of the new type of play is its closeness to human life. We have comedies filled with freshly observed incidents straight out of life, instead of the hereditary theatrical bag of tricks. And yet when fresh incidents are put on the stage they are usually handled in a stock fashion.

The fact is, that many details of hack stage management are relics of a day when the stage was not as brilliantly lighted as now, and when auditoriums were far larger.

With the stage brilliantly lighted, and the audience comparatively close at hand, there is no need of requiring an actor in making a "discovery" to go through several sharp gradations of transition in order to allow the audience to keep up with him. In reality the audience's imagination is ranging far ahead of the actor while he is going through his stilted mechanism.

The "discovery" should come in a smooth single movement, of only sufficient length to impart the idea of the incident to the audience mentally. This is the essence of George Arliss' art. Acting should have this quality of smoothness, and it will have it if worthy of the name.

Old Tricks in Many Plays

This is but one example of hack stage management. The current plays are full of them, full of effects that are the stock in trade of the theater, and without the slightest relation to life.

Some stage managers, thinking solely in terms of the stage, never permit a character to leave a room without turning around at the door and casting a backward and usually meaningless glance. That people usually walk straight out of a door without a backward glance seemingly never influences these directors to seek some slight illusion of truth in this regard.

One would never think from seeing some of the current offerings that Ibsen 40 years ago wrote in "A Doll's House," as the strongest scene in the play, a direction that Nora leave the room without a backward look and close the door. Ibsen knew that the closing of that door was far more dramatic than a stage parting speech would be, with the heroine draped agreeably in the doorway. Another relic of the past, dim theaters of the past is the style of acting into the footlights. If all else fails to destroy the illusion of life in a scene this will surely succeed. A stage director sensitive to modern art would not permit it. The inference is that the sturdy hero is required by the manager to tell his love for the lady not to the lady herself, but to the occupant of the aisle seat in the sixth row center. The heroine, on the other hand, and for some reason lost in the murk of antiquity, breathes her affection to the second gallery.

Footlight Acting

This footlight acting may be traced back to the old oratorical drama. A style suited to an artificial type of play now in disuse is thus still employed for a naturalistic type of play entirely different.

A despairing father can see nothing but disaster ahead, and is explaining the details to his son. But does he ever look at his son? Never while talking. He will glance at him between speeches over the footlights, but never when speaking. Now on paper that sounds absurd, yet it is being done every night in one Boston theater. Similarly absurd and outmoded things are being done in every theater.

Nor is it often that an actor is allowed to enter a scene naturally, particularly if it is his first entrance. He must bound or rush upon the scene like a ballet dancer, and make a bee line for the center front of the stage. Almost never is such an entrance in character, and the best opportunity of the play to strike a keynote of character illusion is wrecked.

And how seldom is there the slightest "illusion of the first time," to use a phrase coined by one of the few modern stage directors in this country, William Gillette. If a young man wishes to open a drawer, he reaches down without looking and pulls it open. He knew his hand would fall on the handle because he was standing on the precise spot marked by the manager. There was no indication of the first time illusion, any more than there was in a play seen here last year when a young woman, supposed to be in a strange room for the first time, found the light switch at the first glance. A trifle, this, but of such trifles are illusions woven or dispelled.

Belasco an Illusionist

David Belasco as a rule takes exhaustive, Denmark and of illusion and

ing instance was the detailed spontaneity of the operation of the telephone board in "The Woman."

Belasco is usually masterful, too, in his attainment of the illusion of atmosphere, not the cheap atmosphere of lights and sounds, but the atmosphere that preserves unmarred the individualistic flavor of the theme and story. Sometimes he sacrifices this flavor for effects of mechanical contrast, as in "The Secret," but usually his productions preserve their individuality admirably.

A characteristic of modern stage management of the best sort is trust in the audience as a congregation of persons possessing moderate intelligence and imagination. Whoever has watched a comedy staged by Granville Barker or Henry Miller will recall the delight of assisting in the telling of the story, for many little gaps in visual story were artfully left to be filled by spectator. The play that is staged so as to leave no field for thought or imagination in the audience is a cold thing, and not truly a work of stage art.

We have many players capable of acting with illusion. Even though they rely upon stock acting tricks, they could be persuaded to use methods based upon observation of life, rather than upon repetition of other actor's effects. This is not to say there are not some actors who act instinctively with illusion, who take their art seriously and know it historically, know that plays of different eras require different styles of acting, but that all plays call for thoughtful acting.

And it is not thoughtful acting or thoughtful stage management that were a performance upon devices that were a needed feature of the gaslight stage, nor to build up a performance out of the stock shreds and patches of trick stage effects instead of out of originally observed phases of human interest.

CHARTER CHANGE LOS ANGELES PLAN

LOS ANGELES—Taking steps immediately to set the machinery of the law in motion to correct the charter and the state law to make the consolidation of city and county assessors' and tax collectors' offices possible, the council has adopted a resolution calling for the prompt amendment of the charter, says the Tribune.

It was a great disappointment to the members of the council when the city attorney submitted a ruling that it would be unsafe to proceed with the consolidation of these offices until the city charter and the state law had been amended to eliminate legal obstacles.

TAX GAINS IN DALLAS, TEX.

DALLAS, Tex.—Showing an increase of more than \$9,300,000 over last year's rolls, the tax rolls of Dallas county for 1914 have been completed by County Tax Assessor Marsh Elliston, says the News. The summary shows total assessments of \$138,860,330.

SUBMARINE MOTION PICTURES SHOW WATERS OF BAHAMAS

An entire evening's exhibit of motion pictures taken under water near the Bahamas islands is proving easily the most interesting and novel film entertainment of the season.

The taking of these pictures was made possible by a specially designed diving bell, invented by George Williamson. The main feature of the invention is a large flexible tube connecting the submerged chamber with the attending boat on the surface.

It was the original intention that the first pictures be taken in southern California, but upon the advice of Dr. Townsend, curator of the New York aquarium, who has spent the best part of his life in oceanographic study all over the world, the Bahamas islands were selected as being richest in varied forms of marine life and variegated coral, and because the water is of unexcelled clearness at Nassau.

In the shipyard at Nassau a vessel was constructed and the chamber shipped there from Norfolk. Before the actual work was begun Carl Gregory, the cameraman, cruised around Nassau, carefully scanning the bottom through plates of glass inserted in the bottom of his boat.

Unusual Spots Selected

Whenever a spot of unusual beauty was discovered it was buoyed.

The first picture attempted was in a narrow strait between Hog and Athol islands, says the New York Telegraph. By mooring the barge to four anchors across the tide and then slackening the cables on one side and taking in those on the other, it was possible to let it swing with the tide. While it was swinging Mr. Gregory, down in the chamber, turned the crank of his camera and made a panorama of the sea bottom, wonderful in the luxuriant marine garden. The clearness of the water and the illumination afforded by the sunlight coming through it and striking the white coral bottom was remarkable. In the recesses of coral caverns it was not unusual to obtain negatives at 1-75 of a second with a lens opening of f.8.3.

In looking down through the water by means of a water glass the vegetation

CHANGES MODE OF ART EXPRESSION



(Photo by Sarony, N. Y.)
Miss Lydia Lopokova

NEW PLAYS OPEN IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

"Sir Richard's Biography," by Wilfred T. Coleby.

LONDON—Mr. Coleby seems to have written this play for Miss Mary Moore. It suits her exactly. Lady Vyse is good-natured, amiable, fond of pretty things, and of simple pleasure, such as flowers and poultry. She constantly speaks of her unselfishness, and has gained a reputation for wisely self-abnegation. In the biography of her husband, which she has written with her friend, Sir James Aplin, she has, by judiciously omitting a phrase here and there, taken care that the world shall know what a treasure of a wife she was. As a matter of fact, she has always had her own way by the art of gentle pressure. She conceals, under a number of little inconsequents, the determination of a mule. Miss Moore does all these things as easily and amusingly as she has done them before. Mr. Coleby, too, makes it easy for her. He writes neatly, and seems to understand the stage, and the sort of lines that catch the ear.

So the first act, with plenty of opportunities for the leading lady, goes very well. Lady Vyse thinks she will marry Arthur Bretton, whose daughter is engaged to her son; he will devote himself to her. Bretton thinks he will be the happiest of men married to Lady Vyse, as he has read the biography and knows what an unselfish and self-sacrificing wife she has been, and of course will be again.

In the second and third acts we see Bretton disillusioned, rebellious and ultimately, though reluctantly, tamed by his wife's unyielding determination. When everything else fails she has a little ailment. "You can't change Lady Vyse," says the old gardener, who has learnt to manage his mistress in his own way. This part is excellently played by Edward Rigby, who does much to help out a play of rather thin material. The last two acts are not equal to the first. There is a little plot, which just fills up time. A sly young lady schemes to marry Lady Vyse's friend, Sir James Aplin, and succeeds in getting the sly old gentleman. The play is Lady Vyse, and there is hardly enough stuff in her to carry the weight of three acts. Still, the comedy on the whole succeeds in its object, the laughter being more or less continuous. In a good company, Sam Sothern is very successful as the disillusioned husband.

"Mameena" Good as Spectacle; Too Wordy for a Good Play

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"Mameena" is a dramatic version of Sir Rider Haggard's "Child of the Storm." The scene is laid in Zululand, and we are told great care has been taken to introduce incidents, not only in accordance with the romance, but in strict conformity as possible to the life of an exceedingly interesting people. Many of their habits, customs, pastimes, dancing, singing, attitudes, mannerisms and language have been introduced under the guidance of the well-known authority on Zulu matters, Mr. J. Stuart. And all the costumes, as well as the properties used in the play, were purchased direct from the Zulus themselves. The play is, in fact, a spectacle beautiful to see and most interesting to watch, but excepting when the actors are using Zulu words or cries, quite uninteresting to listen to. One would gladly cut half the dialogue and enjoy Mr. Asche's wonderful production, and Messrs. Joseph and Phil Barker's lovely scenery. The quaint, haunting songs, weird dances and beautiful pictures are the things one cares to remember.

Mameena is a very unscrupulous and designing lady, as unscrupulous and designing as the notorious Carmen. She is of course very beautiful, and she tells you so with a simple, savage directness which puts the matter beyond all question. As, however, Miss Lily Brayton was playing the role, you felt it was hardly worth her while to emphasize this particular point. It is unnecessary to follow the wiles of this African Delilah. But when she was at length found out, which took place at the end of the fifth act, you realized it was perhaps just as well for the domestic peace of the Zulus. The plot of "Mameena" seems lost in words, and words of no particular distinction. The period of this play represents a time when the Zulus were a picturesque, primitive people, armed only with shield and assegai; a time when, to paraphrase Mr. Zangwill, war was not conducted with weapons suitable to the dignity of the super-beast.

Gathering Sponges Shown

Another film shows the workings of the sponge industry. The fleet of 100 sponge schooners was filmed at the quay at Nassau. Then the barge was towed out to the sponge bottoms and the chamber lowered where a full view of the sponges could be had. Instead of diving the spongers use a bucket with a glass bottom, through which they look into the water. When they see a sponge they push down a long pole with two iron hooks into the roots of the sponge and pull it from its bed.

This process was photographed both below the water and on the deck of the sponge boat. Then the marketing and trimming of the sponges was pictured on shore.

Many feet of the film were made of the hundreds of kinds of fish abounding in the Bahamas waters. Some were caught as they leisurely swam about in their natural coral reef haunts. Others were drawn to the chamber by means of a baited line. Color plates were taken to be used as a guide in coloring the film by hand, so that the world might see in their natural tints the fish, the wrecks and the coral formations of these sub-

THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Boston—Opera in Italian.
Boston Opera House—Motion pictures, dancing and music.
Castle—Ready Money, farce, acted by Clegg players; one week.
Cort—Peg My Heart, comedy-drama by J. Hardley Manners; ninth week.
Hollis—Miss Lydia Lopokova in "The Young Idea," comedy by Ethel Watts Mumford; first week.
Majestic—Today, drama by Broadhurst and Schomer; fourth week.
Plymouth—Wanted \$22,000, farce by A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton; third week.
Tremont—Potash and Perlmutter, stage version of stories by Montague Glass; fifth week.
Wilbur—William Dodge in "The Road to Happiness," comedy drama; ninth week.
Matinees daily at Keith's, Castle Square and Modern theaters; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth; Wednesday and Saturday at the others.

YOUNG RUSSIAN DANCER IS NOW AMERICAN STAR

Miss Lydia Lopokova, who makes her first Boston appearance as an actress Monday evening in "The Young Idea," at the Hollis Street theater, came to America a few years ago. Abroad she was a dancer with the Russian Imperial ballet. She became known in New York as a feature dancer with Montgomery and Stone during their run there in "The Lady of the Slipper," and was then known as Lopokova, a name that was simplified by Harrison Grey Fiske when he decided to star her.

Miss Lopokova was trained in the exacting school of the imperial ballet at Petrograd, taking up her studies before she was 7. This training includes every aspect of dramatic pantomime, so that the young player's step from dancer to speaking star is not so great as it would signify if her experience had been gained in a less inclusive school. Happily the new comedy offers several opportunities for introducing naturally Miss Lopokova in her dances.

PRACTICAL MEN SOUGHT FOR U. S. TRADE COMMISSION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—W. H. Matthei of Baltimore was today elected president of the American Manufacturers Hardware Association. Other officers chosen were: F. D. Mitchell, New York, secretary-treasurer, and Charles J. Graham, Pittsburgh; Frank Becker, Chicago; and Frederick H. Payne, Greenville, Mass., vice-presidents. The jobs were elected A. J. Bihler, Pittsburgh, president; Bruce Hayden, San Francisco, and C. A. Knapp, Sioux City, Ia., vice-presidents, and James T. Fernley, Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer.

The manufacturers directed its new executive committee to exert all proper influence possible to have the new federal trade commission composed solely of "thoroughly practical men."

TRADE MEETING HELD

MOBILE, Ala.—Holding a mass meeting under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce to hear an address on Latin-American trade and the education of the Latin-American boys when they come to this country, is noted in the Register.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"Wanted, \$22,000," is now in three acts, the essential scenes of the second act having been added to the first act, which now ends with the boy and girl beginning to write the play. This carries over the comic scene between the girl and Byrne. The rest of the second act, which was largely repetition, has been discarded, together with the elaborate setting. The whole entertainment has been improved by this tightening up, and there are now no slow spots in this novel and thoroughly agreeable play. It is understood that the changes were made by A. E. Thomas, one of the authors on the advice of George M. Cohan.

Under continued rehearsal by Sam Forrest the acting has been sharpened and the whole story now moves with a good pace. It is easy to see success ahead for the play.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Raymond Pierce appeared last evening at Huntington Chambers hall in a program of songs and sketches of the style that is seldom seen in the larger cities, but that is popular on the Chautauque and lyceum circuits in the smaller places. The friendly audience found the program politely amusing. Next Friday evening Mrs. Maud Gatchell Hicks will read "As You Like It."

Nat C. Goodwin, who has not played in Boston for over six years, is booked for an eight weeks' engagement at the Cort theater beginning in April, in "Never Say Die," a farce comedy by William Collier and W. H. Post that has never been played here.

Coming attractions at the Hollis Street theater are Margaret Anglin in Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan" and Miss Maude Adams in Barrie's "The Legend of Leonora."

A program of nearly five hours' length is provided for the benefit matinee to be given at the Boston theater Friday for the relief of the families of European actors. Miss Julia Arthur (Mrs. Benjamin F. Cheney) will revive "Mercedes," a two-act drama in verse, and there will be acts from "The Road to Happiness," "Peg of My Heart," "Potash and Perlmutter," besides entertainment from other theaters, together with Arthur Foote and his daughter, Miss Katherine. She will sing songs played by her father.

Cyril Maude comes to the Plymouth theater a week from Monday in "Gone with the Wind," a detective comedy that

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MRS. FISKE IN HER NEW PLAY HAS PART OF GEORGE II. TIME

For the first time since her revival of "Becky Sharpe," Mrs. Fiske is appearing in a costume play. The piece is called "Lady Betty Martingale," and is by John Luther Long and Frank Stayton. The latter is a London playwright of experience. Mr. Long's theatrical successes have been in association with David Belasco.

The play deals with that period in England, around 1750, when George II. reigned, and during which, according to historians, everything was unduly exaggerated; when the social life of the British capital was brilliant, the populace prodigal, and dress, deportment, and mannerisms went to extremes that today seem ludicrous, according to the critic of the Detroit Free Press.

It is into conditions such as these that Lady Betty is projected, with the assurance that she is typical of British womanhood in general during those days, rather than an individual portrait. Lady Betty is a highlier of pronounced type, a frivolous, sport loving woman who faithfully exemplifies the best traditions of a hussy. Harassed by creditors who insist that the obligations she has incurred be liquidated, and embarrassed by the persistence of a wealthy but aged suitor whose fortune is not sufficient to offset his shortcomings in the eyes of the adventures, Lady Betty negotiates a marriage of convenience

with a political prisoner in Newgate. Under the English law the husband immediately became responsible for his wife's debts, and to him only could the creditors look for a settlement of their claims. With the hanging of the husband these debts would be wiped out, a simple and thoroughly satisfactory procedure to all save the creditors. But the carefully laid plans of the scheming Lady Betty are given a rude upset through the fact that after the wedding ceremony the husband is pardoned, precipitating complications, no less embarrassing than those from which she sought to escape.

Mrs. Fiske gives an artistic representation of the lively hussy, Lady Betty, whose penchant for gaming and whose affairs furnish the foundation on which the comedy is reared. The role does not offer the wide range that has been the case with some other parts in which she has been seen to better advantage, but her portrayal of the spirited widow who preferred a term in prison to life with an irascible old curmudgeon is interesting at all times. Arthur Elliott plays the bombastic Sir Richeot Rascible whose affections are spurned by Lady Betty.

LYDIA LOPOKOVA COMES AS ACTRESS TO HOLLIS MONDAY

"Ready Money" at the Castle With "The Thief" to Follow—Mr. Schaffer at Keith's

Boston will be the first large city to see Miss Lydia Lopokova, as an actress, when she appears in a new comedy by Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford, called "The Young Idea," Monday evening at the Hollis street theater for a two weeks' engagement. Miss Lopokova will play an American girl who has received an advanced education abroad, and returns with a consciousness of finest culture to a household presided over by her step-mother, a former cook. The complications are said to be highly comic and a pleasant romantic vein develops besides. Mrs. Mumford is author of humorous tales that have much to do with caste contrasts.

The company supporting Miss Lopokova includes Eleanor Gordon, Olive Temple, Kate Mayhew, Aletha Walters, Alice Madison, Malcolm Duncan, Thomas V. Emory, Aldrich Bowker, Frances Bendtsen, Arvid Paulson, Gregory Kelly and William B. Moore.

"Ready Money," a romantic farce with a clever theme of social and business credit behind it, is the attraction next week at the Castle Square theater. John Craig will have the fine role of Ives, the artist-counterfeiter. William Carleton will play the boy about whom the story revolves, and Dudley Hawley will be in the cast. Miss Betty Barnicoat makes her first appearance with the company Monday. Miss Mary Young will be out of the cast to prepare for her arduous role in "The Thief," Nov. 6.

"Salomy Jane," a photo play version of Paul Armstrong's dramatization of Bret Harte's story, is the attraction at the Modern theater next week with Miss Beatrice Micheline in the title role.

Sylvester Schaffer, a versatile German who combines the talents of 12 different styles of entertainers, is the headliner next week at B. F. Keith's theater.

Moving Picture Scenarios

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Review of American Events

Public thought in the United States, which has centered very intently for the last three months upon conditions abroad has turned perceptibly in the last week to the consideration of domestic affairs. An election of great consequence to the nation at large, of immediate consequence to a majority of the states and of first importance to the administration at Washington, takes place next Tuesday. On that day it will be determined whether the verdict reached by the people in the fall of 1912, and which transferred control of their affairs from the Republican to the Democratic party, is to stand or be reversed. There are many shades of difference in the state issues; the parties are respectively bound up with one cause here, with another and an opposite cause there, as, for example in relation to prohibition, equal suffrage and taxation; but in one respect, at least, the question is clean-cut and well defined. Simply stated, it is whether the Wilson administration shall be approved or condemned.

There can, of course, be no direct expression through the ballot box on this question, but an answer to it, nevertheless, will be found quickly in the returns. An endorsement of the administration, to be of real value, must be manifested in the retention of President Wilson's party in control of Congress. No local or state successes of the Democracy that fell short of providing the President with a working majority in the House and insured him a working majority in the Senate could be regarded in the light of popular approval of the Wilson policies.

Effort is being directed, therefore, with all the energy the two leading parties can command, on the one hand to maintain the strength of the support in Congress given the administration in the last two years, on the other, to destroy that support by placing the House and Senate in control of the Republican opposition. The composition of the House for the two years beginning on the 4th of next March and of the Senate for a much longer period will be determined next Tuesday. In many of the states the election of United States senators will be by direct vote for the first time.

Touching on the Probabilities

The advantage of position would seem to lie with the party in power. It will hardly be questioned on any side that President Wilson has personally gained steadily in public favor from his induction as chief magistrate to the present time. He has displayed a very high talent both for executive and administrative duties. His handling of his party has been excellent, his guidance of the Democratic majority in Congress has been admirable; he has exhibited remarkable firmness and tenacity of purpose and in no respect more conspicuously than in his Mexican policy. It is now generally realized that his statesmanship saved the country from a costly war. He is looked upon as a sane and safe leader. Even the business and banking interests which he did not hesitate to antagonize for a time, or while he was pressing through his economic reforms, are disposed now to give him a full measure of confidence. On the face of things it looks as if he might experience no difficulty in winning popular endorsement next Tuesday.

But there is another side to the picture. Great multitudes of voters who believe in President Wilson are less inclined to put faith in his party. In the states and in the congressional districts there are issues, conditions and circumstances attending the campaign and the election that somewhat obscure the national issue. Almost any state and almost any congressional district in any state might be taken to illustrate this point. There are, for instance, issues, conditions and circumstances attending the campaigns in California, New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Ohio and Michigan—to go no further—that loom up with greater state than national importance before the vision of thousands of voters. These may be responsible for losses or gains to the administration, although they have no bearing upon the main issue.

Prohibition and Equal Suffrage Are Factors

An unusual number of the states will pass upon amendments to their constitutions next Tuesday. During the last week of the campaign it has become evident that prohibition, equal suffrage and tax reform, probably in the order named, will claim the serious attention of voters. The contest between the "wet" and "dry" elements has waxed sharper with every passing hour. In California, Ohio and some other states it would seem that prohibition, or the anti-saloon question, is overshadowing all other issues.

Political Work of the Administration

President Wilson has made it known clearly that he wants a Democratic majority in Congress. He has gone farther during the week than this, and named a number of candidates for Congress to whose election he is strongly opposed. It is reported that all save two members of the Wilson cabinet have been electioneering in their home states the past few days.

Aliens in the United States

The current issue of the National Geographic Magazine places the number of persons of foreign nativity in the United States at 15,515,000, or one in every seven of the population. This number is equal to the total population of Holland and Belgium or Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland com-

are in the United States one sixth as many Canadians as there are in Canada, one half million more Germans than in the city of Berlin, enough Irish to make four Dublins, and enough Italians to make three Roms. Nearly three fifths of the immigrants, or 72.1 per cent, are to be found in the large cities.

These facts have special interest just now when all intelligent observers of immigration in the past are a unit in holding that conditions abroad are leading to a movement hitherward by the side of which previous migrations will be made to appear small. It is reported from Washington, and all good citizens will hope the report may prove reliable, that the government is really bent upon putting through measures which will make for the distribution of immigrants throughout the country at the time and point of arrival. A step of this kind has long been necessary. It appears to be imperatively necessary now in the interest of the common welfare.

Railway Control by Government

President Ripley of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe railway system is the latest among transportation executive officials to speak with favor of government control of transportation lines. He goes so far as to propose something in the nature of federal cooperation, after the manner of federal interest in the business of the national banks. Holding that under the existing system of regulation the greatest injustices have been

done the stable and efficiently managed roads, he would favor a system under which in return for government support the government should be given representation upon railroad directorates.

The government under this plan would guarantee the roads certain net earnings for a period of years; in return, the corporations would give the government an influential voice in their management. Immediate improvement of net earnings and restoration of public confidence in the railroad properties would result, according to President Ripley, from such an arrangement.

Important to New England Railroad Situation

Changes in the size and personnel of the boards of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine railroads were events of peculiar interest to New England this week. A complete sweep was consummated on the New Haven board, not a single man now remaining who participated in the transactions at the bottom of so much recent controversy. The number of directors was reduced from 27 to 17. Twelve of the 17 held over; five new men were elected. The Boston & Maine stockholders selected 14 directors, including five trustees designated in the federal dissolution decree, to take over the controlling stock formerly held by the New Haven road. It appears to be the general opinion that both of these properties are now in better hands than

formerly and that they are moving slowly but surely toward better conditions.

President Wilson Proclaims Thanksgiving

In choosing language for his Thanksgiving proclamation President Wilson has displayed the same order of judgment and tact that won for him so much praise at home and abroad in connection with the appeal for sympathy of the Belgium delegation. It is no easy task to so frame an address or a document touching upon world conditions at the present time as to leave no cause for complaint on the part of the super-sensitive and no ground for criticism on the part of the hypercritical, but the task has been again successfully performed, and without any sign of strain. There is not the slightest tinge of national self-righteousness or national self-exaltation in the language of the proclamation. The single passage, "It has been vouchsafed to us to remain at peace with honor," contains in essence all that Mr. Wilson could offer, and all the country would have him offer, as a principal reason for national gratitude.

General Carranza Makes a Proposition

General Villa, in saying that if General Carranza would retire from the supreme chieftaincy he would not himself seek the presidency of the republic, did not say, however, that he was willing to disperse his military following or lay down his command. General Carranza evidently feels that if General Villa does not surrender all military leadership he will be in a position to greatly influence, if not to actually determine, future steps looking to the government of the country. At all events, the supreme chief undertakes to retire from his position conditionally upon the retirement to private life of General Villa. This really brings the matter to a well-defined issue. General Carranza's demand is simply that General Villa accept on his own behalf the terms he would impose upon his rival. Upon the decision of General Villa would seem to hinge an amicable adjustment of the Mexican difficulty. With both Carranza and Villa out of the way, it should not take long to set up a government that the United States would feel justified in recognizing and supporting.

Live Stock Industry For the South

Depression in the cotton market has served to bring about a revival of interest in the South's peculiar economic problem. It is now a matter of common knowledge that the single-crop policy has again proved well-nigh ruinous to southern prosperity. Only by extraordinary means can thousands of farmers in that section be saved from sacrifice of their cotton crop. The war has reduced greatly the demand for raw cotton; it has threatened to cut off the export demand completely. While a more liberal ruling on the part of Great Britain will allow and probably occasion heavier shipments to European ports than were anticipated up to a few days ago, yet at the very best the surplus must be great. Only the successful organization and operation of a pool to take over and make loans upon this surplus can save the southern farmer and southern people in general from great loss and even from extreme hardship in many cases. Incidental to all this, as we say, is a renewal of the agitation in the South for diversification of the crops, and incidental to this, in turn, is a very general and urgent appeal to that section to take up and develop and specialize upon the live stock industry. The secretary of agriculture, David F. Houston, has joined earnestly in this appeal, calling upon the South not only to do something that will greatly benefit itself but something that will be of inestimable value to the entire nation. The hope of the country for cheaper meats, he says, rests largely in the production of larger animals in the settled farming areas, especially in the South.

Progress of the Cotton Loan Plan

Details of the plan for a \$135,000,000 loan fund or pool to take care of the southern cotton crop were made known this week. It is proposed that the fund, raised by the banks with the approval of the federal reserve board, shall be administered by a committee to be composed of the individual members of that board. This body is to be known as the central committee. The fund subscribers are to be divided into two classes, the first, known as "A," to aggregate \$100,000,000 and to be raised among bankers and other persons and corporations and firms in the non-cotton-producing states; the second class, "B," is to embrace subscriptions from bankers and others in the cotton-producing states. Application for loans must be made to state and local committees, which are required to approve them. Loans are to be made on notes at six per cent with warehouse receipts for cotton as collateral on the basis of six cents a pound for middling. The borrower must pay all warehouse and insurance charges. Applications for loans must be made before Feb. 1, 1915. Whether or not the plan shall ever receive more than six cents a pound gross for his cotton will depend upon events that cannot be forecasted; but he will, at least if he obtains a loan, have received enough from his crop to carry him in fairly comfortable circumstances until the next harvest. If he is wise he will then be less dependent than he is now upon cotton.

British Payment to the Wrights

An item of international interest is that which relates to a settlement made by the British government with the

aeroplane patents. Although it is the British Wright Company that is directly concerned in this matter, the relation of that corporation to the American Wright Company is so close that Americans generally will be pleased that a suit brought by the former against the government in question has been settled satisfactorily out of court.

It seems that the Wright Company has been paid \$75,000 for the use of the aeroplane patents for war purposes. The agreement, it may be said, also includes the American Wright Company's suit brought in the United States courts against Grahame-White, who, as a private constructor, is supplying the British government with Wright model aeroplanes. He is now serving under Lieut. John Ford, who has charge of Grahame-White's aerodrome at Hendon, near London, which for the time being has been transformed into a military aeroplane station.

Closer Buying in Armor Plates

Some idea of the wholesale way in which the government contracts for supplies may be obtained from the statement that armor plates and steel for the new battleships California, Mississippi and Idaho have been purchased at a cost of \$10,674,112. It is encouraging to learn in this connection that reductions in prices have resulted in a saving to the government on the transactions involved of \$737,542, as compared with the cost per ton of armor bought for the battleship Pennsylvania two years ago. Secretary Daniels is credited with securing these reductions. It will be recalled that in his last dealings with the steel companies he not only uncovered undue agreement in their bidding, but threatened to recommend government manufacture of armor plates unless prices were brought within reason. It appears that the steel mills have been more amenable to the secretary's arguments this year.

Release of Seized American Vessels

Last Tuesday the Canadian authorities at Halifax, N. S., complying with orders from the home government, released the Standard Oil steamer Brindilla, whose capture while flying the United States flag was referred to last week.

The Washington government had protested against the seizure and prompt attention was given the case in London. Investigation established the fact that the Brindilla was engaged in no business that could be considered hostile or unfriendly to British interests. Its cargo of oil, it appears, was destined for Alexandria, Egypt. The case of the American tank steamer Platania, also seized, will be disposed of as soon as the British foreign office is satisfied that its cargo is only intended for Danish consumers.

Late in the week the state department decided to protest to Great Britain against the detention of the American steamer Kronland, held in Gibraltar bay with some 1100 passengers and a cargo of cotton bound from New York to Italian and Greek ports. Positive information is to be required with regard to Great Britain's reason for holding the vessel.

HIGH SCHOOL HAS GOLDEN JUBILEE

SAN FRANCISCO—The golden jubilee of the alumnae of the San Francisco Girls High School Association was celebrated recently at the school building, corner of Scott and Geary streets, reports the Examiner. Addresses were made by members of the faculty and musical numbers were rendered by past graduates.

An interesting retrospect was presented by Mrs. Mary Prag of the history department of the school, who reviewed the school's achievements and spoke of its various principals.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

Cotton Situation Improves

WASHINGTON HERALD—The President is authority for the statement that the cotton situation is improving and that it may be expected to improve steadily. Spinners in England are anxious to keep their factories going, as they have heavy orders to fill, and they would buy liberally if they were assured that present prices would not be followed by a ruinous slump. American manufacturers are in practically the same situation, although they have no large orders requiring immediate decision on their part. Since two-thirds of the human race is dependent upon the South for cotton, and since cotton must be used, war or no war, there is ground for hope that the bales now piled up in the South will move toward the market in spite of artificial obstacles.

Appeal Against Hoarding

TACOMA (Wash.) TRIBUNE—The fact that bankers and merchants have subscribed \$150,000,000 to carry the cotton crop is just a hint of the inexhaustible reservoir of capital there is in this country. . . . Now why not a few hundred millions more for the whole country? The railroads need money. The cities need money. All sorts of public service corporations need money. Manufacturers and merchants and farmers need money. There is any quantity of work to be done in developing trade and natural resources. Everybody has been hoarding. Everybody has been afraid to spend and afraid to lend. If we'd all "loosen up," from the man with a handful of silver tied up in an old sock to the banker with millions subject to his check, business would start off with a rush.

Matters Could be Worse

NEW HAVEN (CONN.) JOURNAL COURIER—We may not be prepared to give unqualified approval to all that has been done and undertaken by the party in power, but in the absence of the slightest assurance that any other party could do better or as well, to change mounts now in the middle of the stream would seem to reveal more partizan passion than political vision.

Cotton Not Contraband

NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) STANDARD—England has decided that cotton is not contraband of war and the United States rejoices. It was different in 1861 and 1865—we regarded cotton then as the contraband stuff there was.

A Pan-American Coin

WASHINGTON POST—Financiers and exporters are discussing with much interest the proposal that a \$5 gold coin should be issued by all the governments of the New World, having on one side a common design and on the other the design of the issuing government. Such a coin, it is held, would soon circulate throughout all the countries interested, and would replace as a common standard of exchange the pound sterling. Credit for the proposition is given to Horace G. Knowles, former United States minister to Bolivia. . . . The sub-

ject is well worth the attention of the Pan-American Union and the American Congress. Common action by 20 nations is difficult to obtain at best, and no time should be lost in canvassing the question with a view to ascertaining exactly what the obstacles are and how they can be surmounted.

Good Progress Seen

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN—The revolt against evil is no longer represented by the outspoken efforts of a few brave-souled men; it is an inspiring manifestation of an awakened conscience in the whole mass of religious citizenship, the concentrated purpose of a great spiritual force.

An Epoch-Making Event

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—Though bankers and the people generally have been prepared for the change in the banking system of the country contemplated by the federal reserve act, the announcement by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo that the regional reserve banks will be opened for business November 16 records an epoch-making event in the financial career of this country comparable in importance with the opening of the United States bank a century ago and with the establishment of the national banking system during civil war times. It will, if we are not mistaken, be in the very forefront of those constructive acts for which President Wilson and the now adjourned Sixty-third Congress will be best remembered.

ARKANSAS TARIFF CABINET ON RATES CALLED COMPLETE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—It is estimated there are 28,000 separate freight and passenger tariffs on file in the tariff cabinet at the state capital in the new offices of the railroad commission, says the Gazette. Every tariff, freight and passenger, containing interstate rates from and to Arkansas, to and from all points in the United States, can be found there. This new cabinet contains 300 separate compartments of solid steel, each compartment being indexed.

"I know of no set of tariffs in the United States more complete than ours," said H. M. Gregory, the commission's rate expert, who is more or less familiar with the leading tariffs of the United States in use in the offices of the various state railroad commissions.

ALBERTA WILD LAND TAX IN LEGISLATURE

TORONTO, Ont.—The new wild land tax, which the government will put into force, has been introduced in the Legislature, says a despatch from Edmonton, Alberta, in the Mail and Empire. It provides for a tax of 10 mills annually on the actual value of farming and grazing lands not cultivated by their owners. A revenue of \$500,000 is estimated from the tax next year.

OUT-OF-DOOR SCHOOLS ARE ERECTED IN OAKLAND, CAL.

OAKLAND, Cal.—In the last year and a half Oakland has brought 14 new public school buildings to the final stages of completion and has invested approximately \$3,000,000 in this class of construction and the equipment of these institutions. Among them are the technical high school buildings which have cost nearly \$600,000 and whose equipment, it is stated, will be the most complete of any school on the Pacific coast.

In building these and the other new school houses advantage of the climatic conditions has been taken, and provisions for fresh air and sunlight have been made to the extreme limit. In other words, the architect's design provides that these school buildings shall be practically out-of-door schools.

Directly connected with, and intimately intertwined with the educational system, is the work of the playground commission. This commission in Oakland operates and supervises 38 public playgrounds, most of which have been established and equipped the last two years. Eight of these playgrounds are located in parks or are themselves separate units of the park system, and 30 are school yard playgrounds. Oakland has one evening playground, the largest on the Pacific coast, where children, under the supervision of instructors, take their

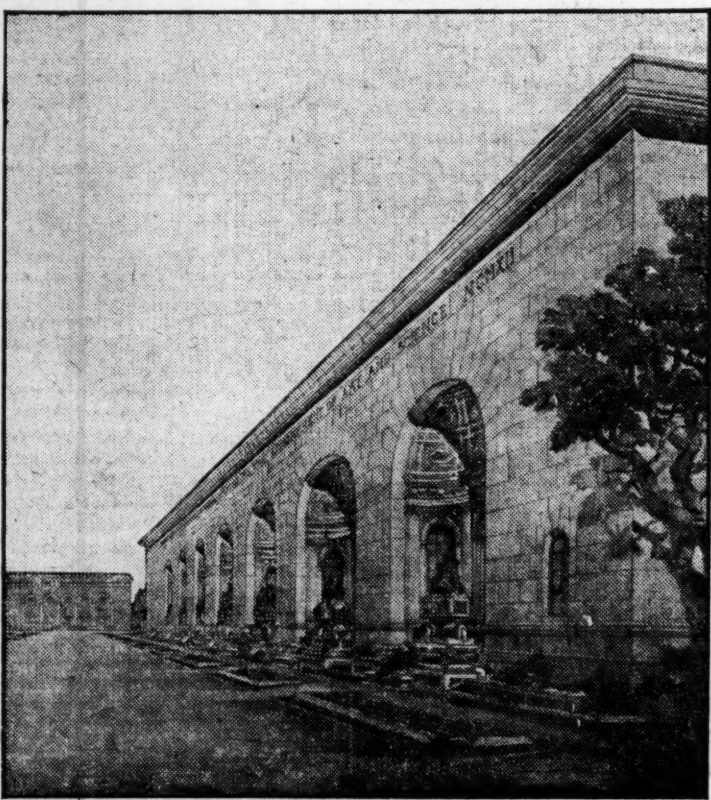
house which is used by hundreds of thousands of citizens, has been erected on Lake Merritt, in Oakland's water park located in the heart of the city, the lake covering 160 acres. The maintenance of the lake and the boathouse and its operation, under the supervision of the recreation department, are largely for the use of the school children of the most advanced grades, who engage in rowing as a part of the athletic training course.

Permanent Improvements

In addition to these things, which are some of those that may be classed among the facilities for recreation and pleasure, the city is investing largely in permanent improvements that have a direct bearing on the business of the community.

The close of the year is witnessing the building and equipment of wharves and docks along Oakland's waterfront on a foundation which has been laid by the expenditure of \$2,500,000 during the present two years and a half. Oakland has 30 feet of water at her wharves, and a portion of the waterfront is equipped with railroads and terminals, and other wharves owned and operated by private firms and individuals.

A general foundation for the municipal



How Oakland's new auditorium, just being completed, appears

recreation under the electric lights, the climate permitting this at all seasons of the year.

Children Beautify City

While it does not add to the municipal expenditure to an appreciable extent, a special work which is being carried on by the school children is doing a large part toward the beautification of Oakland. This is the organization of the children under the supervision and control of their elders, which during this season has resulted in the planting along the curbs in the residence district of 1,000,000 plants, that already, in the latter part of October, are giving the streets in the districts where the work has been done, borders of flowers. This street adornment by the public, or by the volunteer associations, is not necessary in all sections, but it fills out the gaps which have not been attended to by the owners and occupants of the adjacent property.

Oakland is just completing its municipal auditorium, which will be essentially an adjunct to the recreation facilities of the city, and entail an expenditure of \$1,000,000. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been expended through the year in the acquisition, development and maintenance of

pal waterfront improvement has been laid and now the work of fully developing and improving portions of the city's frontage is commencing. By the first of the year the municipal wharves will afford facilities, it is estimated, for handling 1,000,000 tons of freight in addition to that now accommodated. That this is a good investment on the part of the city is shown by the fact that the new business to the extent named is fully assured before the wharves are ready for use. The further development by completion of improvements of additional units of the municipal waterfront will be pushed as rapidly as the funds can be provided. Oakland's expenditure during this calendar year more than \$1,000,000 on permanent street construction. This revenue is almost entirely derived from special assessments on the property adjacent to the new improvement.

Another direction in which Oakland citizens are through their regular governmental agencies promoting the business of the community, is through the Panama-Pacific international exposition, for which this city has set aside funds. Oakland's proportionate share of the expenditure for this purpose will be approximately \$400,000. This is in addition to any special exhibit which may

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

PUPILS IN RURAL SCHOOL BUILD TABLE AND SCREEN

The problem of securing material for use in manual instruction is one of the hardest of those facing the one-room rural school, according to a Ladies' Home Journal writer. In some schools children taking the work contribute so as to defray expense of material, in other schools the school board meets the expense, in others the articles made are sold, and in still others boxes are used.

In this work as in all the work of the schoolroom the first requisite is thought; then work. In the one-room rural school it is not so much a matter of craftsmanship as it is of thought—of meeting and solving actual problems.

The teacher in one school said she needed a sand table for the small children. She showed the large boys a picture of a sand table that she had cut from a school supply catalogue. Under the picture were given the dimensions and kinds of materials used. These big boys had been doing some work. The teacher had become enthusiastic in regard to the value of this form of training; in turn she had worked up enthusiasm on the part of her pupils.

The big boys consulted their fathers about many things; they were also directed by the teacher to good books which she had added, from her own collection, to the school library. After they had looked at the table and got an idea of what was needed the teacher said:

"Boys, we do not have the material to make a table just like this, but from seeing this you get an idea of what I want. What can we use for making our sand table?"

Store boxes for lumber and oilcloth in place of zinc were proposed. Then the teacher said:

"Boys, we need a table of this kind, and I feel that you can make it. You have decided upon materials; now decide upon the dimensions."

This sand table was made by the boys from a large box costing less than 40 cents, a little over a yard of oilcloth, some sandpaper and a can of stain.

The making of this necessary table gave the boys a real problem worth solving, and gave the school a sand table that cost very little more than \$1.

It turned out that the work bench was enjoyed by the girls as well as by the boys. The girls learned to do some good thinking and as a result turned out some useful articles.

One thing made by them was the school screen in use during the preparation of the luncheon, and used in place of a curtain during an entertainment. For this was used another store box containing about 33 feet of lumber, a small quantity of nails, three hinges, some brass-headed tacks, three yards and a half of burlap or other material, sandpaper and a small quantity of stain.

The dimensions were decided upon by the girls and the teacher; five by two feet was considered the size best for the school conditions. The girls measured, sawed and sandpapered the pieces. The joints were cut and the pieces nailed together. The two panels were put together with hinges. The frame was stained, then the burlap fastened on the framework with the brass-headed tacks.

ENGLISH GIVEN IN CORRECT FORM

The phrase "in respect of" means "with reference to," or "as relates to or regards." With these meanings, the phrase is in good use today. Used to mean "in comparison with," the phrase is obsolete English of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. "With respect to," which means "with reference or regard to (something)," is in good use today.

Query—"We spell Jupiter and Saturn, etc., with capital initial letters. Why not spell earth and sun also with capital initials?"

Reply—"Because they are not personifications. When they are, they take the capital, too, as Terra, Sol, etc."

Query—"In Arnold Bennett's 'Your United States,' I find the following: 'In my honest yearning to feel myself a habitue.' Are the words 'a habitue' to be preferred to 'an habitue'?"

Reply—"The pronunciation of habitue determines which form shall be used. Both are correct, but when habitue is given the French pronunciation 'an' should be used before it, not 'a.'"

Query—"Kindly inform me which mark of punctuation is correctly placed in closing a sentence which opens with 'Will you kindly'—a period or a mark of interrogation?"

Reply—"As the sentence is interrogative, since it makes a request, a note of interrogation should follow it."

Query—"Kindly decide whether the use of the word 'brought' under the following circumstances is correct or not. A and B are together in one room. A leaves the room, returns and, while near B, says, 'I brought a case to Mr. Blank in the next room.'"

Reply—"A person speaking may bring something to a person spoken to, but carries it to a person spoken of.—Literary Digest."

PORCUPINE OF TAFFY AND WHEAT

Make a good taffy, using any reliable recipe. There is none better than the proportion of two cups of New Orleans molasses to one cup of granulated sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and one tablespoonful of vinegar.

When the taffy is done and responds to the soft-ball test, add one fourth teaspoonful of soda, stir vigorously and remove from the fire. Pour into a buttered pan and when cool work into small elliptical forms. Dip the forms quickly in white of egg and roll with a thick coating of ground particles of shredded wheat.

The shredded wheat is best crumbled by using a rolling pin. Complete the porcupines by sticking in cloves for feet and tiny raisins or currants for eyes. They can then be posed in various attitudes to the great delight of children.—Modern Priscilla.

LITTLE FRIENDS

I know some rabbits in the woods
That I my friends have made,
And when they see me passing by
Are not one bit afraid;
They watch me as I walk along,
While they, in bunny fun,
Will frisk about my woodland path,
Or rabbit races run.

And then there are some squirrels, too,
That live among the trees
Along that winding woodland path,
Which I by slow degrees
Have taught that I would be their friend;

And now they chatter loud
Whenever I go by their home,
And seem to be quite proud
I long to have them all to live.
In kindly brotherhood,
The men who tend the teeming fields
And creatures of the wood;
Their source of life must be the same,
God made them all, we know—
Four-footed friends would all be tame,
If men would kindness show.
—Our Dumb Animals.

CAMERA CONTEST



Little barefoot boy of Islington, Mass., holding a tiny chicken

This is a picture of Master Albert Roberts Dean of Islington, Mass. He was visiting his grandfather at Norwood, Mass., when the photograph was taken by Uncle Paul. Little Albert is delighted with the chickens at his grandfather's place, and has a baby chick in his hands, holding it tenderly.

One dollar award: Marion Merrill, Boston. Honorable mention: Heloise Everhart, Chicago; Harry C. N. Smith, Springfield, Mass.; Dorothy Close, Chicago; Margaret Stone, Boston; Gordon Davis, Sapulpa, Okla.; Edwin Campbell, Fredonia, Pa.; N. Hopkins, Ypsilanti, Mich.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view. If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

FOR SCHOOL LUNCH

Peanut butter cookies are wholesome and nutritious for the children's school lunch, says the New York Press. Dissolve one level teaspoonful soda in one half cupful of water, and mix with one half cupful of nut butter; add one cupful whole wheat flour, one fourth cupful brown sugar, a pinch of salt and mix well. Roll very thin, cut in strips or squares and bake in a quick oven until brown.

CHILDREN PUT MONEY IN BANK

The father of a young family has his plan for training the children in thrifty habits of saving. On the arrival of the anniversary he gives each child as many dollars as the child is years old. The child is allowed to handle the money and keep it in possession for awhile, for the pleasure of it. Then a bank kept for the purpose is produced, the money is dropped in, and afterward father takes it for deposit in the real bank.

He explains why it is a good thing to have a bank account and to put away money for a time of need. He promises when, in the course of time, the money reaches the sum of \$100 that he will buy a bond, which will bring in interest that may be spent by the owner, while the principal is kept intact. This prospect is so stimulating, and the whole plan so appealing, that no child wishes to divert the anniversary gift from its destination.

KNOW ABOUT CONES

We had been trying to teach 5-year-old Marjorie the relative value of coins, writes a Chicago Tribune contributor, and to see how much she had learned we asked her how many nickels there were in a quarter. She looked puzzled for a moment, and then she said doubtfully, "I don't know how many nickels there are, but I know how many ice cream cones it'll buy."

LOST HIS GUIDE

Lloyd, aged 4, had so much trouble trying to remember which was the right and left hand his mother told him he could tell by feeling where his hair was parted. On being called in from play to greet a visitor he astonished the company by saying: "I can't shake hands now, 'cause my hair's all mussed up."—Chicago Tribune.

TWO TOWNS SHIP MOST OF THE POPCORN THE CHILDREN EAT

A large percentage of the popcorn output of the United States comes from the towns of Odebolt, Ia., and North Loup, Neb.

The average box car used in shipping the corn will carry 40,000 pounds, the capacity varying from 30,000 to 50,000. About 250 cars shipped from Odebolt in 1910 carried out something like 10,000,000 pounds of shelled popcorn. If to this amount is added an estimated output for North Loup of 200 cars, 8,000,000 pounds, the total of 18,000,000 pounds, or 9000 tons, for one year gives one some conception of the magnitude of the popcorn business in these two centers, says the Country Gentleman.

An average acre in an average year will yield 2500 pounds of corn. To produce 9000 tons would, therefore, require the cultivation of about 7200 acres of land. Four or five thousand of these acres are being worked in the vicinity of Odebolt, Ia., and an estimate places the North Loup acreage at not less than 2500.

Popcorn dealers say that the bulk of the corn is sold to candy manufacturers. Large quantities of it go, of course, into semi-confectionery articles. The starch of popcorn, with its well known ability to swell, is said to meet also a very important use as an ingredient in the manufacture of fondant for chocolates.

The starch of each grain of this corn contains a small proportion of a volatile oil. When heated this oil becomes a gas which needs a much larger space than that occupied by the oil itself. This means that, unless the gas can readily

escape through the skin of the grain of corn, a strong pressure will be brought to bear upon every part of its interior. It so happens that in ordinary conditions of dampness the coat of the kernel is sufficiently impervious to the passage of the gas and sufficiently strong to resist the internal pressure until a fairly high temperature is reached, when it suddenly gives way in a miniature explosion—in other words, it pops. Extreme dryness renders the skin porous. The forming gas can thus pass directly out, no pressure is exerted, and we get only a mass of scorched "pebbles." We can, therefore, see why old corn that refuses to pop may be brought back to activity by a good wetting just before placing over the fire. The skins of the grains are toughened by the momentary drenching so that they will hold against the expanding gas until a good exploding pressure is attained, when the full-lade starts merrily.

Careful measurements have shown that, in popping, average corn will expand to 18 to 20 times its former bulk. That is to say, one pint of the shelled corn will require 18 pints, nine quarts, or 2½ gallon measures to contain it. Suppose, then, we imaginatively follow a little longer the 18,000,000 pounds of average corn passing out from the two centers of production. Allowing 55 pounds to the bushel, the above amount stands for more than 321,000 bushels. A Winchester bushel occupies approximately 1½ cubic feet. If each of these bushels swells in popping a conservative 18 times, the whole would fill 7,222,500 cubic feet of space.

CHILDREN GET MUSICAL INSTRUCTION AT LOW RATE

"Violin lessons at 10 cents apiece" was the offer made to the school children in Lancaster, Mass., in the fall of 1913. "Class instruction" was the means by which this rate was made possible. There were found 26 children whose parents were willing to invest \$11 to provide instruments and pay for 10 lessons.

Early in May, 1914, the violin class took part in a general exhibition of school music held in the town house. So many children had wished to take advantage of the lessons that it was thought best to make two classes. These two classes played separately and then together.

Their teacher, to whom class instruction was a new venture, says they have made as much progress in the term as her pupils taking private lessons.

The general exhibition, of which the violin class formed a part, deserves mention. Songs and exercises by all the grades, songs by the girls' glee club of the high school, selections by the high school orchestra, and two cornet duets, gave a comprehensive view of what the children were getting in the line of a musical education, says the Woman's Home Companion.

First, and second grade children sang the scale and exercises based on it, from dictation, being equally ready to respond to either numbers, syllables or hand signs.

Their training in rhythm enabled them to recall any song which the teacher tapped out with a pencil on a book. When she made crosses on a blackboard, high or low according to the melody, they recalled and sang the song she thus represented.

Third and fourth grade children gave proof of their training by singing at sight from slips passed among them. They also gave the teacher a variety of ways in which a three-part measure of quarter notes might be made up, that is, three quarter notes, a half and a quarter note, a half note and a quarter rest, a dotted half note, etc.

Having written these different measures on the blackboard, the teacher swung a small pendulum, and the chil-

dren sang a descending scale in the time of each measure indicated.

Fifth and sixth grade children showed still higher technical training by singing at sight, and telling time signature and key signature for each exercise.

Pupils of the seventh and eighth grades know major and minor chords, augmented and diminished chords, and rendered "Holy Night" in German and "Adeste Fideles" in Latin. They finished their part of the program with Koech's arrangement of "The Lord is My Shepherd."

FINDING THE PIE A LIVELY GAME

The girls invited to a pumpkin pie party were each asked to bring a pumpkin pie. To play the game, "Finding the pie," write on slips of paper verses containing the word "pie," leaving a blank where it should be, says the Woman's Home Companion. Write the word "pie" on separate slips of paper and have as many slips bearing this word as you have blank spaces.

Give half of the players the cards with the verses, and the other half the slips bearing the word "pie." If there are both boys and girls the boys may be given the verses and the girls the words.

Number each verse and word, so that each one will have to find his or her own pie. If any verse contains the word "pie" more than once then there should be just as many slips bearing the word "pie," as there are blanks to be filled in. The numbers must not be called out, but searched for.

The one that finds her pie or pies first is the winner, and shares her pumpkin pie with the boy.

LITTLE PROBLEM

142. If a pipe 3 inches in diameter fills a cistern in 20 minutes, how long will it take a pipe of 6 inches in diameter to fill the same cistern?
Answer to Little Problem No. 141.—Amount to be paid for wood, \$112.50.

BIRDS AND OTHER VISITORS ENJOY DAYS AT PINE RIDGE

I enjoy our white pigeons more than I do any of the other feathered residents of Pine Ridge, says one of the contributors to Our Four Footed Friends. It is a beautiful sight when they come fluttering down to the bird table and the bird pool near the bungalow.

The birds have had a carnival this week. Four or five large fat robins and a bluejay were all bathing together in the little pool in the rocks today. Under the trees I saw a few juncos, and a handsome olive-backed thrush flew around the bungalow and alighted on the little shelf outside the window sill.

Our latest arrival at Pine Ridge was a turtle found wandering along a side street in the city. A hole bored at the end of his shell showed that he had been a captive, but had succeeded in breaking his bonds. He was brought out to Pine Ridge and deposited near a little artificial water basin where the ducks and geese go to drink. The ducks, after

a day or two, got used to this novel guest, who liked his new quarters so well that he showed no disposition to wander. He has lived now for two weeks in or near the place where he was first put. Lately he has dug a deep hole and buried himself, probably preparing for the winter.

HONEY CANDY MAY HAVE NUTS IN IT

This honey candy is new, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Use one cup of light brown sugar, one cup of cream (canned milk will do), three tablespoonfuls of honey, half a small glass of peanut butter, three tablespoonfuls of hot water. Stir to thin cream, then heat very slowly, to boiling point, stirring constantly. When it begins to thicken, take off the stove and pour on a buttered plate. This can have nuts or dates added, and may be cut in squares or patted in small balls.

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW OF CHANGES AND PROGRESS MADE IN THE POSTAGE STAMP WORLD

SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS

Just what the postage stamp collector will put into his album and what he will reject as unimportant will depend largely on how deep he wishes to specialize. If he is a mild specialist, he will probably content himself with a used and unused single stamp, the more important minor varieties of color, perforation, watermark, paper, etc., a few covers, and possibly some blocks or strips, writes Philatelist Bloss.

A thoroughly specialized collection should contain an unused and a used specimen of every stamp. There are many stamps that are quite rare one way or the other, and much pleasure will be found in the hunt to complete the stamps in these two conditions. For instance, the writer finds that while the unused stamps are hard enough to secure in some cases, the canceled copies are many times rarer. The same applies to almost any of the smaller countries.

The advantages of collecting both used and unused are many; the unused are generally in better condition than the used, and often make a prettier showing. Many unused stamps are purchased for speculative purposes, and some never see the postoffice or even the country, while the postally canceled stamp bears on its face the evidence of being absolutely authentic. In connection with the unused stamps, the more serious

of gum, and so has a few varieties not offered by the canceled copies.

UNITED STATES REVENUES

A reader of St. Nicholas writes that he has found some old papers with revenue (civil war) stamps upon them. There are many checks with 2-cent stamps, both orange and blue. There are also documents of several kinds, bearing stamps of higher values. He writes to know which to save for his own collections, and which to use for "traders."

Perhaps no branch of United States stamps makes so pretty a collection as these revenues. In size, color, and design they are alike beautiful. As a first hint, "Look a little further, and see whether you cannot find more stamps." One of the most fruitful sources of "finds" is upon the backs of old photographs taken in the early sixties. If there is a photograph album in the family, do not fail to examine the backs of these pictures. The small sized, old fashioned portrait photograph, known as a carte-de-visite, was the one generally made by photographers throughout the country during the war.

Now to the stamps themselves. These were first issued imperforate. For your own collection save all pairs or strips. An imperforate pair is worth far more than two single copies. Then save all copies with extra large margins,

stamp adjoining, or those which were on the outer side of the sheet, and hence have exceptionally large margins upon one side. Also keep a copy of each type of cancellation found—canceled with rubber stamp, penmarked or printed cancellations, or uncanceled. In the lower values, not only of the imperforate but of the part perforate and the perforate issues as well, there may be found what are called "shifted dies." These are very scarce, and form an interesting addition to one's collection.

Immediately after the issue of the imperforates, and perhaps coincident with it, came the issue of the part perforate. The reason that these early revenues were issued imperforate and part perforate was—hurry. Stamps were needed all over the country. Everybody wanted them, and everybody had to have them at once. So the first supply was rushed out with no attempt at perforation; later, they were part perforate—the large stamps being perforated on the long sides, and imperforate on the shorter space at top and bottom. Here, also, save the pairs and strips, and those with large margins on the imperforate sides. Save shades and cancellations, and watch for shifted dies. And one other thing; the lower values are to be had part perforate both ways; that is, they may be imperforate either at the sides or at top and bottom—the

Collect these both ways—if you can find them.

The third type of the first issue is the stamp perforated on all four sides. Here again save the pairs, the shades, the various cancellations, and the shifted dies. Keep for your own collection the "best centered" stamps which you find. That is, stamps where the perforation is equally distant from the design on all sides.

REPRINTS OF STAMPS

Reprints are sometimes made by private individuals who have secured the original plates or dies. These are usually made for the gain of the individual. On several occasions, says McKel's, the government have wanted to issue reprints of some obsolete issue, and have been unable to find or use the original dies or plates. Accordingly new plates have been made. Stamps printed from these new plates are not reprints, but are "government counterfeits." So delicate an operation is the making of postage stamps that even the governments find it practically impossible to reproduce a stamp so exactly as to defy detection.

A notable instance of government counterfeiting is in the so-called reprints of the 1847 issue of the United States. These "reprints" were made at the same time the reprints of the later issues were printed, and as the original

plates had been destroyed long before, the government ordered new plates made, as nearly like the originals as possible. These were made in very close imitation of the originals, but differences are easily detected, however.

Reprints and government counterfeits are of interest only to the advanced collector and specialist, and are in a class by themselves, along with essays and proofs.

TO TELL HARD PAPER

Hard paper was used by the Continental Bank Note Company in making the United States stamps of 1873, and to distinguish these stamps from those printed on the soft paper by the American Bank Note Company is a problem that bothers nearly all collectors. This hard paper is made with a "dandy-roll" having a very fine mesh, so the paper appears smooth and unwatermarked. Of course, many other stamps besides the United States mentioned above are printed on paper of this nature.

In distinguishing the hard paper from the soft in these United States printings, the method of holding the stamp and "crackling" it to hear the difference is neither an exact way to separate the stamps, nor is it beneficial for them. The better way is to compare two specimens, for instance, the 5-cent Garfield (which appears only on soft paper) and the 1-cent or 2-cent treasury department

(which are known only on hard paper) by holding them to a strong light and noting the "pores" in the soft paper variety. After having studied these two kinds of paper the other values should be easy to classify.

ATTIC TREASURES

Boys somehow seem to take naturally to stamps, writes Arthur Mallett in the Boys Magazine. Certainly this is the case in the cities; though I am not quite so sure about the country districts. I am, however, told by stamp dealers catering to the juvenile trade that they have many orders from little crossroads towns and rural free delivery routes; so it seems reasonable to assume that many a country lad is just as keen after stamps as are his city cousins. Perhaps the country boy's opportunities to get stamps by other means than purchase are not quite so good as the city boy's. He cannot make friends with the clerks in mercantile houses having large foreign mail and get current specimens from abroad in that way at little or no cost. But let him find consolation from the fact that a great many more good old United States stamps have been unearthed in the country districts than in the cities.

Country folk keep their old letters longer—principally, perhaps, because they generally have plenty of attic or other storage room, while so many city people live in flats or other cramped quarters where every inch of space is at a premium—and there is even now probably many an old country house whose attic contains real philatelic treasures.

MEXICAN ISSUE

Recent numbers of McKel's have contained items regarding the various issues of the Sonora provisionals. Now comes an entirely new issue. The shape is an upright oblong 21x25 mm.; type set and printed in three colors. First, there is a tint block just fitting within the plain rule border of each stamp. This background is in blue on the 1c and orange on the 5c. Over this is a round seal, showing a diligence. This seal was printed on the 1c and green on the 5c. Over all is the stamp proper printed in black, the border being also in black. The inscriptions read, "Correos—1—Centavo—Sonora—Mexico."

NEW CHILE FACTORY

The Postage Stamp says that Chile is preparing to adopt the Dujardin dry recess process in its new factory, which will be established shortly in the vicinity of Santiago.

CANAL ZONE OVERPRINT

Gerald D. Bliss states that the new Panama commemorative issue may be expected Nov. 1 with the 1c, 2c, 5c and 10c values, overprinted for use in the Canal Zone.

HOW PLAYER SEES CONDUCTOR

Qualities demanded in the conductor of an orchestra are those of the skillful mechanic, the able foreman and the proved artist. Thus may be summarized the testimony of many men whose duty it has been year after year to sit on concert platform or in theater pit as instrument players and obey the motions of the baton.

Directing any sort of musical program in which a large number of performers take part is, to begin with, a piece of work requiring a highly disciplined hand. A stick of wood must be kept moving through the air according to a formula as definite as that observed by the worker who feeds a machine in a factory. There is no disagreement on this point among those who have had long experience in group playing. The foundation of good conducting is an accurate beat.

Leading a band of musicians is, in the second place, a task in distributing work so that each person does his part efficiently, contentedly and understandingly. It is the same problem that every morning meets the head man of a shop where shoes are stitched, socks are knitted, pans are stamped or hinges are struck.

Taking musical performers through a symphony, an oratorio or an opera is, thirdly, an artistic function. The conductor must apply knack of wrist and talent for organization to the high enterprise of conveying a message. He must make known what the composer meant in talking to the world through the medium of instrumental and vocal tone colors.

Listener's Viewpoint

The art quality of conducting is the most necessary of all, the only one of moment, in fact, to the public. Those who listen to music want to be told something and they do not care much how it is told. For that reason it might seem that a conductor of remarkably interesting artistic temperament should always have the advantage. From the listener's standpoint this is doubtless the case, but not from the player's. Violinists, clarinetists, trombonists and others who have had extended concert and operatic routine will generally be found staunch in the contention that, added to the genius for interpretation, the conductor must have the every-day quality of kindness as a taskmaster and the still more humble and artisan-like one of precision in moving his hands.

As one player expressed it, there is a right way to beat time, as there is to bow a violin or to finger a wind instrument. There are accepted methods, but conductors do not always observe them. For example, in beating common time, with four motions of the baton to the measure, German, French, English and American conductors as a rule make the first stroke down and the second to the left. In beating triple time, their rule is to make the second stroke to the right. This rule makes a differentiation between the four-beat and the three-beat measure which is declared to be of great convenience to players. It is the rule of Italian conductors to move the hand in the second beat of both kinds of time to the right.

Players insist that conductors should always beat the time for measures which are marked on the score with rests. They insist also that when an instrument after a number of bars of rest comes in on the third beat of a four-quarter measure, the conductor should always move his hand across, and not move it down, as if the entrance were made on a first beat. They give the highest praise to conductors, who, like Arthur Nikisch and Karl Muck, are precise in these matters. Mr. Nikisch, they point out, never lets a player lose his place. That is one reason why he has the confidence of his men, and that is why he can make his orchestra attack phrases and accent notes with his peculiar dash and daring. Dr. Muck, his men have said, is so exact in his beat that a player knows not only where the stress of a beat comes, but where the half-way point of the beat is; yes and even the quarter-way point.

Both Hands Used

Making inquiries from time to time on the subject, a Monitor representative has gathered evidence from many corners, hearing now from a woodwind player who sits at the very front of an orchestra and has the benefit of a position close to his conductor, hearing now from a doublebass, who stands so far from the center of action as hardly to know at times just what is expected of him. All have told what an excellent reader this conductor was of Mozart's symphonies, that one of Beethoven's; what vivacity this one put into the operas of Verdi, what romantic fervor that one into the music dramas of Wagner. They have told how amiable such a conductor was in rehearsals; how competent to get big things done in little time another one was. But invariably they have added a word about the handling of the baton in time-beating, as though practically that was what made the difference between a thoroughly and a partially effective performance.

Mr. Weingartner, who has won high acclaim for his Wagnerian work at the Boston opera house is referred to by men who have played under him as a conductor of extraordinary repose and one who always had his interpretation outlined in his own mind. He always knew what he wanted, and therefore the players felt free and could not help doing their best. He had confidence in his men and he was not over-critical with them in rehearsals. When he stopped to try over a passage that did not go to suit him on first trial, he usually gave a word of praise the second time.

Both Hands Used

These were some of the qualities of Mr. Weingartner as musician managing his workers. As time-beater, he is described as having an easy command of his arms. He had the ability to use both hands expressively, so the players in mornings of sunrise got his idea almost wholly by

his gestures. He did not do much talking at rehearsals. He was especially clear in indicating by his motions his desire for an increase or a decrease of tone power.

One of the details that Mr. Weingartner saw to was that the music in the books given out to the players was accurately written, if the parts happened to be transcribed from the full score by a copyist; or that it was correct in the print, if the parts came lithographed from the publishers. It is said that mistakes in the instrumental parts are a constant source of difficulty in opera houses. The books are in some cases borrowed or hired or perhaps they have been played from for years with wrong notes for some of the less conspicuous instruments. The old operas are said to be especially troublesome in this respect; in particular, "Lucia," "Trovatore," "Traviata," "Rigoletto" and "Gioconda." In orchestral libraries, the parts are said to be scrupulously exact, but in opera house libraries accuracy has not been the rule. A conductor like Mr. Weingartner sees to it that the works he directs are played as the composer wrote them, not as the music dealer delivered them at the stage door.

Cues Given

Mr. Conti, the Italian conductor who directed the music of the Boston opera company in its first season, is described as a master engineer when in charge of the orchestral machine. He is so well acquainted with the music of the operatic repertoire that there is no possibility of anything but a correct performance when he holds the baton. He is skilful, too, in correcting the instrumental parts when they contain mistakes. He is said to know even the notes of the second instruments in the pairs, such as the second violin and the second clarinet. When he conducts an opera, he gives the players every cue.

A point in conducting which bears more on interpretation than on orchestral mechanism, but which nevertheless touches some of the players closely, is the balance of tone. Almost everywhere, and especially in theater orchestras, it is pointed out, the brass and percussion instruments are allowed to submerge the instruments of the other sections. In an orchestra that is properly balanced, the contention is made that every instrument represented in the score should be heard. Those who play in the woodwind section like to have their work count as well as do those who play in the brass. They do not take great interest in climaxes in which they are covered in the general surge of sound.

Balance Maintained

A conductor who is spoken of as having maintained an ideal balance was Mr. Gerike, who formerly held the baton over the Boston Symphony orchestra. He was very attentive to tone balance in rehearsals and he talked much about it. He never allowed the brass to be over-blowing. Another conductor who was conscientious about balance was Mr. Caplet, who last spring ended his engagement as music director of the Boston opera company. Mr. Caplet is spoken of as assiduous in rehearsals. His industry is said to have been backed, too, by extraordinary musical understanding. A conductor mentioned as showing small regard for balance was Mr. Fiedler, who directed the concerts of the Boston Symphony orchestra between the first and the second engagement of Karl Muck.

A conductor described as of the same type as Mr. Gerike for alertness is Mr. Mollenhauer, the leader of the Handel and Haydn Society, the Apollo Club and the Boston Festival orchestra. His success is explained to some extent by the fact that he once was an orchestral player himself. His quickness and precision are said to be significantly noticeable when a solo artist, be it singer or violinist, completes a cadenza. "Invariably he is said to give the beat for the reentry of the orchestra the right time, not an instant too soon or too late. He is also one of those conductors who are apt in the use of the left hand. Effective shading is secured by those who have facility with the left hand, and balance too.

Violoncellist Talks

Among the orchestral players who told their experiences with conductors was Alwin Schroeder, the violoncellist, who formerly played at the first violoncello desk of the Boston Symphony orchestra. He has played under many conductors in Europe and in the United States. He has played on other instruments besides the violoncello, too, for he began as violinist and viola player. He has had both the symphonic and the operatic routine. The first conductor he mentioned was Brahms. "I have never known anybody who could compare with Brahms," said Mr. Schroeder, "as an interpreter of his own works. I played almost all his symphonies under him in Leipzig and Amsterdam. He was interesting in rehearsals, sometimes pleasant, sometimes rough, sometimes both at once, for he knew how to make a sarcastic joke when things did not please him."

Mr. Schroeder noted that composers are not always good interpreters of their own works, because they sometimes show little skill in the technique of conducting. One such whom he mentioned was Dvorak. Another was Rubinstein. "Dvorak had no idea at all of conducting," Mr. Schroeder amplified. "Rubinstein had the habit of beating time not only with his hand but with his foot. Such a thing is unnecessary and greatly mars a musician's work. Sometimes you will see players in an orchestra tapping with one foot as they play. It does not affect playing when the tapping is unheard, but it is pretty sure to spoil conducting."

Strauss Considered

A composer whom the violoncellist spoke of as a brilliant interpreter of his own works was Richard Strauss. He is

one of those who have the gift of conducting," Mr. Schroeder went on. "He is good in his own compositions and in all works of modern schools. He is a great Mozart conductor too."

"There have been many great musicians who could not conduct, but Strauss is not of that number. I have always been told that Schumann was not strong at the conductor's desk."

"Among the remarkable men I have played under was Reinecke. I shall never forget how brilliant he was in the first three movements of the choral symphony of Beethoven. He was not so good, however, in the final movement, when the soloists and the chorus came in. His readings were traditional and exact, but they were not without poetry. He liked the music of Schumann and he conducted it with great charm. He took the time from the composer himself. The methods he instituted for conducting Schumann are not, however, followed today. The allegro movements are done much faster now."

In reply to a question about the tendency of modern conductors to hasten the time of classic works, Mr. Schroeder said that rapid pace is not objectionable in itself. A great conductor can always justify it by his interpretation. If it presents the idea of the composer in a way that satisfies the listener, that is all that is required. In no case should the metronome be the guide. With one man slowness and breadth of style may be attractive. With another they may be tedious. Brahms, for example, had no system in this respect. He led one day rather fast and another day rather slowly, just as he felt. He does not prescribe metronomic figures in his symphonies."

Opera House Routine

As to the value of an opera house routine to a player who aspires to honors as a symphony orchestra artist, Mr. Schroeder declared there was nothing else equal to it for developing elasticity of execution and spontaneity of expression. "A violinist acquires a flexible arm and a wind instrument player a facile breath," he commented. "The reason for it is that he plays with so many different singers, each having individuality of manner. In the opera house a player is always on the jump. This is never the case in the symphony concert hall, where everything goes according to plan."

"One of the most ready conductors I ever knew in opera was Nikisch. He commanded every part of the performance, not only with precision, but with style. He never failed to keep orchestra and voice together in an emergency, as when the singer skipped a measure. And while doing that he always kept his bearings in the interpretation."

Wagner Readings

Mr. Schroeder referred to his working under Mahler and Seidl as well as Nikisch in opera. He remarked on Seidl's great interpretations of Wagner's works, particularly of "The Ring" music dramas and of "Tristan and Isolde." He mentioned the great impression Mahler made when he first appeared in Leipzig interpreting the "Siegfried" of Wagner. "He was a hard conductor to play under," was the violoncellist's reminiscence; "for he expected the utmost of his men. He had a sharp ear for every orchestral effect. He looked for a little more than any other man I ever worked with, but his results warranted his demands. He won the admiration of everybody."

Gerike, as director of the Boston Symphony orchestra concerts came in for mention as an extraordinary musician and a master of tone balance and of phrasing. Mr. Schroeder confirmed the testimony, so often given of Gerike's shrewd tactics in rehearsal drill. "It is rare for a conductor to take up the baton in rehearsal," Mr. Schroeder went on, "knowing as Gerike knew, just what is necessary to be heard in the performance of a composition and what ought to be kept down."

Conducting Without Score

In regard to a conductor's directing an orchestra through a work without having the score open on the desk before him, Mr. Schroeder held that such a feat was of no significance whatever. Nikisch did it, he recalled; also von Bülow and Fiedler, but he could not see that it affected the results in the slightest. "A conductor must understand his composers," he added, "but there is no need of his knowing their scores by heart."

In reference to the exploit occasionally witnessed in a concert hall of a conductor letting the orchestra go through a passage without the time beat, "That only indicates that the men are rehearsed to perfection," he said, "I have known Richter after starting his orchestra in the movement in five quarter time in Tchaikovsky's sixth symphony, to lay down his baton and let the men go without any signal more than an occasional nod. He could do it because he had drilled the players thoroughly. And without using his arm he could command them with his eye."

Another variation from conventional time beating Mr. Schroeder noted as characteristic of Nikisch. "Of all the conductors I remember having played under, Nikisch is alone in his ability to make his hand define a phrase. He can outline with his baton a melody extending over a number of measures, without indicating the beats into which the measures are divided."

"Good conducting does not consist, however, in exhibitions like this. It comes from the sympathy and respect which the leader of the orchestra arouses in rehearsals. It is in his ability to bring out a good quality of tone in practice time and in his talent for teaching the men how they can do their best and surpass their mere duty."

NOTES OF MUSIC TOPICS

In line with the neutrality pleas made by Walter Damrosch to the New York Symphony Society and by Major Higgins to the men of the Boston Symphony orchestra, other orchestras are being exhorted to lay aside all national feeling for the sake of art. At the opening of the season Mr. Oberholzer in Minneapolis and Mr. Strinsky in New York made similar talks and in New Haven, when the New Haven Symphony orchestra met, Prof. William Lyman Phelps, its president made an address in which he decried any partisan feeling among musicians, who, he said, were interpreting a neutral and universal language.

Hebrew Temple Music

Ancient and modern Hebrew temple music and Jewish folk lore will be presented at Symphony hall on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 15 under the direction of Henry L. Gideon, the organist of Temple Israel, Boston. Dr. Bernhard Steinberg, cantor of Temple Beth El, New York, will be supported by 32 temple singers. Sara Gurwitsch, cello soloist, will play Max Bruch's "Kol Nidrei." Tickets are on sale by M. Shuman, 7 Lowell street, F. Beresofsky, 78 Salem street, B. Cohen & Son, 332 Harrison avenue, Z. Rachkowsky, 389 Blue Hill avenue.

Chopin Program

Miss Ethel Leginska, pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Nov. 9. Her program will be entirely from the works of Chopin, as follows: Twelve studies, op. 10; sonata in B flat minor, op. 35; twelve studies, op. 25.

Steinert Hall Bookings

Miss Edith Thompson, pianist, gives a piano recital in Steinert hall, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 11. She will play MacDowell pieces, and compositions by Couperin, Daquin, Chopin, Faure, Debussy, Albeniz, a Schliel arrangement of Bach's Gavotte, and a Beethoven sonata. Emiliano Renaud, a pianist, gives a recital in Steinert hall, on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 21. He will play some of his own compositions, and works by Schumann and Liszt.

The Zoellner string quartet will appear Thursday evening, Dec. 3, in a chamber music concert in Steinert hall. On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 8, Miss Flora Shwab will give a recital of piano compositions in Steinert hall.

Mrs. H. H. A. Beach's piano recital has been fixed for Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 16, in Steinert hall.

Conservatory News

Officers of the junior class of the New England Conservatory of Music have been elected as follows: President, William J. Kaiser, Gorham, Me.; vice-president, Florence E. Davies, Minneapolis; recording secretary, Florence E. O'Neill, Rutland, Vt.; corresponding secretary, Keith C. Brown, Boston; assistant corresponding secretary, Mary Wales Crawford, Elmencree, Neb.; treasurer, William E. Burbank, Boston; assistant treasurer, Ida M. Bunting, Kingston, N. Y.

Chopin numbers predominate at a pupils' recital of the New England Conservatory Saturday afternoon, Oct. 31. Those appearing are Myrtha M. Gunderson, Ruth Bullard, William W. Ward, Edward C. Ryan, Ellsworth McLeod, George Hathaway, Evelyn Bishop, Eleanor F. Hughes, Emma Freeman, Ralph Russell, Alice Roberts and George A. Brown.

Wilbur Theater Musicales

Florencio Constantino, tenor, appears in the opening concert of the Wilbur theater musicals on Sunday evening. He will sing selections from "Rigoletto," "Gioconda" and other operas. The associate artists will be the members of the Grief Ladies Trio. The second concert of the course is announced for Nov. 8, with Mme. Swartz-Morse, contralto; George Rasely, tenor; Emiliano Renaud, pianist, and Miss Lydia B. White, harpist.

Arrigo Serato, Violinist

Arrigo Serato, the violinist, appears in the concert course of the Boston Music School settlement in the Boston theater on the afternoon of Nov. 8, making his first appearance in Boston. He will be assisted by George Mitchell, tenor.

"Julius Caesar" Picture Drama

The Allied Arts Association opens its third week at the Boston opera house on Monday night, presenting a cinematographic production of "Julius Caesar," based on the Shakespearean play. The program contains an adaptation of the third act of Verdi's opera, "Rigoletto," with the regular singers of the association taking the roles. Miss Jessie Cushing, dancer, will interpret Chopin's preludes.

The association opens its series of Sunday concerts tomorrow evening, with Bernard Ferguson, baritone, and Miss Kathryn Lee, soprano, in the list of soloists. There will be numbers for organ and orchestra and a performance of the quartet from "Rigoletto." The orchestra will be assisted by N. Laucella, flutist of the New York Philharmonic orchestra. Miss Lee will render Gounod's "Ave Maria," with harp, organ and violin accompaniment. Among the orchestral numbers will be the overture to "Mignon," by Thomas; "Anitra's Dance" and "Hall of the Mountain King," by Grieg, and Tchaikovsky's "Troika."

Pavlova Programs

Mme. Anna Pavlova and her company of Russian dancers open their engagement at the Boston opera house on the evening of Nov. 6, appearing under the auspices of the Professional Women's Club of Boston. The company gives performances on the following afternoon and evening. The program of the opening night is as follows: "Flora's Awakening," a mythological ballet arranged by Ivan Clustine, music by Drigo, Mme. Pavlova, with the com-

pany; "Gavotte Renaissance," Jacoby, by the company; "Czarina" waltz, Ackley Auracher, Mme. Pavlova and M. Clustine; "Fricasse," Glazounov, by the company; impromptu, Mme. Pavlova and M. Volinine; waltz, Cayatkov, by the company; "Pavlova's," Moore, Mme. Pavlova and M. Clustine; quadrille, Ainsley, part of the company; "Galop Russe," Bayer, Mme. Pavlova, M. Clustine, M. Volinine and the company; Polish dance, from the opera "Galka," Moniusko, by the company; nocturne, Chopin, Mme. Pavlova and M. Volinine; minuet, Paderewski, Mme. Plaskovitzka and M. Kobeleff; "Arabian Dance," Grieg, Mme. Svirskaia; "Scene Dansant," Boccherini; "Moment Musical," Schubert. Mmes. Plaskovitzka, Butova and Crombova; "Oriental Dances," Glinka, by the company; "Valse Caprice," Rubinstein, Mme. Pavlova and M. Volinine.

The eight numbers following the pantomime, "Flora's Awakening," are described in the official notices as illustrating the dance of today.

For the afternoon and evening of Nov. 7, the pantomime, "The Fairy Doll," is announced. On the closing night one of the numbers will be a spectacle, "Walpurgis Night," arranged by Mr. Clustine from Gounod's "Faust."

Orchestra to Tour

The Boston Symphony orchestra makes its first tour to New York, Philadelphia, Washington and the other cities of its southern circuit next week.

The orchestra gives the first of its two annual concerts for its pension fund on the afternoon of Nov. 22 in Symphony hall.

The program for Nov. 13 and 14 is the Sibelius Fourth symphony, the Beethoven violin concerto and Beethoven's overture to "Egmont." Anton Witek will be the soloist.

Philharmonic Concert

The New York Philharmonic orchestra, Josef Strinsky, conductor, appears in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, with Efreim Zimbalist, as soloist. The program is as follows: Dvorak, symphony No. 5 in E minor, "From the New World"; Strauss, tone poem, "Don Juan"; Bruch "Scottish Fantasy," for violin and orchestra; Dukas, "The Sorcerer's Apprentice"; Stravinsky, "Fireworks."

Fremstad-Amato Recital

Mme. Olive Fremstad, soprano, and Pasquale Amato, baritone, appear in recital in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Nov. 8. Their program is as follows: Aria from "The Masked Ball," Verdi, Mr. Amato; songs, "Geb, Geliebter," "Die Geister am Mummelsee," Hugo Wolf, Mme. Fremstad; songs, "Chanson de la Forêt Sombre," "Fleurs d'Amour," A. Borodine; "Canzone di Varsana," M. Iousorgsky; "Vien pres de moi," M. Balakirev; Mr. Amato; songs, "Little Lasse," "Black Roses," Jean Sibelius; "I Seraljens Lustgard," Emil Sjogren; "Sine," Sigurd Lie; "Unter Sternen;" Felix Weingartner; Mme. Fremstad; aria from opera "Ariana," Monteverdi; aria from the opera "Ariadant," Mehul; (1763-1817); arietta, "Danza, danza, fanciulla gentile," Durante; songs, "Schlupfwinkel," "An einen Boten," F. La Forge; Mr. Amato; folk songs, "When the Nightingale Sings," "The Outlaw," "My Gazelle," "Hushaby, Darling," "Tenting tonight," Mme. Fremstad; duet from "Don Giovanni," Mozart, Mme. Fremstad and Mr. Amato.

Kneisel Quartet

The first concert of the season by the Kneisel Quartet will be given in Steinert hall the evening of Nov. 3, at 8:15 o'clock. A quartet in C major by Zoltan Kodaly will be heard in America for the first time. Kodaly is a Hungarian composer who received his early training at the Academie at Buda Pesth where he went in 1900. His music is said to have a flavor of the life of the Hungarian peasants. The other numbers on the program will be Schumann's quartet in A major and Mozart's quartet in E flat major.

Mr. Gogorza to Sing

Emilio Gogorza, baritone, will appear with Mme. Olga Samaroff, pianist, in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Nov. 15. Mme. Culp, who was announced to sing at this concert, will enter the Sunday afternoon concert series later in the year.

Mr. Gittleson to Appear

Frank Gittleson, violinist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Nov. 6, playing the following works: Concerto E minor, Pietro Nardini; chaconne, J. S. Bach; three national dances; Slav in A major, Spanish in D major; Hungarian in A major; concerto in B minor, A. D'Ambrosio.

Spalding in Jordan Hall

Albert Spalding, the violinist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Nov. 12. His selections include: Sonata, Corelli; adagio and fugue, Bach; concerto, Mozart; short pieces by Bizet, Brahms and Paganini, and two works by Spalding.

DES MOINES MUSICIANS TO FORM ORCHESTRA

DES MOINES, Ia.—As an outgrowth of the Des Moines Musical Association organized last fall for the purpose of giving concerts at low prices through the winter, a permanent orchestra is to be formed this fall. A guarantee fund of \$5000 is considered sufficient at first, and the conductor will be Gustav Schoettle, former head of the music department of Iowa State University. About 30 musicians will form the orchestra at first and the plan is to give a series of 20 Sunday afternoon concerts at prices ranging from 10 cents to 50 cents. A soloist will assist at each concert.

Oliver Ditson Company

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A New Edition of Vocal Score

Gounod's Faust

With introductory essay by PHILIP HALE

Price \$1.50, postpaid

This new edition of Gounod's masterpiece is without question the handsomest and most satisfactory ever issued. The score is completed by the inclusion of all the songs later added to the opera, the Walpurgis Night scene, and the Ballet Music. The original French text and the standard English version of H. F. Chorley, revised and completed, are given; while the admirable essay by Philip Hale says the last word upon the Faust of both opera and history.

The first edition of FAUST published in the United States was by Oliver Ditson in 1864, shortly after its production in New York at the Academy of Music. It was the best edition possible to make at that time, and showed the enterprise and zeal of its publisher in providing for the enjoyment of opera lovers a score destined to be famous.

This new edition is the very last word in music bookmaking. It is for 1914 what the first edition was for 1864. ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

SYMPHONY PROGRAM CONFLICTS OR CONTRASTS, AS YOU VIEW IT

SYMPHONY HALL.—Boston Symphony orchestra, Karl Muck, conductor, third public rehearsal. The program: Brahms, symphony in D major, No. 2, op. 73; Saint-Saens, aria, "Qui donc commande quand tu es," from the opera, "Henry VIII"; Smetana, overture to "The Sold Bride"; Handel, air, "Ombra mai fu," from the opera, "Serse"; Enesco, suite for orchestra, op. 9. Soloist, Pasquale Amato, baritone.

Brahms, Saint-Saens, Smetana, Handel and Enesco represent five styles that to an audience such as will hear the Symphony orchestra play tonight should give the effect of contrast—rather extraordinary, even harsh contrast perhaps, but allowable. To an audience such as listens to the Friday afternoon rehearsals these composers stand for styles so unrelated as to mean something more like conflict. The Saturday night house is open to conviction on any question of program or school of composition. Indeed, it usually accepts what the conductor offers as well chosen. The Friday house is ready to give its best attention to a new composer or to a new reading of a familiar one. It is willing to hear through to the end any program which has continuity of idea, as the program of last week had. But it will not brook having its emotions called this way and that. From Brahms to Enesco is a long way the roads are subscribers to go unless the roads are very smooth and direct. People so sensitive to emotional jogging as they could hardly be complacent going the journey by way of Saint-Saens, Smetana and Handel.

Though the best entertainment possible was offered where the signs "Henry VIII" and "Serse" swung, the travelers refused to be pleased. Every number, taken by itself, the group of pieces as a whole was a doubtful assortment. Such was the judgment passed by the rehearsal house in its uncertain attention and its restrained applause.

Musical artists say that they never know what a piece of music means until they play it in public, and that even then they do not know unless the audience rises to its responsibilities of appreciation; unless it enters into the task of interpreting the piece through its power of attention. The members of the orchestra might well admit that they knew better the meaning of the Brahms' second symphony after playing it on Friday. But they might question whether they knew the import of the Smetana overture any better, and they might say with good reason that they had yet to find out just what Enesco is driving at in his suite with the union prelude.

Dr. Muck's reading of the opening number was a delight for keeping evident its unity. As he presented the movements there was no possibility for the listener to lose hold of the idea that the second symphony, whether more sunny than the first, of whether less majestic, is a work with a message that no other composition touches on. Whatever its comparative value, it is an individual piece of writing and it did not exist there would be something important unsaid in the world. The orchestration for the most part is transparent, though it is at times thick. But the place of the work among documents of musical expression does not rest in its orchestration. It is in its thematic structure and in the carefully defined moods of the four divisions. Dr. Muck directed the symphony with as much ease as if he were improvising. Brahms with all his classic severity wants to be interpreted with freedom. If he carries on the tradition of Beethoven he does not represent the geometric and formulaic in music.

The "Sold Bride" overture was performed with astonishing speed and at the same time with perfect clearness. The number was one of the most significant examples of the brilliant execution that the orchestra has presented in a long time. Clear-cut playing for its own sake is not a thing that Dr. Muck as a rule puts much value on. But he seemed to think it was in place with this Smetana work. If he ever tries the same thing again he may succeed better in winning his house to the pleasure of the exploit.

The Enesco piece has a rather ponderous effect, as though too large an orchestra were playing it. It may be that the composer furnished a scoring too heavy for his idea. There is much drawing of the bow across the low violin string in the prelude, which is perhaps the most original portion of the work. The tone of the strings was powerful but smooth in this movement.

Mr. Amato, whose voice carries an idea of the exuberant, humanistic, yet unsentimental Greek world in its tones

rather than of the Italian world of any epoch, sang the same selections that he was applauded for by the Symphony audience of Cambridge last week. The Boston listeners clapped their hands but they forgot the voice and let the music of Saint-Saens and Handel as schools stand in the way of their enjoyment. The Cambridge listeners enjoyed the voice and got from it its full expressive quality. It is one of the most noble voices to be heard today. It is joyous in feeling, pure in sound, especially in its middle and upper reaches, and correct to Aristotelian perfection in its singing of melody.

CANADA INVITES FINANCIER

TORONTO, Ont.—The minister of finance has extended a cordial invitation to Sir George Paish, the well-known English financier, who is at present in Washington in conference with the United States government officials over the exchange situation, to visit Ottawa before his return to England, says the Mail and Empire.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

ELMENDORF

Friday Eve. at 8:15
Saturday Mat at 2:15

NOVEMBER 6-7

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Sunday Evening, Nov. 1

AT 8:15

FAREWELL APPEARANCE

Municipal Band

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CUBA'S GREATEST BAND

Popular Program 70 Artists

Secure Seats \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c

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SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 8, AT 3:30

Olive Pasquale

FREMSTAD-AMATO

Dramatic Soprano, Principal Baritone, (Met. Opera) (Met. Opera)

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Nov.

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 1, AT 3:30

New York Philharmonic Orchestra

JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor

and ZIMBALIST

Tickets \$2, \$1.50, \$1 and 50c. Nov on sale

HERBERT MILLER

BARITONE

IN SONG RECITAL

GERMANIA THEATRE, formerly Whitney Opera House

CHICAGO

Monday Evening, Nov. 9, at 8:15

JORDAN HALL

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 6, AT 3

GITTELSON

"The Vulcan of the Violin," Arthur Nikisch

Tickets \$1.00, \$1.00 and 50c, Symphony Hall.

STEINERT HALL

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 3, AT 8:15

KNEISEL QUARTET

Program—Quartet, A major, Op. 41; No. 3, Schumann. Quartet, C major, Kodaly (first time). Quartet, E flat major (Kochel, No. 428), Mozart.

Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c. Symphony and Steinert Hall.

STEINERT HALL

WILL GIVE A

PIANO RECITAL

Wednesday Nov. 11

Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c. Nov. 11

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Friday Afternoon 2:30
Sat. Eve. at 8:00

OXFORD EXEMPLIFIES WHAT IS DEEP IN THE ENGLISH HEART

Gentlemanhood, Solidity, Justice and Steadiness Prominent
Aims at Old Time University on Whose Adherence
to Traditional Beliefs Educational Fight Centers

To characterize a modern university is quite a different matter than to speak of an old-time institution. The ancient university was a congregation of scholars, men of learning who took for granted that learning was settled, that all generalization had been made in the past, that fundamentals had been securely and eternally fixed, and that the university had no business of dreaming new dreams of a reformed state or new societies. This, at least, seems to have been the view of Dr. Johnson, who maintained that "secular degeneration was the rule of all life."

Oxford is one of those old-time universities which still gives evidence of maintaining something of this fixity of traditional belief. She still pretends to think and to study her metaphysics in the original Greek. She is not always in harmony with those more progressive British and American universities which advocate that thought moves and intensifies with the times. This difference in premise has brought about on the part of Oxford a veiled sarcasm and criticism of younger institutions of higher learning that often angers the modern educationist, as it also disgusts the man of the world. Manifestly this is not an age when the "standpatter" is especially popular, and the conservative in education meets the same fate which the conservative confronts in other walks of life.

Tendency That Has Grown

The American is at once impressed if not offended by this air of superior judgment. George Eliot, it is reported, was once asked after she had visited both Oxford and Cambridge, as to her estimate of the difference between these two institutions. She replied that at Cambridge every one spoke well of every one else, while at Oxford everybody criticized everybody.

One has reason to believe that this attitude has grown with the years. Dr. Jowett advised Matthew Arnold, when he was beginning his service as professor of poetry, "Teach us not to criticize but to admire," an advice which the present-day Oxonian may take to heart with profit.

This criticism is not leveled at outsiders wholly. Attend a debate of the Oxford Union and one is agast at the straight-out critical attitude. The following is a sample of that which is a confidence in himself that is remarkable; we wish that we could have put an equal confidence in all his arguments. The Oxford magazine, relating of another speaker, "When the bell rang he remarked that he had better sit down; perhaps he was right."

Contained and Repressive Oxford

One receives the further impression that when Oxford men are not criticizing they are silent, remote and self-contained. Like the Britishers generally, the Oxford student is chary with his spontaneities. He meets great excitements with tolerant unconcern. He possesses something of the "no enthusiasm" characteristic of Eton good form, but he has become wiser a bit with age and veils his self-sufficiency underneath a broader tolerance.

Yon rarely find the Oxford student expansively loquacious over the things in which he may be quite proficient. The writer had the honor of talking with Gilbert Murray, the great Oxford scholar, who professed more indifference in relation to the theme upon which he is one of the world's great authorities, than would a western American instructor who was only upon the threshold of his teaching. The Oxford man is quite inclined to feign indifference, when in reality he is very much interested in the subject.

One will never see students here drinking health to "Old Oxford." To raise his glass and to shout for his college would be to him an anachronism. At a debate the writer was struck with the fact that one of the arguments that seemed to carry weight with the judges against a youthful debater was to the effect that the young man revealed in his speech a show of feeling and sentiment quite foreign to the English method of presenting facts. It is not that the Oxonian lacks in loyalty to his university.

Deeper Feelings Hidden

Quite the opposite impression would be formed if one were present at the great occasions that bring to the surface the English hidden ore of patriotism. He simply does not like to talk about his deeper feelings. Even his father and his mother, when they are mentioned at all, are usually spoken of with an air of apologetic depreciation.

We were conversing with an Oxford student, the name of whose family has more than once been written upon England's roll of fame, and ventured to remark respectfully of the things in Egypt which his father had accomplished. The son seemed much embarrassed and distressed, turning the conversation with the rather subversive remark, "Oh, the governor is all right."

This dispassionate uncommunicativeness regarding sentimental and personal themes grows out of English soil, and Oxford stands primarily for all that England is at heart in her institutionalism, her thoroughness, and her unresponsiveness. Oxford holds her heart in leash; she neither enthralls nor apologizes. As Emerson would say, she does not "blab," but can hold her tongue. Yet she stands for that kind of gentlemanhood, that solidity, that English justice and steadiness which has made the Britisher a synonym for reserved power and dogged perseverance. "Brag is a good dog, but holdfast is a better one," is a motto that may well characterize the Oxford attitude.

Attitude Attacked

It is around this principle of Oxford's leasured remoteness that the great educational battle of England is now raging. "How," queries the enterprising young English business man, "can a university be a part of a busy world, fitting men for efficient headlong business enterprises and still not be in that world?" Moderns are crying at Oxford as the mob cried at Goethe, "What are you doing up there on that dizzy height?" At present the answer seems to be withheld, and the old-time institution plods along its customary way, throwing here and there a sop to the multitude but literally claiming for itself a national leadership which the leaders of modern utilitarianism are seeking to wrest from her.

If one looks for guidance to those freshly made institutions on this side of the water, the dilemma is not diminished. In America we spend vast sums on beautiful buildings with marble steps and spacious architectural domes and well-lit halls of learning, and at the same time plunge our professors into such a maze of detail and daily routine of duties, immediately necessary to keep their departments in close conjunction with the calls of the press and modern business, that it is only in vacation, if at all, that these ostensible leaders in ideas get any real time to brood and create and vivify their teaching.

Rare Men Keep Too Busy

Woodrow Wilson once said that nothing can give a nation dignity but its thought. But somehow we do not seem to believe that to think is a form of action. We fail, as Oxford does not fail, to put our men of preeminent ability, our talented specialists, in such positions of "stimulated leisure" that their highest output may be garnered for the time that is and is to be. All too infrequently they are converted into hard-working business clerks, mere educational hacks; and when their trivial round and common task of teaching is over, and all their examination papers, piled high upon their desks, are properly examined and marked, they are no longer ready to use the leisure that may follow for any special and expert mental contribution to society. These are the men who should never be asked to teach, at least not to the point of the sacrifice of time for research. They are the talented specialists like Dr. Sayce of Oxford, who is required to give but two lectures a year, the remainder of his time being spent in Palestine or Egypt or in some other fitting locality where he can prosecute his researches and spend his peculiar genius

"EIGHTS WEEK" ON THE THAMES RIVER



in gathering for men the knowledge that they have no time or ability to secure for themselves.

Our American system not only deprives us of the best contributions of such rare men, but it strips them of all honor from the outside world.

Scholars as They Are Seen

The current idea is that these learned scholars with a majority of the regular professors are innocent dealers in ledger-domin and mathematics, subjects that have no particular part in and no particular message for the world of today. Who has heard even the thought expressed among the beneficiaries of educational enterprises who take their friends proudly through our vast American educational factories, that after all it is the work of an institution rather than its mechanism which counts—the man, not the method—or that part of the vast outlay upon buildings might be capable, if properly directed, of producing men of intellect and scholarly stature similar to those the old English universities have been presenting to England for so many years. The stranger who visits the ancient and venerable halls of Oxford is impressed by the age of the towers and the beauty of the ivy, but that which makes a deeper imprint upon his consciousness is the fact that in the shady walks of Magdalen, Addison walked, that in a certain revered room Lord Byron carved his name upon his desk, and that Balliol is loved not merely because she is old but because such men as Jowett and Arnold have placed forever upon her their spirit and message.

Goldsmith has given us lines which Americans may heed and which Oxford has cherished: "Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, When wealth accumulates and men decay."

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how to clearly place this matter in another form and language without wresting the thought or marring its beauty—this alone is a piece of high mental training in those realms where reside the finer satisfactions of the mind.

Getting Right Form and Taste

To acquire a sense of right literary form or taste (and the perfect form of the great Greek and Roman classics is indisputable as a means for such intellectual discipline), to cultivate a distaste for clumsy, verbose and slovenly expressions, to discover how much time and labor a finished and graceful style requires—yes, and to go further into the possession of a mental curiosity, especially in years when one can know the first fine careless rapture of reading; to secure even a transitory glimpse into the vaster reaches of great literature, as Robert Louis Stevenson would say, to have for a moment "tasted glory," this is no mean contribution for a university to make to a nation's youth.

Such to be sure is carrying education to a higher power and not every boy will care to follow here. One star differs from another in glory, and we might also add in position in the heavens, but every star has a right to receive all the light that it can possibly reflect. This sun of literary illumination did not shine in vain upon such Oxford sons as Byron, Arnold, Swinburne, Keats and Shelley.

Oxford's Charm

Moreover, that which is not far removed from the cultivation of the artistic sense and taste, gathers to Oxford men outside the "curriculum," as the Scotch gentleman pronounced the word. I refer to the natural beauty and charm which clothes, as with a garment, this old university.

"When I looked back to my own experience," says the Spectator, "I find one scene of all Oxford, most deeply engraved upon 'the mindful tablets of my soul.' And yet not a scene but a fairy compound of smell and sound, and sight and thought. The wonderful scent of the meadow air just above the giffey, one hot May evening, and the gay colors of 20 boats along the shore, the poles all stretched out from the bank to set the boats clear, and the sonorous cries of 'ten seconds more,' all down from the green barge to the Lasher. And yet that unrivaled moment is only typical of all the term; the various elements of beauty and pleasure are concentrated there."

Yet Oxford has never been, neither is

it now, all "beauty and pleasure." Here as elsewhere, in the academic world, many things go wrong and get sadly out of literary and artistic proportion. Life drops her happy mask and one discovers baseless extravagance, snobishness, laziness with deplorable flippancy among schoolboys, together with bad educational mechanics and unintellectual teaching in the administration. Yet in Oxford more than perhaps in any other institution in existence, the boy who belongs to literary things finds his world most rapidly, most certainly.

Change Not Desirable

To change Oxford into a "modern side" university, to fill it with technicals and test tubes, to make it scream to all the land with its vocational wares and brand new apparatus, would be to blot out of England a force more incalculably and intangibly precious for spiritual and literary incentive than can be at once estimated.

Pierre Loti is reported to have said after his visit to the United States that America needed at present more than all else "an elite of thoughtful men." It is this kind of cultural aristocracy which Oxford represents. If Matthew Arnold was correct in saying that

"By the soul only
The nation shall be great and free,"

by all means let literary, historic, cloistered and traditional Oxford continue to throw about her sons the air of academic and bookish values. Have we not enough of highly popular and glaringly practical schools in the world whose ambition and practise it is to teach nothing that does not "pay," or that will not be serviceable at examination time?

The University of Oxford stands in the midst of English modern life for counterpoise, for the balance of principles. She does not pander overmuch to passing prejudices, she is not as yet at the mercy of mercantilism; but if she continues in the future, as in the past, to be a rallying point for scholarly men, if she can be the steady stimulation of youth in its powers to dream and to interpret its dream, if she can fire at least here and there a young man to paint, to carve marble, to write, to follow the gleam of high unselfish, unpaid statesmanship and gentlemanly endeavor, thereby rising in his strength above the grasping, grinding, gripping hold of twentieth century secularism, leaving something behind him richer than dollars—if Oxford can do this, surely her future will be as glorious as her past is unfading.

NEVADA CELEBRATES ITS HALF A CENTURY OF STATEHOOD

Pageant on Mackay Athletic Field at Reno Is Part of Four-Day Program That Recalls Career and Exploits of Pioneer—Public School Children Join

RENO, Nev.—The fiftieth anniversary of the admission of the state of Nevada to the Union is being celebrated this year throughout the state by all the public schools and especially in Reno by a program covering the four days from Oct. 29 to Nov. 1. The program begins with a pageant of Nevada history, written and directed by Miss Jeanne Elizabeth Wier, professor of history at the University of Nevada, and presented on the Mackay athletic field by students from the kindergarten to the university, by many pioneers of the state, and, in fact, by people of all classes, including Indians, business men and clergymen.

This pageant will set forth among other things the explorations and adventures of Kit Carson, after whom Carson City, the capital, is named; Fremont, and the Donner party; the discovery of the Comstock lode, the admission of Nevada to statehood, the ratification of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, the construction of the famous Sutro tunnel, and the discovery of Tonopah and Goldfield after a period of comparative inactivity in the state. The program of the four-day celebration here includes a luncheon for pioneers and their friends, exercises in the public schools, a football game between the University of Nevada and the Barbarian Club of San Francisco, and patriotic services by the churches of the city.

Once Part of Utah

The geographical area now known as Nevada was for 11 years a part of the territory of Utah. In 1861 it was organized into the territory of Nevada. Two years later the people of the terri-

tory sent representatives to a constitutional convention at Carson City to frame a government for the proposed state of Nevada. The constitution there arranged was rejected by the people at the polls. In February of 1864, however, Congress passed a new enabling act, which was signed by the President on March 21, 1864. On the Fourth of July a second constitutional convention was held at Carson City and a second constitution was framed, which exempted the property in mines from taxation. The document was completed on July 27, 1864, and adopted at the polls on Sept. 7. On Oct. 31 the President proclaimed Nevada a state of the Union.

William M. Stewart, one of Nevada's first United States senators, says in his Reminiscences: "It was understood that the government at Washington was anxious that Nevada should become a state in order that her senators and representatives might assist in the adoption of amendments to the constitution in aid of the restoration of the southern states after the Union should be vindicated by the war."

Reasons for Change

"Another and very important factor in inducing the people to vote for statehood was the unsatisfactory judiciary condition under a territorial form of government. . . . The morning after I took my seat in the Senate I called upon President Lincoln at the White House. He received me in the most friendly manner, taking me by both hands and saying: 'I am glad to see you here. We need as many loyal states as we can get, and, in addition to that, the gold and silver in the region

H. Altman & Co.

On MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 2nd

**15,000 Yards of
Choice Black Dress Satins**

(36 to 40 inches wide)

will be placed on sale at the special prices of

\$1.10, 1.40, 1.60 & 1.80 per yard

these being considerably lower than the regular selling prices.

Mail and Telephone Orders will receive immediate attention.

An Exceptional Sale of Imported Decorative Lace Pieces (Hand-made)

marked in many instances at less than half the original prices, will consist of the following:

Chair Backs at \$4.50, 5.00 to 9.50
Arm Pieces at 1.50, 2.00 & 3.50
Pillow Slips at 5.00, 6.50 to 2.00

Covers (square or circular)

at \$3.50, 4.75, 6.50 and upward

Also Imported Filet Lace Curtains Panels and Bedspreads specially priced

Filet Lace Curtains per pair \$22.00, 27.50 to 55.00

Filet Lace Panels each \$19.00, 22.00 to 35.00

Filet Lace Bedspreads each \$17.50, 20.00, & 48.00

Reversible Velour Portieres

are marked at prices that, considering the excellence of quality, are remarkably low.

Velour Portieres in two-toned combinations or with both sides the same color, pair \$10.65

Embroidered Velour Portieres, in a variety of rich color combinations, per pair \$21.00

Other Special Offerings for Monday will consist of

Women's Coats and Wraps, Chiffon Velvet Suits, Evening Slippers, House Gowns and Negligees, and Silk Petticoats; Blue Fox Neckpieces and Muffs; Wool Dress Fabrics; and Men's Furnishings, Hats and Shoes.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

DALLAS AIDS ST. LOUIS COTTON PLAN

City Subscribes \$3,063,000, Assisted by Chamber of Commerce, Toward Fund to Meet Situation—Alert to Need

DALLAS, Texas—Alert to civic and national needs and always ready to assist a worthy cause, this city recently raised in two days \$3,063,000 to be used in connection with the St. Louis fund of \$150,000,000 to finance the cotton situation in the South. Of this amount \$2,000,000 was subscribed by Dallas banks and \$1,063,000 by private individuals and firms.

The manner in which the Chamber of Commerce worked out the cotton problem was claimed to be a mere incident. It had worked out the details of another plan which would have brought relief had not the St. Louis plan been brought forward. Subordinating its own plan, it became a participant in that of St. Louis.

Another notable instance of seeing an opportunity and possessing the machinery to grasp it is found in the selection of Dallas as the location of the federal

regional bank of the eleventh district. When the finances of the country were to be reformed along new and radical lines, Dallas, through its Chamber of Commerce, saw no reason why this city should not become the financial center of the Southwest, even as it had become the commercial center. Many reasons why it should soon began to manifest themselves. A brief prepared setting forth the claims of Dallas was declared to be a model of its kind. It showed not alone the Dallas of today, but by the laws of progression and averages, based upon facts, indicated that the city which had grown up along the banks of the Trinity, from an immigrant camp 60 years ago, would continue to expand and to take on wealth and power as the country of which it is the commercial center attained larger stature in civic and commercial greatness.

When the water system of Dallas became inadequate the movement instantly took shape to make the necessary appointments. Today Dallas has a water system which would amply meet the needs of a city of 500,000 or over. Civic betterment was fostered until Dallas has in the making one of the best systems of public parks and playgrounds of any city of its size in the

United States. The plans for these parks, boulevards and playgrounds were made by George E. Kessler, the landscape engineer, and funds are being provided to carry them out. Recently a bond issue of \$500,000 was voted in furtherance of this project and the work is now being prosecuted.

Col. W. E. Hughes, who is a large property holder in Dallas, donated, for park purposes, a tract of 100 acres located within 10 minutes car ride of the center of the city. This property is admirably adapted to park purposes, being covered by giant native trees and rolling surface-susceptible of being converted into a fine landscape. This was immediately added to through purchase of an adjoining tract of 22 acres, giving Dallas a total of over 1500 acres devoted to park and playground purposes.

The Chamber of Commerce has been ever active in providing, not only an organization devoted to the material betterment of Dallas, but has busied itself with public amusements of a higher order. It has financed seasons of grand opera here, and has brought to Dallas some of the greatest bands in the United States.

MANY STUDENTS SUCCESSFUL AS WAGE EARNERS

Special to the Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Students working their way through the University of Chicago last year earned \$210,058, according to the report of the university student employment bureau. Men and women who were paying the whole or part of their way through college drew wages to the amount of \$152,173. Other students who were aided to permanent positions in the same period earned \$57,885.

Eight hundred and eighty-six men and 137 women were employed at jobs found by the college employment agency. The highest pay was that made by student tutors. Forty-five men and 23 women earned an average of \$1.25 an hour at this work, a total of \$13,207. Thirty-four athletes posing as models made \$1121.

Other students worked as chauffeurs, barbers, day and night clerks in hotels, motormen, guards on the elevated roads, cooks, carpenters, paperhangers, waiters, translators and interpreters. Twenty-eight of the women did housework, earning \$5680.

PIPE ORGAN GIVEN TO COLLEGE

PORTLAND, Ore.—A pipe organ, the gift of W. P. Olds in memory of his wife, will be installed soon in the chapel of Reed College. Mr. Olds is a member of the board of trustees, says the Oregonian.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

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Fisher Hill

Brookline's Choice Section of Individual Houses
Quiet, refined, attractive, with best of neighbors. Ideal conditions with ease of access. 15 minutes from 80. Station, 11 from Trinity Place, with new Boylston street subway 25 from Park street. A new, honest house for a small family for sale at \$10,500. Large or small restricted lots at very moderate prices. Plans of land and houses of JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High street, June, Summer, or your own broker.

IDEAL SUBURBAN HOME

CORNER of Washington and Prescott sts., Reading: six rooms and bath, all improvements, gas, just built, fine neighborhood, near stores, churches, and only 3 minutes from Boston & Maine Railroad station with 30 trains a day. Electric pass the door; taxes all paid to 1915; there are 6000 sq. ft. of land with beautiful fruit and shade trees; chance to raise chickens; price \$3750, small payment down and balance as rent. Apply to J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

FOR SALE—19 Putnam st., Cliftondale, 7-room house, 6000 feet of land; \$2500, easy terms. Apply to J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

W. solicit the care and management of property in Greater Boston at a reasonable charge. (Roxbury and Dorchester properties a specialty.) 25 years' experience. S. W. KEENE & SON, 300 Warren st., Roxbury.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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that ideal home community with tennis courts, club house, parks, beautiful roads and woodland.
So far and only 20 minutes' ride to heart of city.
Brick and Concrete Houses for Sale—a few to rent at \$26 to \$35.
Attractive Apartments with Sleeping Porches and Gardens, \$27 to \$35.
Bungalows built to order.
House Lots For Sale—Carefully Restricted.

Boston Dwelling House Co.
308 Hyde Park Ave. Tel. Jam. 21448
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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

MODERN single house of 12 rooms and 2 baths, with hot-water heat, electric lights, open plumbing and every modern convenience; 6000 sq. ft. of land with ample room for a garage; situated in a restricted part of Brookline. Will sell on easy terms of payment or will exchange for listed securities.

WM. E. McCOY & CO.,
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1340 Beacon St., Brookline 5210
Telephone: Oxf. 162

Established 1836 Incorporated 1894
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Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—OREGON

BUSINESS CORNER

Near the Heart of the East Side Business Section
Lot 100x100 East Seventh and Pine Streets.
For Sale at \$15,000.00 by Owner.
Call or Write 771 Multnomah Street, Portland, Oregon.

REAL ESTATE

BACK BAY HOUSE

IN GOOD LOCATION
LARGE and ROOMY

In view of lateness of season and of present conditions will be let at

BARGAIN PRICE
Apply through own broker
Or to
R. M. BRADLEY & CO.
60 STATE STREET

BAY STATE ROAD

FOUR-STORY brick house overlooking the Charles River; 12 rooms and 3 bathrooms with every possible improvement; exclusive neighborhood and within three minutes' walk of the new subway. Owing to lateness of the season, the price has been greatly reduced and the terms will be arranged to suit a purchaser.

WM. E. McCOY & CO.,
451 Old South Bldg., Boston
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NORTH SHORE

NEW BUNGALOW, only \$3900, easy terms, special price for cash; near Beach Bluff station, Swampscott, only 100 feet from beautiful Tedesco grounds, on Ruby ave.; beautiful, different from all others; has 2 fireplaces, glass front living room. Particulars by request. \$9 Market st., Lynn; tel. Lynn 819.

UNIQUE SINGLE, DOUBLE BROOKLINE—SELL OR RENT

6 rooms and bath to 10 rooms and 2 baths; large living rooms; beamed ceilings; open fireplaces; sleeping balconies; piazzas and lawns. Sunlight on all sides.
A. DUDLEY DOWD, 16 State St.

WE MAKE REAL ESTATE IN THE NEWTONS

A SPECIALTY
JOHN T. BURNS
& SONS, INC.
363 Center St., Newton, 807 Washington St., Newtonville

170 ACRE FARM, \$7,500—100 acres tillable, balance in pasture and wood; water supply, pond; two houses, barn recently burned down; place suitable for dairy or stock raising; particularly good. See this or send for booklet corrected to Nov. 1st, 1914.

FREDERICK A. KING
Framingham, Mass.

BROOKLINE FOR SALE OR RENT

Choice sunny corner estate, No. 145 Naples Road; 12 rooms and bath; about 8000 ft. of land, with garage; rent \$1000 a year. Open from 9 to 5. A. J. BAMFARD, 24 Milk St. Phone M. 474.

Farm Booklet Free

Corrected to Nov. 1st, 1914
FREDK. A. KING, Framingham, Mass.

DO YOU WISH to dispose of your property? If so, list same with us to secure satisfactory results; list your property with an active broker. See S. W. KEENE & SON, 300 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel. Rox. 363.

Farm and Country Homes—New catalogue just issued. REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 North Market st. SEND FOR LATEST FARM CATALOGUE. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 233 Washington St.

Dr. La Favour summarized the value of the study of commercial subjects as a part of the cultural education of the country.

Mr. Cushing gave a resume of what lessons could be learned and taught by the war. Every business man, he said, has a special opportunity and responsibility to see the needs of the countries of South America and help supply them at this time. The G. has developed a greater interest in commercial geography than ever before. The war has shown how the commerce of every country is dependent upon every other country and this has been called especially to the attention of the people of the United States.

"Economics in the Secondary Schools" was discussed by John Haynes Ph.D., of the Hyde Park high school. He said economics should be taught in every secondary school to every pupil as a training for good citizenship. Economics look at everything from a social standpoint, he said. It is the study of commerce and industry. The dominating force of the government of the United States, said Dr. Haynes, is public opinion. All great questions of the country are of an economic character.

Much misinformation is constantly being distributed by political speakers who have no real knowledge of the subject of economics, said Dr. Haynes. A good knowledge of economics he deemed to be the best asset a man could have to be a good voter and fit him for intelligent leadership.

Winthrop Turrell of the High School of Commerce led the discussion which followed. The last discussion was on "Some Present Day Tendencies in the High School Commercial Course," by Walter H. Sexton of the High School of Commerce, Springfield, Mass., and Raymond G. Laird, headmaster of the Boston Clerical School.

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Near Symphony Hall, suite of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, including continuous hot water, open plumbing, etc. in the repair. \$45 month. See janitor at house, or HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC., 129 Tremont St. Tel. Oxf. 4420.

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Two suites of seven and eight rooms besides large reception hall. Each with four open fires and all conveniences. Both adapted for a practitioner or private family, \$1200 and \$1800. May be had furnished if desired.

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1075 Boylston St.
Suite of 8 large rooms with reception hall, \$850.

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119 Massachusetts Ave.
Two rooms with bathroom, \$200 to \$300.

All of the above houses have an abundance of steam heat and hot water, good service, and are kept in good repair. Apply to janitor of Windermere or to JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High, June, Summer St.

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A small, quiet, efficiently run house with a more than ordinarily good American plan table. There may be engaged now apartments furnished or unfurnished of two, three or four rooms with bathroom and five rooms and two bathrooms.

J. O. WHITE, Manager at the hotel or JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

Large Apartment TO LET

Suite of 10 outside sunny rooms and bath, corner suite.

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Fairfield and Boylston Sts., convenient walking distance to churches, clubs, theaters, downtown business, etc. An opportunity to lease these desirable, sunny, suites is seldom offered. Apply to A. L. DOLE, 180 Tremont St., Boston. Telephone Oxf. 632.

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Apartment may be inspected upon application to the janitor on the premises.

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70 and 72 Batavia St., Back Bay
MODERN suites of 2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenettes, in houses occupied by respectable people only; steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator, telephone and janitor service; pleasantly situated near the Fenway; rents from \$17 per month up. Apply to janitor on premises or to

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High class modern apartments, one to four rooms, at greatly reduced rates; \$40 to \$50; \$30 to \$40; reduced to \$20 because of lateness of season; large, sunny rooms overlooking Charles River; best plumbing, elevator, janitor service. Apply on premises Suite 1 or Janitor.

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ALLSTON, 41 Ridgmont St.—8-room suite; modern house; steam heat; high-class neighborhood; \$35. J. J. MURRAY, Back Bay P. O.

COMPLETELY furnished, 2 rooms, alcove, bath and kitchenette, \$9.50 and \$10.50. WADE, 15 Westland ave., Boston.

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One of the Most Conveniently Situated Apartment Houses in Boston and One of the Safest

Suites of One to Four Rooms and Bath. Several Suites suitable for Professional People.

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Absolutely Fireproof Building

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Modern in every way, hardwood floors, open plumbing, electric lights, continuous hot water, steam heat, elevator and janitor service.

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Apply to janitor on premises or Williams & Bangs, 18 Tremont St.

Vapor-Vacuum Heating Kriebel System

before deciding upon any heat for your home. Absolute control of heat in each individual radiator and absolute noiselessness are two more of its features.

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R. W. WHITEACRE
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THE BUNGALOW BOOK

If you are contemplating building, this book will help you. It is the very best work on bungalows, and consists of a collection of original designs, with plans, descriptions and costs. It meets the demand for an artistic, low priced, livable dwelling.

While suitable for any locality, the buildings are especially adapted to the Eastern climate. Price, one dollar.

RAYMOND D. WEEKES
Architect
Osmon Building, Ridgewood, N. J.

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Mule-Hide Roofing

"Not a Kick in a Million Feet." A dependable and economical smooth surfaced roofing. Send for samples. SEAL-SKIN WATER-PROOF BUILDING PAPER makes your home comfortable winter and summer. Saves fuel bills. THE LEON COMPANY, 46th St., near Western, CHICAGO. Branches, New York and San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

BEAUTIFULLY located 14-room home lot 27x120, facing Indian river, near ocean beach; shade, citrus fruit, desirable hotel site; easy terms. Address MRS. C. E. FITZER, New Smyrna, Fla.

WE ARE SALES AGENTS for Florida homes, city and country; at your service. G. S. HALL COMPANY, 24 Giddens bldg., Tampa, Fla.

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APARTMENTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Seven-room suite; completely furnished; steam heat, con. hot water, janitor service; no brokers. Address E. B. Monitor Office.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—In Boston or vicinity, two or three unfurnished or partially furnished rooms for light housekeeping by a desirable tenant. Address R. 21, Monitor office.

CAMBRIDGE TAKING KEEN INTEREST IN THE CAMPAIGN

Cambridge citizens and particularly those who take an active interest in the political situation are endeavoring, as the campaign of the candidates for state officers draw to a close, to figure out the probable outcome of the voting on Tuesday. The interest in the election is intense in the city, largely because of the fact that all three of the candidates for Congress in the eighth district are Cambridge men. The fact that, aside from Democratic and Republican there will be Progressives, Progressive Party Citizens Nomination Paper, Socialist, Socialist Labor and Prohibition candidates makes the attempts of the prognosticators somewhat difficult.

Not the least interesting items on the ballot from the standpoint of the Cambridgeans will be the three questions which have been referred to a referendum.

It is expected that Cambridge will give a material majority vote in favor of the act providing for Saturday half holidays the year round for laborers and certain other employees of the commonwealth, for the sentiment favoring such a move has been strong in the city for some time. The laboring element of the city has vividly before it the contest which was waged in the city for nearly 10 years which resulted in the city employees securing the half holiday the year round. They first succeeded in getting it for three months, later for six months and nine months, and it was not until they had been persisting in their demands for nearly 10 years that they got it the year round.

The second question to be considered, that to determine whether the laborers and others in the employ of the city and towns shall receive two weeks' holiday each year with pay is also something which Cambridge people are directly interested. The matter was thrashed out several years ago in the Cambridge city council when an order was introduced in favor of granting the men a two-weeks' vacation. At that time it was figured that the financial condition of the city precluded the possibility of such a move. The matter was voted down then and on several subsequent occasions when it was proposed. It is believed that this question alone will occasion activity among the voters of all parties and will induce them to attend the polls.

The leading contest in which Cambridge alone is interested is that for senator in the second Middlesex district comprising wards 5 to 11 inclusive of the city.

PATRONESSES NAMED FOR PLAY AT RADCLIFFE FOR WELLESLEY

RATES
 With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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 Set Solid: 1 or 2 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

AUTO TRIPS—CALIFORNIA 1915

TRIPS OF EDUCATION AND DISTINCTION
Are You Going to the World's Fair
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915?
 Arrange for Your Friends to Meet You "At the Sign of the Poppy"

The Hotel Herald
 A Home of Merit
 Eddy and Jones Sts.
 "AT THE SIGN OF THE POPPY"
 Where courtesy, kindness and honesty is ever the watchword. We DO NOT desire to get all we can for what we give. We GIVE ALL WE CAN for what we receive. You can avoid confusion, unpleasant waits and disappointments by arranging for your meeting place and all your SIGHTSEEING TRIPS—before you depart from your home—by writing us for our own assurance. HONESTY AND SAFETY FIRST. Cars and attendants wear BLUE and GOLD and BEAR THE SIGN OF THE POPPY.
 With your welfare foremost and cordially inviting correspondence, we are respectfully
GRANT-PERRY TOURING CO., "At the Sign of the Poppy"
 771 Market St. and Hotel Herald, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LAUNDRIES

Established 1877

Feather Pillows
 We wash feather pillows without removing the tick and dry them by our new process, which thoroughly cleanses and makes them soft and fluffy. Price 75 per pair. We pay Parcel Post one way.
Richardson's Elite Laundry
The Quality Laundry of Boston
 A. L. RICHARDSON & BRO., Inc.
 81 Chardon Street Write or phone Hay. 1273

TABLE SUPPLIES

Pure Honey is Delicious—Use It Freely
 Breakfast with cereals, cakes, biscuits, etc. Lunch with waffles, baked apples, etc. Afternoon Lunch in dairy. Sandwiches. Dinner with puddings, desserts, etc.
 Give it to the children all the time. In the kitchen it is indispensable.
 Send one dollar for a five pound can of Pure White Clover Honey. (All charges paid within 100 miles of New York. Elsewhere 20 cents extra.)
ERNEST PETERLIN, Scarsdale, N. Y.

MAPLEX EXTRACT
 Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Private Families. Make your own pure, delicious table syrup at home at one half the cost you pay for ordinary table syrup. MAPLEX is a powerful extract of vegetable saps and pure maple syrup, guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act. 1 oz. will flavor 1 gallon of pure granulated sugar syrup, making a most delightful spread for hot cakes, waffles, etc. Highest recommendations from constant users. Try it and be convinced. Trial bottle, enough for 1 gallon of syrup by parcel post in the U. S. 20c. Agents wanted. **THE AMERICAN EXTRACT CO., 1115 Union Trust Bldg., BALTIMORE, Maryland.**

DANCING

"Visible and Audible Music Through Rhythm"
 Talk on Rhythmic Expression with demonstrations in dance by
GEORGE SPRAGUE
 (Pupil of Florence Fleming Noyes)
 Assisted by **BERTHA REMICK**
 in original musical compositions.
 Engagements filed in all parts of the country.
MISS EDITH B. DALTON, Mgr.,
 85 Symphony Chambers, Boston, Mass.

DANCING

MISS MILDRED F. CHARLES
 Graduate of Dr. Sargent's School, Miss Pauline's School, and pupil of Chalf School, N. Y. Private lessons by appointment. Aesthetic, Interpretive and Folk Dancing on Wednesday evenings. All the latest and standardized modern dances on Friday evenings. Irving Studio, Room 301, Pierce Bldg., 18 Huntington Ave., Beginning Oct. 7 and 9. Phone Back Bay 7583 W.

HOUSES TO LET

Winchester—For Rent
 2 furnished and 1 unfurnished houses for winter or year. Money for good mortgages at low rate.
E. H. BRIGHAM
 Tel. Con. WINCHESTER.
WEST NEWTON—TO LET—Furnished house, 10 rooms, laundry with set tubs, bathroom with shower, and 3 finished attic, excellent furnace, coal and gas ranges, etc. Call for particulars. Apply to **MRS. W. E. SHELDON, 51 Highland St.**

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TWO FINE STORES
 On Boylston St. (now 5th Ave. of Boston), splendid show window, also photo artist's studio and living chambers; modern conveniences; rent reasonable. Allen Hall Bldg., 384 Boylston St., Boston.

Day or Evening Studio

TO SUBLET—Space in studio suitable for designer, jeweler, modeler, etc. good light. Address **MISS MAGDALENE HUBER, Studio Bldg., 82 Chestnut St., Boston.**
TO SUBLET—For part time, weekly or monthly, or by the hour, large studio suitable for teaching languages, sketching, drawing, excellent light. Address **MISS MAGDALENE HUBER, Studio Bldg., 82 Chestnut St., Boston.**

BOARD AND ROOMS

Approved Board and Room Directory
 For men and women; Students, Tourists, etc.
ROOMS IN BACK BAY, BEACON HILL AND WEST END, BROOKLINE, CAMBRIDGE AND OTHER SUBURBS—HOUSES ARE INVESTIGATED
ROOMS \$1.50 to \$12.00 PER WEEK BOARD \$4.50 to \$10.00 PER WEEK
 This bureau cooperates with the boarding homes and clubs for working women and students. Hours, 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily.
Women's Educational and Industrial Union
 264 BOYLSTON STREET

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

AUBURNDALE—Family hotel, near Conn. Ave. and R. R. sta., 22 min. from Boston, 10c fare; home cooking; private bath; electric lights; fireplaces; hardwood floors. **NYE PARK INN**
DORCHESTER, 51 Bowdoin Ave.—2 rms., bath; private home; real home privileges. Am. business women or teachers, \$20 mo.
GAINSBORO ST., 110, SUITE 1
FRONT ROOM, \$4
 Telephone B. B. 1125-R
ROXBURY—Two furnished rooms in private family, with board. Apply 115 Walnut Ave., Suite 3. Refs. required.
LAUNCHES
FOR SALE or exchange; family or passenger launch, 10 h. p., standing roof, set 15 modern equipment, excellent condition. **CHAS. G. BLISS, Essex, Conn.**

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Exclusive Man-Tailored COATS
 For Women and Misses

Made to your measure like model or any other style you may select from all wool Scotch mix-ture and Men's wear overcoating for
\$12.50
 That you or any other woman would consider well worth \$25.
This Offer for this Week only
 Satisfaction Guaranteed
S. D. COHEN & CO.
 Designers and Ladies' Tailors
 694 Washington Street Tel. Ox. 568

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HETZER BROS., FURRIERS
 564 Washington Street, Room 403, Boston
 Tel. B. 4195

A. JACOBS

Ladies' Tailor—Habit Maker
 240 Huntington Ave. Tel. B. 1433-W.
 SHAMPOOING, curling, manicuring; residential work by appointment; open evenings except Weds. **MRS. C. RUTHERFORD, 74A Huntington Ave.; tel. B. B. 4666-M.**
ELIZABETH F. HASENBURG
 437 Boylston Street, Boston
 Shampooing, Manicuring, Hair Goods. Telephone B. B. 2562 W.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Men's Tailor
SPulver
 Fall and Winter Goods Now Ready
 77 SUMMER ST., BOSTON

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Berkeley Lunch
 Room 611, Berkeley Building
 Has been opened by the
PILGRIM LUNCH
 Luncheon from 11 to 3

Monte Lunch

A GOOD RESTAURANT, near the Conservatory, Symphony Hall, Y. M. C. A. St.
 Combination Lunch 11:30 to 5—35c
 Three Special Combinations for Supper 25c, 30c, 35c
383 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
 Near Corner of Huntington Ave.

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687 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
 Entrance Room 209
 Open from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
 LUNCH, 11:30 to 3 P. M.
 Home cooked food to take out.
TRINITY COURT CAFE
 Under same management.
 Breakfast, 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. Lunch, 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Dinner 5:30 to 8 P. M.

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Heath's
 Chocolates, Bon Bons
 Ice Cream, Petit Lunches
 Quality is our standard; all goods sold by us are equal to the best in Boston. Prices reasonable.
 165 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
 Our Ice Creams and Cakes are made at our store, 1005 Beacon Street.

"A Surprise in Every Package"

Marshmallows
 Send your dealer's name and 50c, and we will send, prepaid, a pound box of our delicious "Prize Medal" Brand.
Rochester Marshmallow Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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THE LONGWOOD COACH
 Up-to-date carriage service, with temperate, courteous, careful, experienced drivers, day or night; also splendidly equipped boarding stable for saddle or driving horses; special rates for church work. **HENRY C. BELLE, 75 Francis St., Brookline. Tel. Brookline 358.**

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FOR SALE—Good, clean millinery stock, good location, doing good business. Call or write. **MRS. C. S. OSBORN, Box 427, Jonesville, Mich.**
LODGING HOUSE FOR SALE; steam heat; well furnished; a bargain. **MRS. JAMES MACLEOD, 195 W. Canton St.**

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RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$15 up, \$35 cash, balance monthly; rentals, \$1.50 up.
Office Appliance Co., 16 State St., Boston.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

G. Myron Whitman
 LADIES' HATTER
 Announces that
MRS. BEERS
 Previously with N. S. Chandler, is now associated with him at his new address.
 373 Boylston Street, Boston
 Fall and Winter Models

Mrs. M. Richardson's HAIR SHOP

59 Temple Place (505 Blake Building) Boston, Mass.
 Offers Superior Service, Undulating Marcel, Shampooing, Manicuring, etc. Egg Shampoo our Specialty. All branches taught. Combing made up.

GILLESPIE METHOD SHAMPOOING, HAIR DRESSING and MANICURING

FRANCES M. FORD
 Successor to Madame Gillespie
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 Opposite Public Library
 Tel. B. B. 4195 All branches taught.

Sarah Jane Dearborn HATS

For Fall and Winter
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LADIES' HATTER
 50 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
 UP ONE FLIGHT

Smart American Tailored and Dress Hats

For Fall and Winter Wear
DeMerritt
 DESIGNER OF MILLINERY
 149 Tremont Street, Boston. Room 316

MISS GEORGE

Millinery
 200 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
 Opposite Norway Street, BOSTON

Hairdressing Shampooing Manicuring

Full line of Hair Goods. Combing made into Transformations, Switches, etc.
MRS. NOYES
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Stylish up-to-date Dresses made at very reasonable prices. Careful attention given to remodeling.
 509 Stuart Bldg., 462 Boylston St., Boston

HAIRDRESSING

And Marcel Waving, 50c. Shampoo 50c. Manicure 50c. Hair goods of every description in stock and made to order very reasonably. Bring your combings, Switch or Transformation can be made for little expense. All work guaranteed.
A. EDSON, 187 Tremont Street

Dress Trimmings

Cords, Fringes, Tassels, Frogs. All Colors Matched Mail Orders Filled
GEORGE W. PRIESING CO.
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100 BOYLSTON ST., ROOMS 515-17
 Colonial Building
 High-grade Tailoring for ladies and gentlemen in all its branches. A nice selection of imported fabrics to choose from.
 COME AND SEE THE
\$10 HATS
Eustis Hat Studio
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BOSTON MAIN OFFICE
 All Kinds of Toilet Work
 420 Boylston Street, Berkeley Building
 Suite 411, Tel. B. B. 5174
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 56 Broomfield St., Boston, Mass.

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 Repairs, Remodels. 218 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS. Established 1888.

Winona Seamless Hosiery

Nothing so acceptable as Winona silk hosiery for Christmas presents in specially prepared boxes for Christmas trade. Order early. **WOODMAN, Room 325, 130 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.**

STOUT LADIES

Our custom made corsets will give you a slender appearance; are guaranteed to keep their original shape; for hunder and are rustproof and unbreakable. **B. W. LOGAN, 462 Boylston St., room 210.**

RICHARD L. KANE

Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments
 1631 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.
MRS. J. B. MORRILL
 CORSET MAKING
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 (CORSET COVERS—EXPERT FITTER)
 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
 1 West 34th Street, New York

MODEL GOWN SHOP

No charge for moderate alterations. Also make to order from models.
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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Hat Frames
 personally secured by Miss Terrio in Paris before the outbreak of war; also a variety of new domestic models.
 The best key to a successful hat is an Evans & Terrio Frame for its foundation.
Millinery Accessories
EVANS & TERRIO
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F. J. Schoenfuss & Co.

19 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
 Designers and Manufacturers of high grade, hand made
 Cords, Tassels, Frogs, Buttons, Pompons, Olives, Fringes, Bias Ornaments and Chenille
 Thread for embroidery, etc., to match any shade.
 Models copied and satisfaction guaranteed on all work.
 Hemstitching and Plaiting.

Quality "Premiere" CHOCOLATES

FOSS—BOSTON

Goodwin CORSETS

Ready to wear and custom made. Back laced also shown. Custom and correspondence invited.
Esther Rodman
 687 Boylston Street, Boston

SECOND ANNIVERSARY SALE

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SHOES
 In the NEW FALL STYLES
 Patent Leather, Vici Kid and Bull Calf Boots, from \$1.98 to \$3.00.
 Evening Slippers, all colors, \$2.00.
Mary F. Shay
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SHOE DUSTER

For Traveling
 Makes the shoe last longer and saves money. Lambs wool in leather case which folds up.
 Carried in pocket or grip. No. 1418
GOULD & GOULD
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Your Old Willow Plumes

made into beautiful French plumes, stickups, bands, etc. Low prices. Paradise birds cleaned, dyed, rebranded. Our catalogue tells how; send for it today sure; it is free.
P. C. DESCHNER
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Guaranteed Hosiery

For Ladies and Gentlemen
 Box of 6 pair guaranteed for 6 months. Three grades, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00.
L. HIRSH
 250 Huntington Avenue, Boston

To Contribute to the Comfort of Women

\$3.00 The Ideal Seamless
 Unlined SHOES
 Soft, flexible, cushion sole, patterned with natural shape lasts which differ from just plain ordinary shoes. Comfortable as a glove.
 \$3.50 Booklet on request.
IDEAL SHOE CO.
 170 Summer Street, opposite South Station Boston, U. S. A.

This Dainty Box of Lavender

is waiting to be sent to you. 50 cents postpaid.
The Lavender Box
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LADIES' XMAS GIFTS

Silk Motte, hand made, hand colored, Sachet Handkerchief Holder. Very neat. Mail order only. Postpaid 50 cts.
C. ALEXANDER MURRAY
 Grosvenor Bldg., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Fragrant "Balsam Fir" Pillow

Artistic design, crash cover, postpaid 50c, 2 for \$1.00.
"DIRIGO CO.", Freeport, Me.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Quality Serges Popularly Priced

Our Booklet

"Economies for the Fashionable"

showing a variety of styles, from \$5.50 upwards, sent on request.

Our Guarantee

We prepay all transportation charges. We refund money whenever requested, promptly and without question.
 We sell goods directly to our customers—from factory to wearer direct—cutting out all middlemen's profits.
 We employ the finest workmanship obtainable, assuring you of style and tailoring that cannot be excelled at the price.
 We are in business to satisfy you, by making every transaction so easy and pleasant, so satisfactory and worth-while, that your orders will become a permanent link in the chain of this business.

The New York Mail Order Company

126 to 130 Sixth Avenue, New York

Parisian Electrically Heated Appliances

Madame—Your hair can be made more charming—more beautiful.

The Parisian Electric Specialties does this for you—Electric Curling Iron, Electric Drier Comb and Electric Marcel Waver.

The Drier Comb does away with the hardship of washing the hair—dries it in 15 minutes. Leaves the hair soft, fluffy, pretty, and imparts that silky sheen so much desired.

The Curling Iron replaces the unsatisfactory old-fashioned curlers with their attendant inconveniences. Attains the proper temperature in 2 minutes and remains so until the current is shut off. Even the shortest hairs can be curled without detriment to the hair.

The Marcel Waver enables every woman to make beautiful, lasting, marcel waves.

Money refunded if not satisfactory. Sold by Electrical Dealers and Department Stores everywhere. Send for attractive booklet, "The Hair: Its Care."

Agents Wanted.
 Dealers: Write for Sample.

WM. E. SLAUGHTER CO., Inc., Manufacturers
 TELEPHONE CALUMET 2882 1712-1714 Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO

Du Vernet

Is now showing an exclusive line of

LACE, SILK, CHIFFON WAISTS All in French Design

An attractive showing in a great variety of colors and sizes. There is a wealth of material from which to select.

149 TREMONT STREET, ROOM 921. BOSTON, MASS.

IMPORTED LINE OF Hand Embroidered Waists and Dresses

A large collection of Lingerie Waists, latest styles, special line of Embroidered Crepe de Chine Waists, latest styles, special line of Stamped Waists of beautiful design with goods for making up. Handsome new fall designs in imported hand embroidered lingerie silk and woolen dresses, with fitting.

FRENCH EMBROIDERY CO., 120 Boylston Street Room 325—Boston

A CLEANSING CREAM

especially appreciated by artists, tourists and travellers for its cleansing and refreshing qualities. Valued as a toilet requisite in shaving. Jar, 60c; postage prepaid, for sample jar.

Latest Improvements in Permanent Hair Curling
 Ondulation Hair Dressing, Hair Goods, Manicuring and Shampooing. Residential Work.

Magnolia, Mass. Oceanside Hotel Mrs. MacHale
 420 Boylston St. Tel. B. B. 3407

LADIES! WEAR THE UNLINED Vici Kid O'Sullivan's PILLOW SHOE

Fits and feels like a Kid Glove. Soft, Durable, Handsome. New Shoes easy as old ones. No breaking in required. Price includes

O'Sullivan's Heels
 of New Live Rubber. Write for Free Catalog and self measure blank. Fit and satisfaction guaranteed. Trade Mark Registered.

PILLOW SHOE CO., Dept. M.
 184 Summer Street, Opposite South Station, Boston, Mass.

\$3.25 Postpaid in U. S. A. and possessions.

Charlotte S. Daniels Lending Library

FULL LINE OF HOSIERY
 Orders Taken for Hand Embroidery, Pillow Cases and Bath Towels
 Ox. 2760-M 163 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

TAILORS

H. STEPPER & CO. LADIES' TAILORS
 Fall and Winter Styles Now Ready
 159A Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
 Telephone Hay. 2268

OTTO W. WIKSTROM, Tailor

6 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass.
 Telephone Hay. 2268

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

MRS. ALISE M. YOUNG, public stenographer, typewriter and bookkeeper.
 "Coolidge" Corner, 1352 Beacon St., room 21. Tel. Brookline 4435-W.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

Fine, loyal, intelligent fellows, is what the master, Cyrus B. Collins, calls the boys of the Wendell Phillips school in the West End. They are hard-working boys outside of school as well as in, and Mr. Collins believes in hard work for the development of character. A large percentage of the boys go on to high school, and their record there is pointed to with pride as showing the kind of boys they are and the quality of the work done at the Wendell Phillips school.

At the English high school, to which most of the boys go, they rank high; of the five boys who work in French won for the school recognition by the French government and the presentation of a Sevres vase last spring three were from the Phillips school.

The caliber of the boys as a whole is shown by what a few have done. The incidents given are typical rather than isolated. Many of the boys sell papers. One of them, it was found by the master several years ago, was supporting himself in this way and saving money with which to bring his father and mother from Russia. This he accomplished at length, and now all three of them are in the United States. Another boy arose at 2 o'clock every morning to drive a milk cart until 8 o'clock. He then had his breakfast and was in school at 9. Both of these boys kept up well with their studies.

Some time ago Mr. Collins met on the street a young man who had been in his class a number of years ago. Leaving school, he had started at some inferior work, then received an offer which meant to him much more and accepted it. He made a success of this work but foresaw that that particular business would not be of long duration, though a money-maker at the time; so, as he put it, he took off his silk shirt and fine linen and donned overalls, going to work in a factory which he thought spelled opportunity. He rose rapidly and last year had a business that amounted to several million dollars.

SELF-CONTROL EMPHASIZED
Self-control is an important thing that should be taught in every school and Mr. Collins places emphasis upon it at his own school. He likes to have his teachers leave their pupils alone sometimes, putting them upon their honor to continue with their work as they would if the teacher were in the room. He has urged his primary teachers especially to do this as a systematic discipline to be developed as the children advance.

WORK OF MILLINERY STUDENT
A new autumn hat for 17 cents is the achievement of a young woman in the millinery class at the Frederic W. Lincoln evening school in South Boston. It is a black velvet hat of the style that is so fashionable now and is neatly made. As the material had seen service before it was not reckoned in the cost. It was brushed and cleaned so that it looked almost like new and then was put on a new buckram frame. From the pieces left an ornament that forms the only decoration was made. It is in good taste, jaunty, and becoming to its wearer.

Another member of the class wears a hat which she made at a cost of 32 cents. She was in the class last year, and made the hat at home before the evening school started this year. It also is of black velvet and, being the independent work of a pupil, shows even more conclusively than the other the practical nature of the work that is done in the school.

LONGITUDINAL HISTORY
Longitudinal history, introduced by the master, Frederic H. Ripley, is making quite a record for itself at the Prince

school in the Back Bay. Mr. Ripley thinks the best way for the child to study history is not in periods; that it should be taken as a whole. American history is begun in the sixth grade and continued through the seventh and eighth. Instead of struggling through to a certain point in the first year and to a certain further one the next, and so on, Mr. Ripley believes it is best to go through the whole subject the first year. History is a story, he contends, the story of a nation, and the reader is eager to go on from chapter to chapter. He can then go back and reread more intelligently.

Carrying out this idea, the little sixth-graders at the Prince school go through the whole history, dwelling on those points which are of most interest to them and most important for them to know at the time. In the seventh grade they go through the history again, but this time they read a different book, and go more deeply into some of the subjects than they did the year before. In the eighth grade this plan is repeated with a third book. War is minimized and the development of the country and the people brought out.

Charles G. Wetherbee, the sub-master, is confident that this method of study makes a greater impression upon the children than the usual way, for it not only gives frequent review, but has the advantage of the developing thought and broader view. Increasing familiarity with the subject brings out in the second year, he says, points that were missed in the first, and in the third year things that were passed by in both the first and the second years. "It may not make such a brilliant recitation," he says, "but it means better work."

FACT CARDS IN USE

In his own class Mr. Wetherbee uses some fact cards which serve to familiarize the children with certain important dates and events and give a sound drill on them. As used the cards contain the elements of a game and are almost as interesting as they are educational. They are pegs, he says, to hang their story upon. He has quantities of them and the class may spend almost a whole period discussing one or two of them; but there are four cardinal points which he thinks every child should know, for their dates are pivotal ones in the history of the North American continent.

The first is 1759, in which year Quebec was surrendered and the French were driven from American soil, thus determining that the new country should be English speaking. When Burgoyne surrendered in 1777 it was decided that there would be a new nation and that it would be English. The Louisiana purchase in 1803 extended the domain from the Atlantic to the Pacific, deciding that there should be only one nation in that vast tract of mountain, plain and forest, bounded by the two oceans. The battle of Gettysburg in 1863 decided that there should be one Union of North and South, East and West.

Characters are studied not merely as a President, or a general to be remembered, but for what they meant to the nation.

STEREOPHONIC A HELP

And then, there are the slides. History by stereophonic is one of the pleasures of the school. It has an excellent collection of historic pictures from which to draw, making the study graphic and a lesson in art as well as history. Frequently the pupils are called upon to tell about the picture on the screen, just as a lecturer would talk to a public audience. The pupils like it and learn to speak in public as well.

THIS Free "Help Wanted" and "Situations Wanted" department of The Christian Science Monitor aims to bring together those needing employees and those seeking work. As references are required as to the good character and satisfactory ability of each advertiser, it is hoped that those looking for employment, or for workers, will find this department useful. Any unsatisfactory experience should be reported to the Advertising Manager, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

A STRONG, WILLING MAN wanted for general work on small farm; one who would appreciate a good home for the wife; rather than big wages. Address H. BROWN, Mulberry Street, Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—An experienced man for finishing work and supervising planing mill work; also experienced in the use of the planer; one who has had electrical experience preferred. JOHN R. WATTS, 107 Falmouth st., Boston.

WIRE GRILLE WORKERS experienced on round and flat wire work. JAMES A. GLASS, 27 Purchase st., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BRIGHT GIRL FOR OFFICE who could use typewriter; must be graduate of high school; references; steady position; state salary; apply only in writing. B. B. ZULALIAN, 10 Waltham st., Boston.

COMPETENT general housework girl wanted in family of 3 adults, 13 miles from Boston; electric range, refrigerator, etc. MRS. H. ESTELLE SARGENT, Westwood, Mass.; tel. 513-W Dedham.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER, Brooklyn, 2 adults in suite; good, reliable, competent and neat; room with bath connected; state salary; experience and references. MISS RUSSELL, 101 Chestnut st., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted in Brookline to care child a few hours each afternoon, outdoors or in; give references and wages desired, by mail. G. E. HOWE, 75 State st., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted for light housework and care of two small children. L. F. INGALLS, 4 Peter Parley rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

WANTED—An experienced errand girl, willing to do plain sewing. Apply at once. MRS. J. MASTERS, Suite 2, 905 Boylston st., Boston.

WANTED—Two girls or mother and daughter for general housework and second grade sewing; no washing, no ironing; references required. Tel. 127-W Camb. C. S. LEWIS, 36 Highland av., Cambridge.

WANTED—A good errand girl with references. MRS. F. H. PIERCE, 157 Massachusetts av., Boston.

WANTED—General housework girl in family of three; must be good cook and laundress; references required. Apply JOHN D. GRAHAM, 91 Coudage st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Brookline 4176-M.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family with two children; \$1 per week; must be good cook and laundress; references required. MRS. B. BENNETT, JR., 33 Cochichewick rd., Braintree, Mass. Tel. 29-W.

WANTED—General housework, a neat, reliable woman for two ladies, one requiring personal attention; references required. MRS. D. J. KITCHIN, Colonial, 314 Main st., Melrose, Mass.

WANTED—Seamstress, accustomed to work on fine garments for infants and children; must be neat, efficient, and willing to do day or piece; address by letter only. J. H. GORHAM, 14 Tudor st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Young girl for part time, to 6 p. m., to take care of children. MRS. W. KIEFER, 106 Beals st., Brookline.

WANTED—Refined, competent woman for general housework in small family; home place for right person. F. S. CHAPMAN, 21 Washington st., Newtonville, Mass. Tel. Newton North 1631-J.

WANTED—A neat maid in family of three; must be good cook. MRS. B. EATON, 36 Bellevue av., Winthrop, Boston, Mass. Tel. Winthrop 819-M.

WANTED—Draperies sewed, thoroughly experienced on custom order; alterations of all kinds of fabrics. ALLEN HALL & CO., 384 Boylston st., Boston.

WANTED—Girl about 17 to help in light housework and care of children; must be neat and willing to do day or piece. ED. J. ROWSE, 27 Richards st., West Roxbury, Massachusetts.

WANTED—Saleswoman for four evenings per week; one living in the neighborhood. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Massachusetts, Boston.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in a small family. MRS. F. M. BATES, 56 Larchmont st., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Dor. 1829-A.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires permanent position with respect company; young married man; temperate and honest; references. GEORGE W. WHITMORE, 9 Swan st., Everett, Mass.

AMERICAN, middle-aged, married, desires position as a general helper, references. L. A. KNOWLTON, 225 Webster st., Needham Heights, Mass. 31.

AMERICAN BOY, reliable, good references as to character and references. H. P. HAROLD G. D. CLEMENTS, 9 Blackwood st., Boston. Tel. B. 3001-R.

BAKER AND PASTRY COOK—First class men all the usual duties; must be strictly home made goods; clean and quick worker. M. F. SHINERS, 9 Gainsboro, Mass. Rox. 224-W.

CHAUFFEUR—Light repairs and generally useful, garage, truck or private car good references; careful driver. J. A. DONOHUE, 316 Huntington av., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR wanted position in private family; 4 years' experience; will go anywhere for steady work; best of references. ALBERT LA BAYE, 2 Orchard st., Chicago, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position: English; temperate; excellent references from Brookline family; willing to go anywhere. EDWARD J. EDMONDS, 26 St. Germain st., Boston.

COLLECTOR, experienced, wishes a position; would take a general position in a store or as an office assistant; well recommended; references. FRANK PRING, 16 Winter Hill circle, Somerville, Mass.

ATTENDANT OR HOUSEKEEPER—Would travel. I. CORDUKES, 415 Columbus av., Boston.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION wishes position with elderly lady; experienced 10 years in last position. HARRIETTE E. ELLIS, 47 Bowdoin av., Dorchester, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, d. e., will take full charge of books, banking, etc.; unusually competent and experienced with highest references. MARIA CALLAHAN, 1880 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, thorough double entry, bookkeeping, with experience in manufacturing, can furnish best of references. FANNY GLASER, 323 Blue Hill av., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 283-W.

COMPANION—Refined young lady, milliner, would like position as companion to lady; cheerful and willing disposition; no objection to traveling. FRANK ENYART, care Handley, 123 Berkeley st., Boston.

THE MONITOR FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

FOR "HELP WANTED" AND "SITUATIONS WANTED" ONLY

The conditions under which advertisements will be published free in this department are: **SITUATIONS WANTED:** The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, and one letter of reference, to be kept in our files, as to good character, and one name and address of a reliable person who will certify as to the satisfactory ability of the advertiser.

HELP WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, together with written or other evidence of good character.

In all cases the full name and address of advertiser must be furnished for publication, or advertisement will not be considered.

Name of Advertiser.....

Street..... City.....

State..... Country..... City..... State.....

The attached written reference as to good character is by.....

The advertiser's satisfactory ability may be learned by writing to.....

Use This Department May Have Acceptable Advertisements Published on the Classified Advertising Pages at the Rates Printed at the Head of Such Pages

BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E. EASTERN STATES CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR, careful driver, American; 10 years' experience on highway cars; own repairs; temperate and obliging; best of references. HERBERT L. BURNHAM, Cortes st., Boston.

COOK, bellman or porter, colored, wants situation. CHAS. T. BUCKLEY, 182 Northampton st., Boston.

COOK, English, British, Man and wife, colored; or man would work outside as cookman or gardener. N. J. BROOKS, 1 Lynde st., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, on general machine and layout work, desires position in or near Boston, good references. LAWRENCE HASKELL, 41 Beach st., Revere, Mass.

FARMER, married, middle-aged, good habits, good experience in all kinds of farming, dairies, etc.; references. EDWARD E. CURTIS, 222 Cambridge st., Boston.

FIRST-CLASS FRENCH PASTRY cook; well up in fancy cakes, creams and jellies; willing to go anywhere; manager's experience. J. D. AMONT, 5 Burnham st., Somerville, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS LICENSED ENGINEER, janitor, caretaker or day watchman; married; references. J. H. MANSTON, 122 Glendale st., Everett, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEMAN, knowledge of cooking, temperate and industrious; two lines to care full charge; good references. TAYE A. LAGER, 154 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL WORKER wanted about the house by young colored man; machine, etc. ALFRED BISHOP, 27 Fabn st., Boston.

JANITOR for apartment house, or chamberman where there are no press or boiler; good references. EDWARD P. LURY, 6 Acton st., Boston.

JANITOR desires position; strictly temperate; good references. EDWARD P. LURY, 6 Acton st., Boston.

JANITOR, timekeeper, charge and care of office building or any R. E. clerical work or retail salesman on any leather goods; full charge; good references. ROBERT HARRIS, 39 Bowdoin st., Boston; tel. 237-R Haymarket.

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AN advertisement fulfilling the conditions expressed in the Coupon at the left will be run free for six days in this department. The offer does not apply to advertisements for work to be done at home, nor to those soliciting business patronage, nor to those in which the compensation is paid "on commission." State your "want" in twenty words, attach the Coupon, entirely filled out, with letter of reference and mail to the Monitor Employment Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E. EASTERN STATES CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CORRESPONDENT, office man or salesman; line; experience; electrical supplies and automobile devices; Detroit preferred; married; best of habits. Address: ELIZABETH, 237 Northwestern av., Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER—College grad. desires position; three years' construction; maintenance of electrical service corporation; 23, married. H. L. KNISLEY, 908 Chicago, Chicago.

ELEVATOR MAN OR JANITOR, past 50, experienced fireman and steamfitter, handy with tools. KNUD JENSEN, 1307 N. Mosier st., Chicago.

SALESMAN, 26, desires position either in store or outside, with good opportunity; all references. FRED E. ILLINGWORTH, 374 Sheffield Chicago.

WATCHMAN or elevator conductor; married; best of references. WM. HILL, 1315 Chicago, Chicago.

YOUNG MAN would like position as Acme or Brown Sharp operator or any kind of work; references furnished. RUSSELL, 214 Logan av., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GOVERNESS—English, music and French; moderate salary; Illinois, Wisconsin or Indiana; high school, normal and university education. ANNA W. LANNING, 1327 E. 12th st., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER, relief switchboard operator or assistant bookkeeper; 5 years' experience. EVELYN WALTON, 1761 W. Washington, Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER—Competent young woman; 10 years' experience; good education; secretarial work; \$20 per week; good references. W. W. WELLS, 1549 Farwell av., Chicago.

WANTED—General housework in small family; experienced; good references. DIETZ, 2740 Osage st., Chicago.

WANTED—Position as stenographer, three years' experience, or as salesman; knowledge in bookkeeping. W. W. WELLS, 1549 Farwell av., Chicago.

YOUNG LADY of education and refinement; experienced in care of children; desires position in home. CLEOPHAS CUMLEY, 3920 Prospect st., Cleveland, O.

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

MAN with good knowledge of New York city desires position as cashier or general assistant; linguist. Address JOSEPH NETER, 976 Simpson st., New York city.

MAN, past 50, good references, wishes work as messenger, watchman, houseman, here or elsewhere; is willing to make himself useful any way. E. A. HENRICH, 822 Madison, Boston.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 20 years' experience, wishes position; 9 years ship fabrication in last position; steel fabrication machinery. DAVID E. WELLS, 209 Wildard av., Staten Island, N. Y.

SALESMAN, collector or similar position; have executive ability. GEO. S. MARSH, 210 E. 12th st., Philadelphia, N. J.

THIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK—Thoroughly acquainted with all details, handle help and take entire charge; 8 years' experience. MARTIN THOMSON, 550 Atlantic, Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN desires position in office; clerical work; experienced; good references. VERNON HORN, 842 Bushwick av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG LADY of refinement and education wishes position as companion; travel to New York city; permanent if desired. CLARA CHITTENDEN, 102 Oats st., Walla Walla, Wash.

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COOK wanted for neighborhood house; 3 in family; good place. MRS. CLARA D. NELLIGAN, Neighborhood House, 470 N. St., W. Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Reliable woman to do general housework in family of three; no children; must be good cook; no laundry. GILPIN, Stony Run lane, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Competent general house worker; must be good cook; no laundry; must be experienced. W. W. WELLS, 1549 Farwell av., Chicago.

WANTED—Cook and general house worker; settled woman for country place near Washington; good home; good wages. MRS. FREDERICK GIBSON, 1729 De Sales st., N. W. Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN wishes position to represent fertilizers as specialty, or possibly some other line, direct to merchants or farmers in Carolina. JAMES S. MITCHELL, Mt. Pleasant (near Charles) town, S. C.

YOUNG MAN, well educated and energetic, desires position, bookkeeping or selling; 16 years' experience; excellent references. W. W. WELLS, 1549 Farwell av., Chicago.

WANTED—Position as managing housekeeper or matron of an institution; has 10 years' experience; highest references; to ability. MRS. MARY E. COFFIN, 3260 N. st., N. W. Washington, D. C.

WESTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN—Experienced; butchers' supplies; specialties and vehicles; prefer territory west of Mississippi; invite closest investigation; surety bond. W. A. DAVIS, 1705 Grove st., Boulder, Col.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER—SECRETARY, experienced and efficient; desires position in Northwest; best of references. BEATRICE P. WELCH, Spirit Lake, Ida.

CANADA

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CABINET or carpentry work or any odd jobs wanted by married man. J. P. HOL

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities, and Shipings

Joseph Balch has just taken title to the large five-story brick and stone modern apartment house known as University Chambers, recently completed at 409 Huntington avenue, corner of 236 Hemenway street, also fronting Museum square, Back Bay. The property is assessed in the name of Charles Kolodny on the basis of \$30,000 for improvements and \$23,800 for the 4534 square feet of land.

BROOKLINE CONVEYANCE

Deed has been recorded at the Dedham registry, transferring title to residential property numbered 35 Crowninshield road Brookline, from Kathleen M. Penney to Maurice J. Curran of Lawrence. This property consists of a nearly new modern 10-room stucco house and 6008 square feet of land, with a frontage of 60 feet. The sale was negotiated through the offices of George A. Dill, Tremont building.

John H. Lyons has sold a three-story brick apartment house and 4097 square feet of land at 1906 Beacon street, Brookline, to Eugene S. Goss. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$21,000. In part payment for this property the purchaser transferred to Mr. Lyons the frame dwelling house and 6932 square feet of land at 48 Virginia street, Dorchester, this parcel being assessed on a total valuation of \$7400, of which \$2700 is land value.

FOR BROOKLINE IMPROVEMENT

Thomas F. Messitt has sold for Mary M. Minahan a lot of land on Pond avenue near Chestnut street, Brookline, opposite the parkway, containing 5389 square feet. The purchaser was Patrick J. Collins who will immediately erect a high-class three apartment house. Within a short time this district will have other improvements, as plans are being drawn for several apartment houses.

WEST END PROPERTY SALES

The estate numbered 74 and 76 Myrtle street near Anderson street, has just been sold by Hyman Phillips, owner, to Bertha Diamond, consisting of a five-story brick building and 2600 square feet of land. All taxed on \$20,000 including \$10,400 land value.

Another sale recorded embraces the premises No. 37 South Margin street near Cooper street, being a 2½-story brick house and lot containing 1570 square feet, taxed in the name of Edward J. Doherty for \$6700, and \$4700 of this amount applies on the land. Mary U. Barstow et al. are the buyers.

Rosie Gray has purchased a vacant lot of land in Phillips court, just off Phillips street, measuring 1140 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$1100. Moses P. Burden was the grantor.

SALES MADE IN SOUTH END

Transfer of an estate is reported at 50th street, corner of 205 to 209 Shaw avenue, and extending through to the corner of Hingham street, owned by Jacob Spear and bought by Jennie C. Goldberg. The improvements consist of a 5-story brick building taxed on \$7000 and 1238 square feet of land valued at \$10,500, making a total of \$18,000.

Deeds have gone to record in the sale made by Andreas Blume to Margaret J. Tresey, of an improved estate numbered 298 Columbus avenue, near Clarendon street, consisting of a 4-story and basement well front brick dwelling house together with 1883 square feet of land. All taxed on \$15,900, of which \$9000 is carried on the land.

Final papers have gone to record today from James B. Fitzgerald to Eleanor L. Brennan, conveying title to the 3-story brick house and lot of land containing 803 square feet at 12 Lawrence street, between Berkeley and Clarendon streets. Total tax value \$4400, of which the land carries \$1600.

DORCHESTER ESTATES SOLD

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of the frame block numbered 43 to 49 Dewey street, Dorchester. The total assessment is \$19,500 of which \$4800 is on the 13,701 square feet of land. The grantor was William J. Stewart and the purchaser William M. Anderson, who bought for investment. The sale was negotiated through the office of S. W. Keene & Son.

Among the property changing hands in Dorchester was a sale by Sarah Cohen et al., owners of the frame dwelling located 128 Standish street, near Lorraine street, bought by Mark E. Levine and one other, valued for taxation at \$5800 of which the 4460 square feet of land carries \$1300.

James P. Ford and wife are the new owners of a frame dwelling situated No. 11 Lonsdale street, near Dorchester avenue, assessed in the name of Annie E. Nichols at \$4000 and \$1100 of this amount is carried on 3726 square feet of land.

William H. Hardy is the reported buyer of that frame dwelling house numbered 30 Leroy street, near Ditson street, Dorchester, assessed in the name of Mary Ceppi for \$2700, including \$700 land value on 2250 square feet.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

James H. Brennan has sold for Amasa Pratt, two brick three-family houses, numbered 17-19 Chadwick street, corner Carlow street. The property is assessed for \$4300, of which \$1000 is on 1200 square feet of land. Also the single frame house No. 2 Carlow street, and the frame two-family house No. 3 Carlow street, to Della M. Tom. The total assessed valuation is \$6300, of which \$2200 is on 3315 square feet of land. The new owner will improve the property.

SALE IN CHARLESTOWN

The new owners of that brick dwelling numbered 15 Monmouth street, Charlestown, are heavy rains.

ment avenue, Charlestown, are Mary U. Barstow and another, who purchased from Edward J. Doherty. There is a land area of 1390 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$1000 and included in the total assessment of \$5200.

SHUMAN'S BUSINESS BLOCK

The Shuman Estate have plans drawn by Clarence H. Blackall for a handsome new mercantile building to be erected on the lot numbered 381 to 385 Washington street corner of 1 to 5 Avery street, work to begin at once, and be ready for occupancy in the early part of next year.

ROXBURY TRANSFERS

Frank E. Smith has placed a deed upon record from Emma J. Dana, transferring title to the frame dwelling and 3700 square feet of land located No. 200 Warren street, corner of Whiting street, Roxbury. This parcel is assessed for \$6500, and the land carries \$3700 of that amount.

Another Roxbury sale was made by Lillian M. Winslow to Benjamin Edkins, giving possession of that brick building numbered 20 Bromley park, corner of Bromley street, also 1312 square feet of land, valued at \$4000, for improvements, and \$700 on the lot.

George T. Lincoln sold to Willard C. Warren a frame dwelling house on Ottawa street, near Laurel street, Roxbury, all taxed on \$3000, and the 2000 square feet of land carries \$700 of that amount.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY SALES

Through the office of the Edward T. Harrington Company a sale is reported of the John Barry estate on East Main street, Marlborough, comprising three acres of land, together with an extensive greenhouse plant, there being 6000 feet under glass, a 12-room mansion house and extensive set of out-buildings. The estate is assessed on a valuation of \$13,000. The purchaser was William Jones.

Another sale is reported of the estate 15 Hall avenue, Everett, comprising a seven-room cottage with modern improvements, and 5000 square feet of land. The grantor was Marion H. MacNaughton, the purchaser being Lilla J. Collins.

At Concord River park, North Billerica, E. M. Harrington has transferred to Ellen Welch lot No. 1 on the northwesterly corner of Pollard street and River view avenue, with an area of 4422 square feet, and Herbert S. Whitten has purchased lot No. 23 on the south side of River View avenue, containing 3400 square feet.

At Concord River park annex, lot 123 on the south side of Call street, with an area of 3800 square feet, has been sold to Minnie C. Harvey.

At Rivermere-on-the-Concord Elmer R. Bartlett has sold to B. L. Gill a parcel at the corner of Water street and Atherton avenue, containing about 3000 square feet. Ralph Gordon has purchased lots Nos. 345-46-47 and 348 on the south side of Pine street, with a combined area of 12,000 square feet.

The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transactions.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Border st., 95, ward 2; Manson Lumber company; alter storage.

High st., 1 to 11, cor. 140-146 Summer st., ward 7; P. Holdworth, Silverman Eng. Co.; alter stores and offices.

Washington st., 1021 and 1023, ward 9; Morris Beaser; alter store and lodgings.

Merrill st., 71, ward 2; A. & H. Ginsberg; alter store, etc.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Antonio Zarella to Peter Zarella, Medford and Washington st. w.; q. \$1.

Hyman Phillips to Bertha Diamond, Myrtle st. q. \$1.

Jacob Spear to Jennie C. Goldberg, Dover and Hingham sts. and Shawmut ave. q. \$1.

Moses P. Burden to Rosie Gray, Phillips court; q. \$1.

Jacob W. Wilbur to Minnie E. Sadler, W. Springfield st. w.; \$1.

Ira W. Shapiro, mtee., to Bertha E. Arson, Eaton st.-McLean court; q. \$200.

James B. Fitzgerald to Eleanor L. Brennan, Lawrence st. q. \$1.

Andreas Blume to Margaret J. Tresey, Columbus ave. q. \$1.

Edward J. Doherty to Mary U. Barstow et al., North Margin st. q. \$1.

Bernard Berenson to Cong Adath Israel, Commonwealth ave. q. \$1.

EGGS FOR BREAKFAST RATED IN MARKET AT 65 CENTS A DOZEN

With eggs selling now as high as 60 cents a dozen, and higher prices on wheat and flour products, the breakfast in which these foods figure comes high to the housekeeper of average means.

Recent importations of Argentine beef have made no difference in the retail price of beef. Choice steaks are bringing 33 to 38 cents for sirloin, 40 to 50 cents for rump, and 25 to 35 cents for rounds. In roasts the back of the rump is 35 cents a pound, 25 cents for the face, 30 cents for the first cut of the rib, and 20 to 25 cents for the second cut. Corned beef is 22 to 25 cents a pound. Pork provisions are a little lower in price; pork loins are quoted at 22 to 25 cents, small hams at 20 and 22 cents, sliced ham from 30 to 35 cents, bacon 25 to 30 cents and sausages at 22 and 25 cents.

At the stalls poultry is more plentiful now and slightly lower in price, but with a rising tendency as Thanksgiving day is coming. Native roasting chickens are

GOVERNMENT INSTALLING NEW SYSTEM TO AID IMMIGRANTS

Distribution Plan Expected to Have Big Test When Women of European Countries Begin to Arrive in Large Numbers for a Start in America

When peace comes in Europe and attention is again directed to constructive work it is expected that America will experience the greatest influx of immigration in its history, but this, according to C. L. Green, inspector in charge of distribution work at New York, who left here today for Portland, Me., will not give rise to difficulties for desirable immigrants. Mr. Green has been in Boston in the interests of the government plan for immigrant distribution and has departed to continue the work.

Women are expected to come in large numbers seeking new homes and new environments. Possessed of small funds, their arrival would bring about an awkward situation and set forth the question whether they could be admitted or not.

At this early time, little can be said, principally because every authoritative person is unable to speak of the outcome of the European situation. Steamship men, immigration officials, customs inspectors, and others, all have different opinions, and none is able to come to any satisfactory conclusion.

Two Views Given

Some say that there will be the greatest immigration in the history of the country. Others are of the opinion that the surplus of population abroad will have been weeded out so that there will be work for every one, and the immigration here light.

When the European situation is settled, however, it is expected to give impetus to the new distribution plan of the government. Women, unaccompanied, and with funds enough to last them only a few days will probably be turned over to William Burke of the local staff in charge of the distribution work, and he will try to place them in positions.

Local inspectors will handle the cases to the best of their judgment, and if a question arises, refer it to a special board of inquiry. It is pointed out that

there is a large demand for servants, particularly in Boston and other large cities. When women arrive that have no special place to go, they will be placed in some position of that kind. If this effort fails, they are liable to deportation under the "Hable to become public charges" law, unless they appeal to Washington officials and are ordered landed.

No specific orders have been received here regarding such a situation, and none are expected until the close of the war, if at all.

Befriending Women Arrivals

Few women are expected to come here, however, without the address of some relative or friend who has already entered the United States. In that case they will probably be allowed to land immediately. It is pointed out that there have been very few cases in the history of the immigration station, when unaccompanied women have come here without some destination in view. And it is also said that Belgian or other women will be welcomed here if they can provide evidence that they will not become a public charge, either by funds or proof that they have friends here who will care for them until work is provided.

The distribution plan, however, is expected to be of great value. Bulletin will be coming to each immigration station daily of labor conditions throughout the whole country. Demand for men and women will be told everywhere. A systematic plan will be adopted, by which laborers who are out of work in one vicinity will be sent where there is plenty of work. And this plan will prove of value to the refugee coming here, in the opinion of local immigration authorities.

The demand for women immigrants in this country is enormous, according to local officials, and by the new plan they can be distributed where they are most needed.

FAREWELL CONCERTS PLAYED AT BOSTON FOOD FAIR TODAY

Today is the last day of the food fair in Mechanics building. A special program is being carried out, appropriate to Hallowe'en and containing features of an educational character. The last lecture on cooking by Miss Emma Hancock will be given in Paul Revere hall at 4:15 p. m., and special distribution of cake on china plates will be made to the first 2750 women who visit the fair.

The farewell concerts of the Havana Municipal band will be played this afternoon and evening at the usual times. Many of the concerns who have been exhibiting are planning to sell everything left in stock at auction.

Mrs. E. C. Ripley, assistant superintendent of the Boston public schools, is in charge of the educational features of the afternoon.

Among the guests yesterday were several thousand school children, as it was the last day when they were eligible to admission on the 130,000 free school tickets which had been distributed.

Several women speakers appeared at the meeting held last night in Paul Revere hall by the anti-suffragists, among them being Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, president of the state association, who presided, Miss Dorothy Godfrey, a state organizer, Miss Louise Bolton, Miss Alida Ludlow, Mrs. Matthew Sullivan, and Mrs. Henry Preston White.

CANOPIC TO BRING OPERATIC STARS

The White Star steamer Canopic from Mediterranean ports is due to reach Commonwealth pier either late Sunday or Monday. The vessel comes here direct from Almeida, Spain, avoiding the Azores islands because of the suspected presence of hostile warships, according to advices received here.

Numerous opera singers are among the passengers. They include Geraldine Farrar, Giulio Gritti-Casazza, director of the Metropolitan opera company; Arturo Toscanini, conductor, and Enrico Caruso, tenor. Also in the party are Polacco, Setti, Romei, Destinn, Bori, Hempel, Schuman, Ullrich, Botta, Didur and other artists.

GEORGE F. WILLIAMS ARRIVES

NEW YORK—George Fred Williams, the former American minister to Greece, was a returning passenger on the Holland-American steamship Nieuw Amsterdam this morning.

Mr. Williams is going to Washington immediately to turn in his commission.

The German text-books used by the Technology modern language department cannot be obtained from the usual source. Professor Vogel, head of the department, has sent a notice to the institute tri-weekly requesting all upper classmen that have copies of the books used in the second year work to turn them over to him personally so that he may dispose of them among the second year men and if possible meet the demand which cannot now be supplied, because of the war.

RECREATION WORK WILL BE DISCUSSED

The Massachusetts Civic League has voted to devote its annual meeting this year to some of the more fundamental aspects of the recreation problem. This is done in the belief that the state has in a measure passed the propaganda period. The papers will be by Mrs. Eva W. White, in charge of the evening centers in Boston, "The School House as a Social Center," and by Ernst Hermann, playground director in Newton, on "Play in Education." The meeting will be held at 3 Joy street, on Friday, Nov. 20 at 3:30 p. m.

SHIPPING NEWS

Continued scarcity and firm demand caused prices of fresh groundfish to go up at the fish pier today. Only four came in, and all had small trips. Arrivals: Ethel B. Penny 12,500 pounds, Elva L. Spurling 15,800, Helen B. Thomas 9600 and Hattie B. Thomas 9500. Wholesale prices per hundredweight were: Haddock \$5.50, steak cod \$11.50, market cod \$4.75, pollock \$3, large hake \$4.75, medium hake \$2.50 and cusk \$3.25.

Receipts of fresh mackerel at the fish pier today comprise about 200 barrels large and medium blinks and tinkers from Gloucester, Cape Cod and Nova Scotia. Dealers asked 24½ cents each for large and 12½ cents each for medium.

Arrivals at Gloucester today were: Constellation from North Bay, 220 barrels salt mackerel; Gracie 300 fresh mackerel, 170 barrels; Freedom 300, Sarah 450, Catherine Burke from Portland 20,000 salt cod, gill netters 165,000 pounds, mostly pollock; Mary F. Bruce five barrels shad, Essex from Port Daniel, New foundland, 360,000 pounds salt cod. The Burke landed 17,000 pounds halibut at Portland. Of the gill netters, the Mary F. Bruce had the largest catch, 29,000 pounds.

Cunard Steamship Company has chartered the steamship Tunisiana from the Furness line to fill the schedule in the Liverpool-Boston service, from which steamers have been taken for transport duty. The Tunisiana will sail from London next week and will leave here for Liverpool Nov. 24. It was reported yesterday that the British admiralty had taken the steamers Ausonia, Asconia and Laconia of the Cunard fleet.

Safe in port with loss of only her bowsprit, the fishing schooner Hattie A. Heckman, Capt. Stillman Hilton, reached the fish pier today. Captain Hilton reported catching 9500 pounds of fish, and last Monday night, while anchored on Handkerchief shoals, a four-masted schooner, bound south, evidently lighted, collided with the Heckman. The name of the big schooner was not ascertained. No damage was done outside the breaking off of the bowsprit close to the bow. The Heckman is not leaking and will probably sail for Gloucester for a new bowsprit.

With the first cargo of sisal fiber brought from Mexico to Boston since the beginning of the war in that country, the British steamer Windermere, Captain Savage, arrived today from Progresso. On board were 6839 bales of sisal. Mexican sisal recently has been sent to Plymouth, which formerly came to Boston. The congested conditions at Plymouth caused the Windermere to be sent here. The steamer will probably leave here tomorrow for Newport News to load coal for Mexico.

Attempts to float the Gloucester fishing schooner Magnolia, which ran ashore on Nix's Mate Thursday night while outward bound, were made today by the wrecking tug Susie D. The Stony Beach life-saving crew floated the craft and towed her to Hull Gut where she was beached. It was from this position that attempts to float her were made today. The hole in the hull was patched up, but before the schooner could be floated the tug broke her mast, and the machinery became disabled. The Susie D. then returned to the city for repairs. Further attempts to float the Magnolia will be made tomorrow.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Windermere (Br) Savage, Progresso.

Str Suffolk, Hersey, Norfolk.

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Str Camden, Hawley, Bangor, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug E D Haley, Greenwood, Rockport, towing barge West End.

Cleared

Str Memphian (Br), Lawton, Manchester.

Str Lexington, Nickerson, Philadelphia.

Str Gloucester, Dodge, Norfolk.

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor.

Sailings

Strs Memphian (Br), Manchester; Canadian (Br), Liverpool; Jemland (Swed), for Savannah; Middlesex, Norfolk; City of Atlanta, Savannah; Katahdin, Charleston, S C, and Jacksonville; Gloucester, Norfolk; Newton, Sella point; Lexington, Philadelphia; Herman Winder, New York.

Tugs Prudence, Philadelphia, twg bgs Buckingham, Phoenix and Richardson; Nottingham, New York, twg bgs I & W B C C Nos 3, 6 and 9, do; Ontario, do, twg bgs Liberty, Pilgrim and Western Belle; Bristol, twg bgs Mauch Chunk, Portland, and sehr Fred B Baluch; Juno, twg bgs Irie, Lynn; E L Pillsbury, twg bgs Indian Ridge, Lynn; Patience, Philadelphia via New Bedford and Providence; Neptune, Rockland, twg wrecking lighter; Salvor; Boswell, with bgs Annie, and Cassie, for Norfolk, latter may leave today; steam lighters Hercules, Scituate; Herbert, Ipswich, Mass; Eureka, Newburyport.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today—Strs Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam; Strathairn, London; Ancon, Cristobal; Lusitania, Liverpool and ports; City of Everett, Tampico, twg bgs S O Co No 84.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

Sailings from New York

*Duca degli Abruzzi, for Genoa, Oct. 31
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool, Oct. 31
*Frederick VIII, for Copenhagen, Oct. 31
Chicago, for Havre, Oct. 31
Columbia, for Glasgow, Oct. 31
Minneapolis, for London, Oct. 31
Cawarra, for Naples, Oct. 31
Franciska, for Liverpool, Oct. 31
Ancona, for Naples, Oct. 31
*Lusitania, for Liverpool, Oct. 31
*Friedrich, for Liverpool, Oct. 31
Carpathia, for Naples, Oct. 31
*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, Oct. 31
Patria, for Marseilles, Oct. 31
Minnetonka, for London, Oct. 31
*St. Louis, for Liverpool, Oct. 31
*America, for Naples-Genoa, Oct. 31
*Potsdam, for Rotterdam, Oct. 31
*Kristianstad, for Bergen, Oct. 31
*Lurline, for Honolulu, Oct. 31
*Sierra, for Sydney, Oct. 31
*Korea, for Sydney, Oct. 31
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu, Oct. 31
*Manon, for Honolulu, Oct. 31
*Ventura, for Honolulu, Oct. 31
*Chiyu Maru, for Hongkong, Oct. 31

Sailings from Seattle

*Awa Maru, for Hongkong, Oct. 31
*Shidzoku Maru, for Hongkong, Oct. 31
*Caichas, for Liverpool, via Manila, Oct. 31

Sailings from Tacoma

*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong, Oct. 31
*Canada Maru, for Hongkong, Oct. 31
*Makura, for Sydney, Oct. 31

Sailings from Honolulu

*Manchuria, for San Francisco, Oct. 31
*Panama Maru, for Tacoma, Oct. 31
*Panama Maru, for Tacoma, Oct. 31

Sailings from Yokohama

*China, for San Francisco, Oct. 31
*Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma, Oct. 31
*Manchuria, for San Francisco, Oct. 31
*Panama Maru, for Tacoma, Oct. 31

Sailings from San Francisco

*Wilhelmina, for San Francisco, Oct. 31
*Ventura, for San Francisco, Oct. 31
*Manon, for San Francisco, Oct. 31
*Lurline, for San Francisco, Oct. 31

Sailings from Sydney

*Sonoma, for San Francisco, Oct. 31
*Niagara, for Vancouver, Oct. 31
*Tahiti, for San Francisco, Oct. 31

Sailings from Liverpool

*Mauretania, for New York, Oct. 31
*Leopold, for New York, Oct. 31
*Baltic, for New York, Oct. 31
*Scythia, for Montreal, Oct. 31
*East Point, for Boston, Oct. 31
*New York, for New York, Oct. 31
*Transylvania, for New York, Oct. 31
*Adriatic, for New York, Oct. 31
*Haverford, for Philadelphia, Oct. 31
*Francia, for New York, Oct. 31
*Philadelphia, for New York, Oct. 31
*Sachem, for Boston, Oct. 31
*Arabic, for Boston, Oct. 31
*Celtic, for New York, Oct. 31
*Lusitania, for New York, Oct. 31
*St. Louis, for New York, Oct. 31
*Scythia, for Montreal, Oct. 31
*Dominion, for Philadelphia, Oct. 31
*Lacania, for New York, Oct. 31
*St. Paul, for New York, Oct. 31

Sailings from Montreal

*Corinthian, for Montreal, Oct. 31
*Minneapolis, for New York, Oct. 31
*Minneapolis, for New York, Oct. 31
*Minneapolis, for New York, Oct. 31

Sailings from Glasgow

*Scandinavian, for Montreal, Oct. 31
*Preterian, for Montreal, Oct. 31
*Cameron, for New York, Oct. 31
*Pomeranian, for Boston, Oct. 31
*Columbia, for New York, Oct. 31
*Caledonia, for New York, Oct. 31

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND

Conveyed by U. S. transport, San Fran. Mail closes at Oct. 31, 6 p. m.

Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines. Chicago Maru, Tacoma, Nov. 2, 6 p. m.

China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines. Chicago Maru, Tacoma, Nov. 2, 6 p. m.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, Australia, etc. Marama, San Fran., Nov. 6, 6 p. m.

Hawaii, Samoa, Tonga, Australia (except West), New Zealand, etc. Ventura, San Fran., Nov. 19, 6 p. m.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West), etc. Makura, Vancouver, Nov. 20, 6 p. m.

Merchandise for United States postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post cannot be sent via Canada.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

MANY PATENTS ISSUED TO NEW ENGLAND INVENTORS

Included in the list of patents issued to New England inventors during the week and reported by Allen & Daggett of Boston are the following:

Screwless holder safety appliance—Anderson, Laurits W., Waterbury, Conn.

Punch—Conner, John A., Bridgeport, Conn.

Hand-tack holder—Ballard, Harrie A., Somerville, Mass.

Direction indicating apparatus—Borden, Charles H., Hartford, Conn.

Warping comb—Gandy, Edward E., Stonington, Conn.

Rebound control—Brown, Louis M., Beverly, Mass.

Stock quotation indicator—Burnsted, Ralph W., Boston, Mass.

Hose supporter—Calloway, Frank E., Fairhaven, Mass.

Finishing composition—Coughlin, Michael F., Stoughton, Mass.

Bleached waste sulfite liquor—Coughlin, Michael F., Stoughton, Mass.

Thread bobbin guide—Culver, Frederick S., Taunton, Mass.

Non-refillable bottle—Daly, Thomas J., Middlebury, Conn.

Electric switch—Eager, Frank L., Waterbury, Conn.

Signaling system—Emery, Frank A., Ash-croft, (Boston), Mass.

Heat attaching machine—Erickson, Edw., Boston, Mass.

Shoe attaching machine—Erickson, Edw., Boston, Mass.

Heat loading machine—Erickson, Edw., Boston, Mass.

Engine temperature controller—Furber, Frederick M., Haverhill, Mass.

Structural connector—Gallor, Chester F., Hartford, Conn.

Car tender—Gookin, Albert T., Cambridge, Mass.

Drinking device—Greene, James, Central Falls, R. I.

Furniture sliding shoe—Hight, William T., Boston, Mass.</

Latest News of Business and Finance

BIG FINANCIAL PROBLEMS ARE BEING SOLVED

Week Has Witnessed Further Progress Toward Restoring Normal Conditions—Opening Exchanges Dominant Question

One after another the big problems in which the financial and commercial world found itself involved at the outbreak of the European war are being solved. The week has witnessed decided progress in many directions, particularly in the opening of the London money market. It is especially gratifying that cotton exports are gaining. Increasing shipments of the staple will be a much more satisfactory way of disposing of the big question of financing the cotton crop than any of the various artifices that have been resorted to. Demand from abroad is not expected to come anywhere near being sufficient to take care of the big surplus but the cotton pool plan is likely to take a third of the crop temporarily off the market. Financiers generally have been one of the most difficult with which they have had to contend.

For the first time since the war broke out the United States treasury statement this week showed a reduction in the issue of emergency currency. It is taken to indicate that the tide has turned. This very being emphatically substantiates the belief that money conditions are relaxing. With the opening of the federal reserve banks in a little more than two weeks the opinion is held that money will be in great abundance soon. There has been a gradual weakening in rates and it is predicted that in a short while there will be a good demand for investment securities.

The question of reopening the stock exchanges is still a dominant one. It is considered more than probable that London and New York will agree to open on the same date. However, there is no immediate prospect of a date being fixed and guesses now are that the reopening will not take place before the first of the year.

It is said that one of the big obstacles to opening the London exchange is similar to that which stands in the way of resumption of business in New York. It is understood that London apprehends that German and Austrian investors would throw their securities upon the market, and London is not certain that such liquidation could be prevented. New York fears that European selling might swamp the market when business is resumed. The banks are in control of the situation and the exchanges will not resume until the banks are in shape to lend money. They are in much stronger position, the statements of the New York clearing house banks showing weekly gains in reserves of goodly size.

Some of the New York banks, for the first time since the European war began, have really canvassed the stock exchange houses in the effort to lend call money at 6 per cent. This movement has become so general that loans have been made at 5 1/2 per cent, compared with the 6 per cent rate which up to recently was virtually low level for the period that the stock exchange has been out of business.

It has become plain that the new loans on stock market collateral now being made are entirely exceptional. In the first place the character of the borrower is a great factor, only applications from the strongest houses being considered. Then again the collateral is carefully scrutinized and must be of unusually high grade and a larger percentage than is customary. Also most of the loans are being paid off within a few days or a week's time at the most. A loan of several hundred thousand dollars was made Thursday on these terms at 5 per cent.

Six per cent is the ruling rate for new loans on time. Offers of money at 6 per cent are general, and are for all periods ranging up to six months, but lenders insist on collateral of 30 per cent to 35 per cent above the amount of the loan. High class collateral is required. Only a small amount of money offerings has been placed, brokers being unable to find borrowers, especially for six months' money at 6 per cent.

In Boston call money is in free supply at 6 per cent and has been offered around at that figure. There is now comparatively little 8 per cent money outstanding, though few 7 1/2 per cent loans have been marked down. Time money is 6 per cent to 7 per cent, but is working easier all the time.

The commercial paper market is very quiet, scattered buying only from country banks being reported. Little change is looked for until well into November. The range is from 6 per cent to 6 1/2 per cent, though big and constant borrowers in some instances are now paying 7 per cent. Year money is 6 per cent.

A further increase of \$9,000,000 in the Bank of England's gold holdings as shown in the weekly statement, brought the total to a figure \$171,000,000 above the holdings of Aug. 7, \$122,000,000 above this date last year, and \$63,500,000 above the highest level ever reached before the present war. This remarkable progressive increase again has to be considered in the light of the Imperial Bank of Germany's equally continuous gain of \$120,000,000 gold since the last week of peace (including, however, the \$51,000,000 contents of the Spandau "war chest"), bringing the total \$151,000,000 above the closing week of last October. Even the Imperial Bank of Russia, by the latest

returns at hand, holds \$78,500,000 more gold than a year ago, part of the increase having occurred since last July, and the Bank of France, though it held at the opening of October something like \$10,000,000 less in gold than on July 30, nevertheless held \$128,000,000 more than in October, 1913.

As the Bank of England's ratio is not unusual even in times of peace, only one conclusion can be drawn from the bank's return, which is that conditions in the London money market are rapidly moving to the normal. This must needs augur well for the near future of the American money market, since with the accumulation of funds in London, that center will be in even a better position to extend aid to the American market. More credits will undoubtedly be granted and this will materially assist in hastening the restoration of a normal state of affairs in the foreign exchange market.

Sterling exchange is hovering just above 4.90 for demand bills, the point at which gold can be shipped with profit to Ottawa for account of the Bank of England. In view of this fact it is not surprising that the metal continues to drift across the border.

FINANCIAL NOTES

At sheepskin auction in London Thursday prices showed 15 per cent to 20 per cent advance.

Russian railways will shortly place an order for 400 freight cars with American manufacturers.

A \$250,000 order for shoes for the French army was received by Roberts, Johnson & Rand, of St. Louis, for delivery as early as possible.

The New York stock exchange is making preparation to urge before the New York Legislature in January the repeal of the transfer tax on stocks during the period in which the special war tax remains in force.

A stock exchange governor states that bond dealings, under supervision of the committee, are passing through at the rate of \$1,000,000 or more a day. Prices are at concessions from the closing of July 30.

Journal of Commerce report shows that during October the condition of cotton lost 2 points to 73.5 per cent, compared with 62.1 per cent last year, 71 per cent in 1912 and 76 per cent in 1911. Drop of 2 points compares with 5 points last year, 1.5 points in 1912 and 1911.

There are only four institutions outside New York holding \$200,000 Claffin paper that have not deposited claims with noteholders' committee. As the case stands today, out of the entire \$31,600,000 notes originally standing, only about \$1,500,000 have not agreed to reorganization plan.

Between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 of emergency currency issued under Aldrich-Vreeland act has been retired to date. Over 75 per cent of this was retired by national banks in New York city. Retirement was made chiefly by deposit of national bank notes with sub-treasury in New York.

Before 12 federal reserve banks are opened for business Nov. 16 the federal reserve board will make a new classification of reserve cities. There are at present about 50 cities classified as reserve cities. It is expected that the board will designate some 300 cities to be reserve cities and require the member banks in those localities to maintain a reserve of 18 per cent under new law.

It is believed that banks in this country now have on deposit not less than \$5,000,000 of private German capital, much of which was sent here as a precautionary measure in early days of war, while additional sums were forwarded later to meet purchases of our commodities. It is also said that at first indications of a return to normal market operations here a considerable part of this money would be employed in the purchase of American securities.

MT. HOLYOKE ALUMNAE MEET

The Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association has arranged for holding a Halloween party this afternoon at the Hotel Vendome. Members of the class of 1914 have been invited as guests of honor.

TALK ON BUSINESS LAWS PLANNED

E. Mark Sullivan, former United States district attorney, will talk on the United States bankruptcy laws at the Pilgrim Publicity Association noonday luncheon Monday.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer Sunday; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight; Sunday fair and warmer; moderate west winds becoming variable.

Weather is fair, with much sunshine in nearly all sections, and but little precipitation has occurred during the past 24 hours. Pressure is low in northwestern districts and extreme Northeast. It is high in the Gulf states and near average elsewhere. Temperatures are higher in the West and Northwest, but otherwise changes are of slight importance.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 42.12 noon 51
Average in Boston yesterday, 52.

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)
Buffalo 40 New Orleans 56
Chicago 48 New York 42
Cleveland 48 Philadelphia 46
Denver 42 Pittsburgh 40
Des Moines 50 Portland, Me. 40
Jacksonville 54 San Francisco 56
Kansas City 38 St. Louis 48
Nantucket 42 Washington 46

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:15 High water 10:03
Sun sets 4:30 9:35 a. m. to 10:03 p. m.
Length of day 10:23
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:30 P. M.

BUSINESS IS TAKING ON A BRIGHTER HUE

General Conditions Are Better Because of Progress Made in Readjustment Process Necessitated by the War in Europe

General business prospects of the country are considered brighter because of the progress made toward readjustment to new conditions brought about by the war abroad. Some lines are actually experiencing almost unprecedented activity, while others are having dull times, particularly the steel industry. But all concerns are gradually applying economies and strengthening their positions in order to be prepared for the prosperity movement which is expected when recent financial and commercial difficulties have entirely cleared.

Dun's Review says: Important progress has been made in the work of adjusting the machinery of the money and exchange markets of the new world conditions created by the European conflict and the business outlook is therefore brighter. Outside of certain industries, however, in which there is a demand from abroad for war supplies, domestic trade still awaits the quickening pulse of commercial enterprise released from the caution which now confines it.

The declining business and revenues of the American railroads, even more than the menace of the European war, is now mainly responsible for restriction in some important industries, hence the interest exhibited in the proceedings before the commerce commission for an advance in rates. Railroad gross earnings decreased in the three weeks of October 13.2 per cent. Notable expansion in exports, mainly of wheat, but now extending to cotton, and also including such war supplies as auto trucks, lathes and other tools, blankets, shoes, wire, cotton goods and petroleum, promises the establishment of a trade balance which will make the existing large deficits abroad easier to handle.

Failures this week, according to Dun's, were 434 compared with 296 in the corresponding week last year.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 31)

Among the boot and shoe trade and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—W. A. Dixon of Dixon Bartlett & Co.; J. E. Carroll of Carroll Adams & Co.; Lenox.
Buffalo—P. G. Fox of G. W. Farnham & Co.; Adams.
London, Eng.—Fred A. Warner; U. S. Porto Rico—Pedro Perez of Francisco Fortez; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—Edmund Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.
St. Louis—H. Vinsonhaller of Vinsonhaller Shoe Co.; Essex.
Utica—H. D. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.
LEATHER BUYERS
Leicester, Eng.—W. R. Box of Baxter & Son; Essex.
London, Eng.—Stanley Morris and W. P. Jotham of Geo. Morris & Son, Ltd.
London, Eng.—Edgar Loeve of Schlosser & Co.; Wilkesbarre, Pa.—W. A. Weiss of Weiss & Co.; Essex.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 100 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

HAY MARKET

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, say of the hay market:

During the week arrivals of hay were fairly moderate, although the past day or two receipts have increased slightly. Farmers are still engaged with their fall work and are disposed to ship rather sparingly and this keeps prices fairly firm at country shipping points.

The higher grades of Timothy, especially in large bales, are not plenty and these command ready sales at pretty full prices. The medium grades, being more plenty, sell moderately as customers can be found.

There is a good fair demand for nice clover mixed which is not plentiful.

Rye straw rules steady with slightly easier prices.

Sales of hay have been, in large bales: Nice No. 1 Timothy \$21.50@22; fair No. 1 Timothy, \$21@21.50; nice No. 2 Timothy, \$20@20.50; fair No. 2 Timothy, \$19.50@20; nice No. 3 Timothy, \$17@18; fair No. 3 Timothy, \$16@17; long rye straw, \$15.50@16; oat straw, \$11@11.50.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bohemia	96c	96c	96c
Calaveras	96c	96c	96c
Chief	96c	96c	96c
Crown Reef	96c	96c	96c
Eagle Bluebell	82c	82c	82c
First National Copper	73c	73c	73c
Goldfield	1c	1c	1c
Goldfield Ore	7c	7c	7c
Jumbo Extension	48c	48c	48c
La Rose	72c	72c	72c
Malvest	10c	10c	10c
Nevada Douglas	38c	38c	38c
Ohio Copper	5c	5c	5c
Peterson Lake	23c	23c	23c
United Verde	1c	1c	1c
Yukon	72c	72c	72c

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN BANK RATE

NEW YORK—The Trans-Atlantic Trust Company has received advices from Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian bank has reduced its official discount to 5 1/2 per cent.

DIVIDENDS

The Automatic Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Nov. 2.

The Astor Trust Company of New York has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Nov. 2.

The Jumbo Extension Mining Company of Goldfield, Nev., has declared a dividend of 5c, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 20.

A monthly dividend of one third of 1 per cent has been declared on Easton (Pa.) Consolidated Electric Company stock, payable Nov. 24.

The Dominion Bridge Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Nov. 16 to stock of record Oct. 3. The usual rate heretofore was 2 per cent.

No action was taken by the directors of the Pennsylvania Central Light & Power Company on the quarterly dividend usually paid this month on the non-cumulative preferred stock. On July 27 1 per cent was paid.

A dividend of 7 per cent has been declared on the common stock and the usual semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock of the Washington-Virginia railway. Both payable Nov. 1. In May 1 1/2 per cent was paid on the common.

The Southern Pipe Line Company has declared a dividend of \$6 a share, a reduction of \$2 from its declaration of three months ago. The dividend is payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 16. This is the first reduction to be made by Southern Pipe Line directors since the dissolution.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. This compares with extra dividend of 3 per cent declared three months ago and 9 per cent at corresponding time last year.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM (Combined earnings of all lines)

September.....\$25,436 \$217,108
October.....7,126,345 565,823
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.....\$24,239,768 \$218,835,117
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.....29,070,499 \$263,180

New York Central-Hudson River (Excluding Boston & Albany)

September.....\$8,765,246 \$890,209
October.....2,398,233 19,964
From Jan. 1.....14,551,951 \$6,355,264
From Jan. 1.....13,511,904 \$1,179,206

Boston & Albany

September.....\$1,483,917 \$136,570
October.....456,824 66,185
From Jan. 1.....12,499,554 \$747,724
From Jan. 1.....2,560,357 \$335,504

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern

September.....\$4,694,280 \$549,203
October.....1,332,673 60,338
From Jan. 1.....20,067,438 \$2,241,872
From Jan. 1.....8,613,380 \$3,562,964

Chicago, Indiana & Southern

September.....\$387,588 \$34,013
October.....120,011 84,000
From Jan. 1.....3,142,238 \$105,540
From Jan. 1.....338,643 \$15,703

Michigan Central

September.....\$314,694 \$32,439
October.....937,641 312,830
From Jan. 1.....25,362,671 \$1,226,508
From Jan. 1.....5,148,578 \$235,254

New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.

September.....\$928,828 \$109,887
October.....153,103 79,048
From Jan. 1.....8,379,302 \$797,772
From Jan. 1.....5,144,369 \$617,935

Lake Erie & Western

September.....\$537,832 \$518,683
October.....142,371 38,137
From Jan. 1.....4,297,653 \$177,602
From Jan. 1.....769,711 124,227

Toledo & Ohio Central

September.....\$617,892 \$14,606
October.....244,140 72,528
From Jan. 1.....3,535,181 \$968,377
From Jan. 1.....381,605 \$529,270

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie

September.....\$1,359,222 \$350,479
October.....399,274 \$319,000
From Jan. 1.....12,376,562 \$2,820,351
From Jan. 1.....3,871,965 \$2,735,059

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis (Including Peoria & Eastern)

September.....\$3,369,289 \$860,051
October.....894,165 392,687
From Jan. 1.....26,467,272 \$1,684,567
From Jan. 1.....2,882,584 578,395

Cincinnati Northern

September.....\$151,582 \$5,144
October.....47,888 39,800
From Jan. 1.....1,076,904 66,958
From Jan. 1.....80,633 \$133,275

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

September.....\$2,190,558 \$455,848
October.....2,004,205 70,380
From Jan. 1.....1,000,101 \$204,815
From Jan. 1.....6,938,463 \$492,811
From Jan. 1.....6,426,192 \$14,413
From Jan. 1.....512,271 \$478,398

NEW ORLEANS & NORTHEASTERN

Year ended June 30.....\$3,575,710 \$211,252
Gross earnings.....737,594 \$327,798
Surplus.....68,929 \$12,638

SEABOARD AIR LINE

September.....\$1,575,036 Increase
October.....1,272,334 \$116,672
From Jan. 1.....302,682 \$161,906
From Jan. 1.....5,099,035 \$416,514
From Jan. 1.....3,969,034 \$211,696
From Jan. 1.....1,000,101 \$204,815

FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY CO.

URGES OPENING OF THE COTTON MARKETS SOON

Sir George Paish Says Resumption of Business on Exchanges Would Settle Foreign Exchange Problem in Little Time

WASHINGTON—"Open the cotton exchanges," Sir George Paish, Great Britain's financial envoy to the United States, declared today in an exclusive statement to the United Press, "and our spinners in England will begin buying cotton in such quantities that it will take but little time to settle this exchange problem. The amount of cotton our mills will buy, even at the reduced prices which may prevail, will go far toward reducing the debt which this country owes to England at the present time."

"The point is that our spinners, and even those in this country, cannot change their methods in a day, or at the stroke of a pen. Perhaps they do not in some instances because they do not think it is necessary. They are not accustomed to buying cotton to spin, and taking all the risk of that cotton declining in value. They want to sell cotton short on the exchange at the same time they buy so that they will not run any risk."

"Business conditions in this country are rapidly righting themselves and will soon be normal, especially if this cotton problem can be disposed of by the opening of the exchanges. With the exports of grain and other foodstuffs, this country is gradually closing up the balance of trade which now lies against it."

"B. A. meanwhile, something ought to be done about the big debt which this country owes England. I would not have it all shipped in gold. We do not want so much shipped that you would not be happy. As to the methods of remedying the situation, we have no proposals. They will come from your government."

"But no one would wish enough gold shipped to settle all of the debt," interjected Basil P. Blackett, who, with Sir George, came over from England to discuss with the treasury department, measures to relieve the foreign exchange situation.

"There is another reason for not desiring all of the gold shipped which an actual adjustment of the exchange problem might show to be necessary," continued Sir George. "Your exports to England are going ahead. They are probably exceeding imports, despite the decrease in exports from this country to Canada. Even at the low price being paid for the cotton and even with the small quantity of cotton now going abroad, there is no doubt that the balance against the United States is being reduced. But notwithstanding this, we think that there should be shipments of gold to relieve to some extent the situation."

"Is there any federal action which you would propose?" he was asked.

"We have been invited to hear your proposals, not to tell you what you should do," he replied smiling.

RECORD EXPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS ARE BEING MADE

WASHINGTON—Nearly all classes of foodstuffs are being exported in record proportions. France has placed all fresh meats on the free list.

Exports of fresh beef during September were 7,000,000 pounds, or 11 times the total for September, 1913. Practically 3,000,000 pounds of canned beef were exported during September, or eight times as much as last year.

Thirty-six million bushels of wheat were exported during September, or more than twice as much as for the month last year.

Exports of oats increased from less than 333,000 last year to 10,750,000 bushels this year and rye from 146,000 to 712,000.

September exports of refined sugar rose from less than 4,000,000 pounds in 1913 to more than 52,000,000 this year.

TO PROHIBIT SHORT SALES WHEN STOCK EXCHANGE OPENS

NEW YORK—Following conference between British financial envoys Sir George Paish and Basil B. Brackett, and bankers and brokers in this city, there has been formulated by influential bankers a plan for stock exchange resumption embracing these main features:

Prohibition of short selling until such time as other stock exchange machinery shall have proved itself in smooth working order.

Earmarking as payable in clearing house funds all securities sold for foreign account. Extension of existing call loans by banks and arrangements by banks to supply for call money market 10 to 15 per cent more money than is now outstanding on call loans.

Prohibition of short selling is recommended for purpose of restricting transactions and accordingly lightening burden of carrying stocks placed on market.

It is not timely to specify payment for foreign sales of securities in clearing house funds, but bankers believe that

Paul Revere Trust Company

MAIN OFFICE 50 DEVONSHIRE STREET
BRANCH OFFICE 601-7 BOYLSTON STREET
Corner State St. Opposite Square

PRODUCE

Boston Receipts
Apples 4429 bbls 2852 bxs, cranberries 1269 bbls, Florida oranges 601 bxs, California oranges 1176 bxs, grapefruit 978 bxs, lemons 414 bxs, coconuts 423 bgs, California fruit 13 cars, grapes 557 bbls \$5.812 hblts 11,035 carriers, raisins 2537 bxs, figs 140 bxs, dates 60 bxs, potatoes 7684 bu, sweet potatoes 1200 bbls, onions, 5283 bu.

PROVISIONS

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today 1211 pkgs, last year 1203 pkgs.
Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Special short patents \$6.65@6.90; spring patents, \$5.85@6.40; spring clears, in sacks, \$4.75@5.25; winter patents, \$5.60@6; winter straights, \$5.10@5.75; winter clears, \$4.85@5.50; Kansas patents, in sacks, \$5.30@5.80.
Millfeed—Spring bran, \$24@24.50; winter bran, \$24.25@24.75; middlings, \$24.75@29; mixed feed, \$25.50@29.50; red dog, \$33; cottonseed meal, \$26.50@28.50; linseed meal, \$31.50@32.50; Canadian bran, \$24.50.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow 85c; No. 3 yellow, 84 1/4c; ship, No. 2 yellow 84 1/4c; No. 3 yellow 83 1/4c@84.

Oats—Spot, No. 1 clipped white 57c; No. 2 clipped white, 56c; No. 3 clipped white 55 1/2c; for ship fancy, 40 lbs, 56 1/2c; fancy 38 lbs, 56@56 1/2c; regular, 38 lbs, 55@55 1/4c; regular, 36 lbs, 54 1/2c@55c.

Corncmeal—Granulated, \$4.25 per bbl; bag meal, \$1.50@1.61 per bbl; cracked corn, \$1.61@1.63; bolted meal, \$4.20.

Hay—Choice \$23.50; No. 1 grade \$22.50; No. 2 grade \$20@21; No. 3 grade, \$16@17; stock, \$15@15.50.

Straw—Rye, \$16@17; oat, \$11.

Beans—Car lots, pea, \$2.56@2.60 per bu; yellow eyes, \$3.10@3.20; red kidney, old, \$2.20@2.7

World News of Industries, Commerce and Securities

PHASES OF PRESENT FINANCE CONDITIONS ARE EXPLAINED

Chief Interest Centers on Liquidating United States' Debt to Europe of Between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000 Either by Gold or by Merchandise

A banking house, in a letter to clients, describes certain phases of existing conditions as follows: The presence in America of Sir George Paish as a special representative of the British treasury has aroused much interest in the object of his mission, as well as in the general causes that led up to his visit.

The main object, briefly stated, is to determine how the debts owing by United States in England may be paid off most quickly and with the least trouble. Were the debts owed by the government, or in large blocks by a few corporations it would be a relatively easy matter, as some form of compromise might be effected.

As the matter stands, however, the debts are owing by individuals, firms and corporations scattered throughout the length and breadth of the United States. Concerted action is consequently difficult, the more so, since the government has no means of compelling the immediate payment of debts contracted by citizens. As a matter of fact, even if the government had the necessary power, it is doubted if it would be willing to exercise it, as the demand of England is, in its last analysis, a demand that, falling other means, United States' debts should be paid in gold. "Other means" are not immediately at hand. That is the difficulty.

The question may be asked, how did the United States manage to pile up a debt to England estimated as \$200,000,000 or \$250,000,000. The answer is: Chiefly through imports, through payment of freight and insurance, by dividends and interest on American securities, by the large sums spent in the aggregate by travelers, and also by the repurchase of American securities.

It is hardly necessary to state that these debts were accumulated during the months preceding the war. In normal times the United States pays off debts by exporting the products of farms and factories. Thus a trade balance between imports and exports of merchandise was established as follows: 1909, \$252,600,000; 1910, \$303,400,000; 1911, \$693,800,000; 1912, \$561,200,000; 1913, \$581,200,000.

This year, the difference between imports and exports of merchandise has turned very much against United States. The balance of exports over imports having fallen from \$421,000,000 for the first nine months of 1913, to \$57,000,000 this year.

The heaviest single item of export is represented by cotton. During the last five years cotton exports have brought in about \$550,000,000, on an average annually. This year, owing to the interference to trade by the war, they have fallen off very heavily. Thus in September, which is the first shipping month of the new crop, exports totaled only \$5,800,707 compared with \$65,744,907 for the corresponding period of 1913.

These figures cover the total exports to all countries. The heaviest individual buyer is England, who has taken during the last five years an average of nearly 3,500,000 bales, or 25 per cent of the total production. In this September United States shipped her only \$2,000,000 against \$26,500,000 in September, 1913.

It will readily be seen from this how seriously the balance of trade is affected by this one item. As a partial offset a great deal more wheat has been shipped, but notwithstanding this the balance owing Great Britain are considerable.

There is not the slightest intention on the part of business men to repudiate their debts; at the same time the view is taken in some quarters that as their difficulties arise from the war, due consideration should be taken of their position. The negotiations with Sir George Paish are now turning on the question as to the best methods of increasing our exports to Great Britain. The latest proposal is that British spinners should take a considerable amount of this year's cotton at prices which would be mutually satisfactory. Thus far, nothing definite has been concluded, although it is not at all beyond the range of probabilities that something along those lines may be arranged.

It seems that when Sir George came here he could not understand that with \$1,000,000,000 in gold in the treasury and some \$300,000,000 in bank deposits were not settled, which, as has been stated before, are estimated at \$200,000,000 or \$250,000,000. He was evidently not familiar with the fact that the \$1,000,000,000 in gold in the treasury is not free gold, but simply remains there in great part as cover for gold certificates issued in its stead. As a nation the people of the United States do not like to carry gold in their pockets; a small piece of paper, called a gold certificate, and which gives a call on gold, is preferred.

The \$300,000,000 gold, representing the reserves of banks, could not be released without causing serious financial disturbance. On gold reserves are built up the loans made by banks in the proportion of four to one; that is for every \$1 of the banks are allowed under the present act to loan \$4 dollars. Under the new federal reserve act, which is now scheduled to go into effect the middle of November, only 18 per cent in gold reserves is required by the banks in central reserve cities, and 15 per cent in other cities. So that extent

United States will be better off, but even then it would be best that the liberated gold be kept within borders because of the issue of some \$265,000,000 of emergency currency since the war began, and while there is no question as to the soundness of that currency, still, gold as a basis for money is generally recognized as the highest standard.

Great Britain, on the other hand, has been able to increase her gold holdings since the war began by over \$160,000,000. This she has been able to accumulate in great measure through the shipments made her by the United States in the days just prior to the outbreak of hostilities; by shipments of gold to the branch of the Bank of England at Ottawa, and by the gold mined in South Africa and Australia, for the time being left with depositaries in those countries. Owing also to this increase in her gold holdings, it is considered in many quarters that it would be only a matter of time for England to hold off until debts can be settled through shipments of merchandise.

There is every indication that a satisfactory solution of the problem will shortly be found, as the British representative is showing every desire to view the situation from the United States standpoint and to help an equitable adjustment. In this particular instance the British government acts in a position of considerable authority, as it is due in good part to its own action in declaring a moratorium that much of the unsettled trade with Great Britain has arisen. Norway, it might be pointed out, was until recently in much the same position as the United States is now, because she found herself obliged to settle for purchases of merchandise, coupons, etc. She, however, was able to liquidate her debt to Great Britain through an issue of short term treasury bills. Some such method of settling the United States debt with Great Britain has been approved, but so far it has been considered impracticable.

For a definite reason, England finds it easier to meet the many financial problems arising out of this war than the United States, because she is lending, while this country is a borrowing nation. Moreover, she has a banking system which is under the control of one central institution—the Bank of England—while the acts under which the United States is still operating are the reverse, as far as full centralization of power is concerned.

It was figured a few years ago that the British banks kept reserves of only about 6 per cent of their demand liabilities against the 25 per cent which United States banks at central reserve centers must have. This small ratio of reserves in England has sufficed, because of the high credit of the Bank of England, and because of the power that institution has in controlling the export and import of gold through its hold on the money markets. While the United States money system under the new federal reserve act may not be able to wield quite so much power, it should nevertheless be a great improvement on the present system.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES INTEREST OUTLOOK

The query has been raised during the last few weeks as to the ability of the Atlantic Gulf & West Indies to earn the 5 per cent interest charge on its \$12,500,000 collateral trust bonds. In this connection an official of the company says:

"With August it is believed that the Atlantic Gulf passed the final month of this year of poor net results. For the last four months of the year the company should show some balance of net profits and I have no doubt that Dec. 31 will find a surplus of profits sufficient to take care of the \$625,000 interest on the bonds. To do this the company has to earn only \$250,000 during the last four months of the year. Our cash account shows good results during September and October, and at present we have in cash approximately \$1,000,000, despite the large payments made recently on account of the two new boats for the Mallory line."

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO. REPORTS

NEW YORK—The South Porto Rico Sugar Company and subsidiary companies, report for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last, compares:

	1914	1913
Gross receipts	\$5,239,025	\$5,233,553
Expenses, taxes, etc.	4,327,779	4,297,079
Net revenue	711,246	936,474
Interest	20,330	37,293
Balance	690,916	900,181
Dividends	431,520	498,480
Surplus	249,396	400,703
Depreciation, etc.	301,406	35,312
Profit and loss surplus	22,940	\$245,431

*Surplus.

NEW SOUTH WALES WHEAT

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The government estimates the wheat yield for New South Wales at 14,000,000 to 16,000,000 bushels, compared with 38,000,000 estimated last year, the decrease being due to heavy rains.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Receipts of turpentine and rosin are coming forward in smaller volume and the market has a better undertone. The inquiry from jobbers was fair, but owing to the continued practice of independent factors in the South of offering their product at as low as 41¢/42¢ a gallon, local prices are being held at 45¢ a gallon dock, and 46¢ a gallon ex-yard.

Rosin—Demand continues moderate and prices are somewhat easy. Common to good strained is still quoted on the basis of \$3.90 and upward. Included among Friday's domestic receipts from Savannah were 1120 barrels of rosin, 112 barrels of rosin oil and 30 barrels of turpentine.

Prices as given by the New York Commercial are for graded rosins in yard, a barrel, and are nominal in the absence of settled conditions. Graded B \$3.90/4, D \$3.90/4, E \$3.95/4, F \$3.95/4, G \$4.10/4, H \$4.10/4, I \$4.35/4, J \$4.40/4, K \$4.40/4, M \$4.40/4, N \$4.40/4, O \$4.40/4, P \$4.40/4, Q \$4.40/4, R \$4.40/4, S \$4.40/4, T \$4.40/4, U \$4.40/4, V \$4.40/4, W \$4.40/4, X \$4.40/4, Y \$4.40/4, Z \$4.40/4.

Tar and Pitch—A few sales were put through at unchanged quotations. Purchasing the past week has been of small size, however, most consumers preferring to await until after the first of November. Kiln burned and retort grades are being held on the basis of \$6.50/7 per barrel, and finest grades of pine pitch at \$4.25/4.50 per barrel. North Carolina grades of pine pitch are offering at \$3.50/3.75 per barrel.

SAVANNAH—Friday's spirits nominal at 45¢. No sales. Receipts 475, exports 438, stock 28,666. Rosin nominal. No sales. Receipts 145, exports 900, stock 114,005. Prices: WW 6.35, WG 6.25, N 6.40, K 4.15, I 3.55, H 3.55, G 3.55, F 3.55, E 3.55, D 3.52/4, B 3.50.

BOSTON EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE HAVING GROWTH

During the Past Few Days the Total Has Been \$1,204,168 Greater Than the Imports

The exports of general merchandise from the port of Boston have shown a decided increase during the present week and exceed the value of the imports for the first time in many weeks.

During the past four days exports from this port totaled \$1,098,193, which is \$1,204,168 greater than the imports and exceeds by \$947,373 the value of the exports for entire corresponding week a year ago.

	Imports	Exports	Excess
Oct. 26	\$252,503	\$6,178	\$246,325
Oct. 27	165,310	1,029,348	864,038
Oct. 28	182,527	300,091	117,564
Oct. 29	181,655	64,076	117,579
Four days	782,025	1,098,193	316,168
Oct 1 to 29	9,376,236	8,042,974	1,333,262
Jan 1 - Sep 30, 1913	30,136,737	42,767,592	12,630,855
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1913	134,905,696	70,933,481	63,972,215

Excess exports. Statement by months of domestic and exports abroad follows:

	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Jan.	\$5,575,293	\$39,188	\$5,575,293	\$132,021
Feb.	4,493,210	98,395	4,493,210	190,498
Mar.	4,333,947	60,071	4,333,947	288,095
Apr.	5,002,835	104,880	5,002,835	144,586
May	4,900,979	66,255	4,900,979	138,154
June	5,909,191	37,173	5,909,191	90,574
7 mos.	28,855,575	396,660	28,855,575	975,528
July	5,047,050	98,929	5,047,050	50,375
Aug.	3,101,236	82,158	3,101,236	20,365
Sep.	4,134,589	50,955	4,134,589	50,418

Total domestic exports for full 1913 calendar year were \$69,897,833, foreign exports \$1,321,254; total, \$70,919,087.

STOCK TRADING RATHER LIGHT; BONDS MOVE UP

Although the volume of trading through the Boston stock exchange special committee is small, there is a very satisfactory business being reported by the bond houses in municipals and short time notes.

A Boston broker says: "The municipal bond market is now pretty well cleaned up of its attractive issues and the supply of six and nine months' notes is steadily dwindling; in fact prices for the latter have so far improved that sales are now being made under a 6 per cent income basis."

"American Telephone 4s, which recently sold at 82½, are now selling at 84½, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4s bring 91½, compared with 91 a short time ago. In stocks, Sugar is selling at par, Alaska at 19½ and American Telephone at 112."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC BONDS AUTHORIZED

SAN FRANCISCO—The railroad commission has authorized the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to issue \$3,063,000 first refunding and mortgage 4 per cent bonds at not less than 91.0388, the price at which they were selling in New York on July 30 at the time of the closing of the stock exchange.

EUROPEAN GLASS ORDERS GROW

PITTSBURGH—European glass buyers have been placing orders here and completing arrangements for representing American glass manufacturers in England. A heavy export business is expected. Canadian glass buyers have also been ordering for immediate delivery.

PLANS CRUISE TO MAKE TRADE INVESTIGATION

Tour of South America to Be Made by United States Bankers, Exporters, Importers, Merchants and Manufacturers

BALTIMORE—Fidelity Trust Company has arranged a tour to circumnavigate South America, starting from New York Jan. 27, and Baltimore, Jan. 20, covering 16,180 miles, and 106 days, of which 52 will be steaming time and 54 in principal ports of West Indies and South America. The tour is to enable bankers, merchants, manufacturers, exporters and importers to meet the business men of countries south of the United States.

It is the idea that satisfactory business dealings cannot be carried on between people who do not understand each other's needs and methods.

The United States has never cultivated close commercial relations with South American neighbors. It is belief of those initiating the movement that the North American is probably more in need of education as to countries and peoples to the south than the South American is regarding the United States. There will be no neglect to exhibit and popularize wares "Made in U. S. A." but the primary motive is to teach the northerner what the southerner likes and will buy.

Fidelity Trust Company has undertaken the task on its own initiative. It hopes eventually to participate in benefits accruing from increased commercial dealings with South America.

The effort is in line with the broadening opportunity given American banks under the federal reserve law, which has already been taken advantage of by the National City Bank of New York in opening branches in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. The object of the Fidelity Trust Company is more immediately educational, and it has chartered from the International Mercantile Marine Company for a 3½ months' cruise the American-built, American-registered twin-screw steamship Finland of the Red Star line, of 22,000 tons displacement. She will accommodate several hundred passengers and exhibits.

The Finland will reach San Juan Feb. 2. Her route will be thence down east coast of South America, through straits of Magellan, up the west coast, and back through the Panama canal. There will be five stops in Brazil, with one week at Rio de Janeiro. At Buenos Aires there will be eight days, at Montevideo three days.

At Valparaiso, the metropolis of Chile, a four-day stop will give opportunity to visit Santiago, the capital. At Callao, the chief port of Peru, a stop will be made long enough to visit Lima, the capital.

Three days will be devoted to the Panama canal. Kingston and Havana will be visited on the way home, arrival in New York being scheduled for May 11. The period of the trip is the summer season in South America.

Arrangements will be made to meet all official and commercial bodies in ports visited.

Doubtless also countries visited will send representatives to instruct and explain regarding their own peoples and requirements. There will also be on board expert credit men and bankers and commercial authorities. Cooperation of the diplomatic and consular officers has been assured by the state department.

SHORT TERM NOTE MARKET STRONGER AND MORE ACTIVE

NEW YORK—Short-term notes have been stronger during the past few days except in a few issues. The market is broadening, and the list on which close quotations can be secured is steadily growing. Below are given the bid and asked quotations and the approximate yield on the active issues:

	Bid	Ask	Yield
Amal. Cop. 5s, Mar. 15, '15	99 1/4	99 3/4	5.05
Am. T. & T. 5s, Apr. 1, '15	99 1/4	99 3/4	5.05
Balt. & O. 4 1/2s, Jun. 1, '15	98 1/2	99 1/4	5.00
Beth. Steel 5s, Jun. 1, '15	97 1/2	98 1/4	5.00
Chic. & W. 5s, Sep. 1, '15	97 1/2	98 1/4	5.00
Erie 5s, Apr. 1, '15	97 1/2	98 1/4	5.00
Gen. 5s, Oct. 1, '15	97 1/2	98 1/4	5.00
Har. R. & P. 5s, May 1, '15	97 1/2	98 1/4	5.00
Hock. Val. Ry. 6s, Nov. 1, '15	98 1/4	99 1/4	6.75
Int. Har. 5s, Feb. 1, '15	99 1/4	100	5.45
N. Y. Nav. 5s, May 1, '15	98 1/2	99 1/4	5.00
N. Y. Cen. 5s, Apr. 1, '15	98 1/2	99 1/4	5.00
do 4 1/2s, May 1, '15	98 1/2	99 1/4	5.00
do 5s, Sep. 1, '15	97 1/2	98 1/4	5.00
do 5s, Oct. 1, '15	97 1/2	98 1/4	5.00
Y. N. H. & H. 5s, May 1, '15	99 1/4	100	5.50
Penn. R. 5s, Oct. 1, '15	98 1/2	99 1/4	5.00
Schw. & Sulz. 6s, Jun. 1, '16	97 1/2	98 1/4	7.00
So. Ry. Co. 5s, Feb. 1, '16	99 1/4	100	6.50
do 5s, Mar. 2, '16	99 1/4	100	6.50
Sulzberger 6s, Jun. 1, '16	97 1/2	98 1/4	7.00
Un. Fruit 6s, May 1, '17	98 1/2	99 1/4	6.30

METAL EXCHANGE OPENS ON NOV. 9

NEW YORK—At a special meeting of the board of managers of the New York metal exchange the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas the London metal exchange will open for business Nov. 9, be it resolved that the New York metal exchange be opened on Nov. 9 for trading in pig tin in accordance with the recommendation of the tin committee and be held at 12 o'clock noon."

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It is true that the lessening of the financial tension and the accumulation of money is being brought about in large part by the slowing up in business. Partially offsetting this are actual orders now coming to hand for materials and supplies for the countries now at war. These, of course, do not, by a good deal, take the place of the business destroyed by the war, but they do provide this country with what it needs, especially at this time, viz.: the means of paying off, easily, its European indebtedness.

It must be remembered that before general business conditions can be expected to show much improvement, the financial situation must be fully straightened out. It is, therefore, particularly gratifying to note that this has been largely accomplished. As money continues to accumulate, it will lead, first, to the ability to finance, easily, ordinary business transactions; secondly, to a large demand for bonds. This will automatically produce a condition where it will be possible to finance construction projects.

We may then expect a revival of iron and steel and kindred businesses, particularly if, meantime, a favorable rate decision is handed down.

It will take several months to bring all this about, but, as usual, this will, no doubt, be discounted in the stock market, which, before that time, should be safely reestablished.

SECURITIES IN LONDON RULING FAIRLY STEADY

LONDON—Securities in the street were steady today and the attendance was fairly good.

The Economist says that only notable success on the part of the Allies in France is necessary to reopen the stock exchange, but that it is understood that the committee is divided on the question of outstanding speculative accounts. The paper says that a majority of the committee favors carrying these accounts through the settlement date already fixed for November, but that the minority is violently opposed to this.

There will be offered next Wednesday £15,000,000 new six months treasury bills. It was reported that £11,000,000 in Russian gold shortly will arrive at the Bank of England. The greatest secrecy is being exercised regarding this matter, it being feared that there might be an effort at hostile interception.

The Bank of England was a light discount rate of premortuaries bills. Discount rates in the market were steady.

STOCK TRADING TO BE SUSPENDED NEXT TUESDAY

Secretary Lord of the Boston stock exchange announces that on Tuesday, Nov. 3 (election day) the special committee of five will not be in session and the office of the secretary of the exchange will be closed.

Next Tuesday will be a legal holiday in 38 states and territories including New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

Massachusetts is among 13 states and territories where election day is not a legal holiday by legislative enactment, but the first Tuesday in November has always been observed as a holiday in this state in banking circles by common consent as the local exchange has always closed, as have all the principal stock and grain exchanges in the country, the latter being required to do so by law.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston which vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour \$7.75/8 bbl, \$1@ 1.05 lb; pastry \$7 bbl, 90c lb.	
Butter—Print 38c lb, tub 37c lb, 5-lb bx \$1.90, 10-lb tub \$3.60.	
Eggs—Fancy brown, 65c doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 60c doz; western first, 30¢/40c doz, according to size.	
Beans—York state pea 10c qt, 80c pk; California 16c qt, \$1.20 pk; yellow eyes 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; kidney 14c qt, \$1.10 pk.	
Sugar—Granulated 6c per single lb; 5.00 in 100-lb bgs.	
Cheese—New York full cream, new, 22c lb; Young America, 22c lb.	
Potatoes—Maine 25c pk; sweet, 4c lb or 7 lbs for 25c.	
Apples—Baldwins, 35¢/40c pk; Gravenstein, 50c pk; McIntosh Reds, 50c pk; Greenings, 25¢/35c pk.	

PENNSYLVANIA SALT DIVIDEND PROSPECTS

PHILADELPHIA—An intimation that the regular quarterly dividend of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company may be reduced or deferred has been given in the annual report. Net profits for the fiscal year ended June 30 last after repairs, etc., were \$924,038 compared with \$992,610 the previous year.

WAR ORDER FOR SADDLES

NEW YORK—Dudson-Fisher-Brockman Company, wholesale saddlers, have received order for 4000 artillery saddles from one of the warring European powers.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORP. RECEIVERSHIP PETITIONED

Action Called Friendly One, and Is Brought by Pennsylvania Coal Company on Account of Supply Claim \$42,491—Concern Issues Statement of Causes

On account of a bill for coal of \$42,491, a receivership for the Eastern Steamship Corporation has been petitioned in the United States district court at Portland, Me., by the Berwind-White Coal Company of Philadelphia, the holder of the supply claim.

The corporation has issued this official statement: There have been many lesser causes contributing to the present plight of the Eastern Steamship Corporation. In common with all other transportation interests, it has been faced by constantly increasing expenses in every department. In particular the requirements which have been forced upon the corporation as a result of the Titanic disaster, as respects the number of lifeboats and restrictions as to the number of persons carried, have very seriously interfered with the earning capacity of the boats. Difficulties such as these can be overcome, but only through the bold investment of additional capital for reconstruction and reequipment if necessary.

The Eastern Steamship Corporation, one of the smaller subsidiaries of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad group of corporations, was organized in January, 1912, and bought at that time the properties theretofore owned by the Eastern Steamship Company, by the Metropolitan Steamship Company, and by the Maine Steamship Company. The latter company was owned in the New York, New Haven & Hartford system. The ownership of the Metropolitan Steamship Company was not at that time publicly known, but is now understood to have been owned by the Billard Company.

While the precipitation of this receivership at this moment is due to the very unfortunate experience of the Eastern Steamship Corporation during the current year—an experience which has brought fog and cold weather for almost the entire season, with a consequent demoralization of the corporation's business.

NO CHANGE IN PAYING OF DIVIDENDS ABROAD NECESSARY

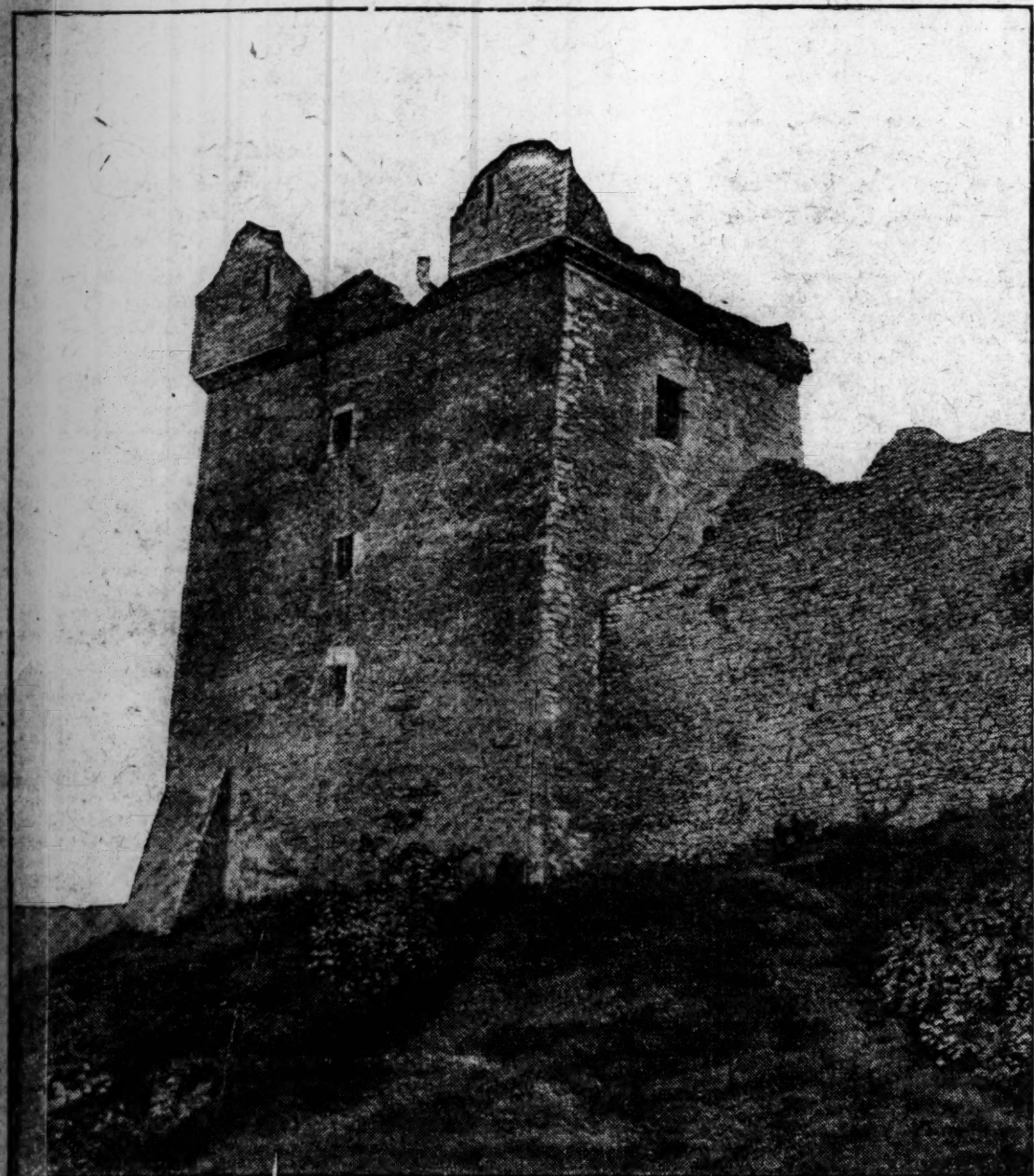
Generally speaking the present state

DE ORO DEFEATS MOORE IN FINAL BILLIARD MATCH

Penn. Florist
43 Bromfield Street, Boston

THE HOME FORUM

Urquhart Castle, Scotland, Northeast Tower



(Reproduced by permission of the commissioner of works, London)

URQUHART CASTLE, Invernesshire, which has recently passed under the control of the inspector of ancient monuments in the United Kingdom, occupies a most picturesque position on the north shore of Loch Ness, having the loch on the east and south, and being separated from the mainland by a deep rocky ditch, partly natural and

partly artificial. The actual site is somewhat in the shape of the figure 8, a rocky ridge higher at the west than the east, and having the principal entrance, and also its watergate, on the north and south sides respectively, of the narrowest part.

Urquhart was a royal castle in the time of William the Lion, in the twelfth century, and stood two sieges in the Edwardian wars, being taken in 1297 and again in 1304. In 1359 it was granted to William, Earl of Sutherland, and in 1371 to David, Earl of Strathearn. The Earl of Rose held it in 1450, but on his forfeiture it reverted to the crown, and in 1509 James IV. gave a charter to John Grant of Freuchie, who thereupon built a tower with a rampart of stone and lime, with a hall, chamber, kitchen, and other buildings.

November Blue

O heavenly color, London town
Has blurred it from her skies;
And, hooded in an earthly brown,
Unheaven'd the city lies.
No longer stand-like this hue
Above the broad road flies;
Nor does the narrow street the blue
Wear, slender pennon-wise.

But when the gold and silver lamps
Color the London dew,
And, misted by the winter damps,
The shops shine bright anew—
Blue comes to earth, it walks the street,
It dyes the wide air through;
A mimic sky about their feet,
The throng go crowned with blue.

—Alice Meynell.

THOMAS ARNOLD AT LAKE COMO

ON the cliff above the Lake of Como.—
We are on a mule-track that goes from Como along the eastern shore of the lake, and as the mountains go sheer down into the water, the mule-track is obliged to be cut out of their sides, like a terrace, halfway between their summits and their feet. They are covered with wood, all chestnut, from top to bottom, except where patches have been found level enough for houses to stand on, and vines to grow; but just where we are it is quite lonely; I look up to the blue sky, and down to the blue lake, the one just above me and the other just below me, and see both through the thick branches of the chestnuts. Seventeen or eighteen vessels, with their white sails, are enlivening the lake; and about half a mile on my right the rock is too steep for anything to go on it and goes down a bare cliff. A little beyond, I see some terraces and vines, and bright white houses; and further still, there is a little low point, running out into the lake, which just affords room for a village, close on the water's edge, and a white church tower rising in the midst of it. The opposite shore is just the same; villages and mountains, and trees and vines, all one perfect loveliness. I have found plenty of the red cyprian, whose perfume is exquisite.

On the edge of the Lake of Como.—
We have made our way down to the water's edge to bathe, and are now sitting on a stone to cool. No words can describe the beauty of all the scenery; we stopped at a spot where a stream

On Thoughtfulness Toward Others

You get, living alone, into little particular ways of your own. You know how walking along a crowded street you cannot keep a straight line: at every step you have to yield a little to right or left to avoid the passerby. This is no great trouble; you do it almost unconsciously, and your journey is not appreciably lengthened. Even so, living in a family, walking along the path of life in the same track with many more, you find it needful a score of times each day to give up your own fancies and wishes and ways in deference to those of others. You cannot divide the day in that precise fashion which you would yourself like best. You must, in deciding what shall be the dinner hour, regard what will suit others as well as you. . . . You have to stop writing many a time, in the middle of a sentence, to open your study door at the request of a little voice outside; and to admit a visitor who can give no more definite reason for her visit than that she has come to see you and tell you she has been a good girl. And all this is well for you. It breaks in hour by hour upon your native selfishness.—
From Recreations of a Country Parson.

The Ideal

Although we may be unable fully to realize the ideal, yet we be to us if we have no ideal to realize.—Whately.

The Happy Bird

The happy white-throat on the swaying bough,
Rocked by the impulse of the gadding wind
That ushers in the showers of April,
Now
Carols right joyously; and now reclined,
Crouching, she clings close to her moving seat,
To keep her hold—and till the wind for rest
Pauses, she mutters inward melodies
That seem her heart's rich thoughts to repeat.
But when the branch is still, her little breast
Swells out in rapture's gushing symphonies;
And then, against her brown wing softly prest,
The wind comes playing, an enraptured guest;
This way and that she swings—till gusts arise
More boisterous in their play, then off she flies.

John Clare

ANY person who will take the trouble to turn to a Greek Testament, and there to find the various words translated honest, or some form of that term, will find there are just four of them. If he will then take the additional trouble of tracing these words where they occur in other places in the Testament, and discovering how they are translated in these, he will learn, if he needs to learn it, a lesson in the mystery of that vexed question of translation, and discover incidentally how inadequate the best translations are. Furthermore, if he will recollect that the King James version is written in what is commonly known as Elizabethan English, and will go to yet a little more trouble in the effort to unravel the changes which three centuries have wrought in the English tongue, or

for that matter in any tongue, and so in the Luther, Rheims, or Geneva versions, he will begin, again if he does not already know it, to appreciate the tangle of versions. Then, perhaps, as never before will he become conscious of the fetters removed from the human mind by that inspired declaration of Mrs. Eddy's on page 390 of Science and Health, "The one important interpretation of Scripture is the spiritual," and be thankful that in order to heal the sick and destroy sin it is not necessary to know either Hebrew or Greek, although, as Mrs. Eddy says again, on page 24 of Science and Health, a knowledge of original texts opens the way to a better understanding of the Bible.

ARISTOPHANES AND EURIPIDES

THE extraordinary attitude of Aristophanes towards Euripides has always been a subject of considerable interest and it is summed up by one of the modern editors of the former in these words: "Three things in the political and intellectual life of his time especially moved the anger of Aristophanes. These were the war policy of the party of imperial expansion, which was voiced by the leader of the Democratic party, Kleon, whom Aristophanes makes the object of some of the most bitter and reckless political abuse in literature; the advanced thought of the time in matters of philosophical speculation; and finally, the embodiment of that thought in contemporary literature, especially in the tragedies of Euripides. With all the keenness of a satirist of genius, Aristophanes absorbed as much current speculation as was necessary for his purpose, but he was careful not to understand too much. Had he done so he might have sympathized with his opponents, and so spoilt his mockery! Whether wilfully or not it is hard to say, but his misunderstanding of the philosophers, as exemplified by his caricature of Socrates in the Clouds, is complete, for he attributes to him views on religion, physical speculations, and methods of education which he must have gathered from the teachings of half a dozen of the leading sophists of the day. His attitude of mind towards Euripides is even more difficult to understand. He is always attacking him, and is never tired of pointing out that it is such teaching as that of the tragedian—such abandoned views of morality, such pictures of men and women—which is responsible for the corruption of the age and the degeneracy of the Athenians. And yet he can never, even for a moment, forget Euripides' plays. To such an extent does he imitate Euripides that not only is he forever parodying single lines and even

whole passages, but the contemporary writer Kratinos actually invented the word 'Euriparistophanize' to describe the style of the two writers. Euripides' plays can seldom have been out of his hands. He must have known them by heart."

The Scriptures

Oh Book! infinite Sweetness! let
my heart
Suck every letter and a hony
gaine
Precious for any grief in any
part:
To clear the breast, to mollify
all paine,
Thou art joy's handsell; heav'n lies
flat in thee,
Subject to every mounter's benedict
knee.

—George Herbert (Temple).

A Characteristic of the Best Fiction

Stating the characteristics of fiction Walter Besant says that one thing "which should alone be sufficient to give it a place among the noblest forms of art, is that like poetry, painting and music, it becomes a vehicle, not only for the best thoughts of a writer, but also for those of the reader, so that a novelist may write truthfully and faithfully, but simply, and yet be understood in a far fuller and nobler sense than was present to his own mind. This power is the very highest gift of the poet. He has a vision and sees a thing clearly, yet perhaps afar off; another who reads him is enabled to get the same vision, to see the same thing, yet closer and more distinctly. . . . And this it is which fiction of the best kind does for its readers."

About the Common Sheep-Pastures of Nantucket

PERHAPS Michel-Guillaume-Jean de Crèvecoeur thought his rather high-sown patronymic for a plain American farmer; at any rate when his "Letters from an American Farmer" were published in London in 1782, to give "some idea of the late and present interior circumstances of the British Colonies in North America," the title page also stated that they were written for the information of a friend in England by J. Hector St. John, a farmer of Pennsylvania.

Crèvecoeur was interested in Nantucket, a "happy settlement not founded on intrusion," which raised itself from "the most insignificant beginnings to ease and wealth." He said that the island "was patented in 1671 by 27 proprietors, under the province of New York." (It was ceded to Massachusetts in 1693.) New York at first claimed, however, "all the islands from the Neway Sink to Cape Cod." Nantucket was found "so universally barren and so unfit for cultivation that they mutually agreed not to divide it, as each could neither live on nor improve the lot which might fall to his share. Then they cast their eyes on the sea, and finding themselves obliged to become fishermen, they looked for a harbor and having found one they determined to build a town in its neighborhood and to dwell together.

"For that purpose they surveyed as much ground as would afford to each what is generally termed a home lot. Forty acres were thought sufficient to answer this double purpose; for to what end should they covet more land than they could improve or even enclose; not

being possessed of a single tree in the whole extent of their new domain? This was all the territorial property they allotted; the rest they agreed to hold in common, and seeing that the scanty grass of the island might feed sheep, they agreed that each proprietor should be entitled to feed on it, if he pleased, 500 sheep. By this agreement the national flock was to consist of 15,120; that is, the undivided part of the island was by such means ideally divisible into as many parts or shares; which nevertheless no certain determinate quantity of land was affixed; for they knew not how much the island contained, nor could the most judicious surveyor fix this small quota as to quality and quantity. Further, they agreed, in case the grass should grow better by feeding, that then four sheep should represent a cow, and two cows a horse; such was the method this wise people took to enjoy in common their new settlement; such was the mode of their first establishment, which may be truly and literally called a pastoral one.

"Several hundred of sheep pasture titles have since been divided on those different tracts, which are now cultivated; and the rest," continues the writer, "have been so subdivided by inheritance that it is very common for a girl to have no other portion but her

outset and four sheep pastures or the privilege of feeding a cow." But this privilege "is founded on an ideal though real title to some unknown piece of land which one day or another may be ascertained." The writer explains that "each person possessed of a sufficient number

gradually a significance, now archaic, of pure, chaste, and so honorable. The equivalent word most commonly used in the Greek text has this meaning of physical and moral beauty. In the fifth verse of the twenty-first chapter of Luke it is used in this first sense, when, speaking of the temple, the evangelist declares that it was adorned with costly stones, a sentence which translated as "good stones." In the fifteenth verse of the eighth chapter, on the other hand, the King James translators have rendered the word honest in the phrase "an honest and good heart." This particular verse is, indeed, a peculiarly interesting one, for the Greek text contains the word twice, with the result that the King James version gives it first as good and next as honest, "But that on the good ground are they, which in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, keep it, and bring forth fruit with patience." Translating this text, some two hundred and thirty years earlier, Wiclif rang the changes in this way, "but that that fill in to good erthe, bin there that in a good herte and best." One hundred and fifty-four years after Wiclif, Tyndale rendered it, "That in the good grounde are they which with a good and pure herte." Just five years after this Cranmer made a slight reversal of one word, "That which fell in the good grounde, are they which with a pure and good herte." In 1557 the Geneva version makes use of the word honest, "And that which fell in good ground, are they which with an honest and good hart." Whilst the Rheims version of 1582 drops the word honest, and uses the word good in both instances, "And that upon good ground: are they which in a good and very good hart." It will be seen from this how broadly the net of honesty is spread, but this is very far from its limits. Besides beautiful and good, this word is translated in Timothy as noble, and in Corinthians as expedient.

There is, moreover, just the same variety in the other words. In addition to honest the second word is translated not only comely, but seemly, decently, decorously, and reputably. The third word, august, venerable, and honorables, and the fourth and last word, well, rightly, uprightly, and finally healthily.

All this is in the nature of what Carlyle might contemptuously have termed, "Dry-as-dust," but it shows the very extended meaning given in the Greek text to what today we term honesty, and it shows how, metaphysically speaking, purity, uprightness, beauty, health, decorum, and decency are all alike that honesty which in turn is good. This illustration is alone sufficient to give an insight into the problem to the human senses of the unity of good, and it may supply the key to why Mrs. Eddy declares, on page 453 of Science and Health, that "Honesty is spiritual power."

From Lanier's "Clover"

(Inscribed to the memory of John Keats)
'Tis a perfect hour,
From founts of dawn the fluent autumn day
Has rippled as a brook right pleasantly
Half-way to noon; but now with widening turn
Makes pause, in lucent meditation locked.
And rounds into a silver pool of morn,
Bottom'd with clover fields. My heart
Just hears
Eight lingering strokes of some far village bell
That speaks the hour so inward-voiced, meseems
Time's conscience has, but whispered his eight hints
Of revolution. Reigns that mild surcease
That stills the middle of each rural morn—
When nimble noises that with sunrise ran
About the farms have sunk again to rest;
Now Cousin Clover, tell me in mine ear:
Goest thou to market with thy pink and green?
Of what avail this color and this grace?
Wert thou but squat of stem and brindle-brown
Still careless herds would feed. A poet, thou:
What worth, what worth, the whole of all thine art?
Three-leaved, instruct me!

"Kinsman, learn this:
The artist's market is the heart of man;
The artist's price, some little good of man.
Tease not thy vision with vain search for ends.
The end of means is art that works by love.
The end of ends—in God's Beginning's best."

much more than telling the truth humanly speaking and paying your just debts. It is, as the Greek text of the New Testament shows, moral beauty, goodness, and purity. It is not only chastity, it is nobility; not merely that which is reputable, but that which is decorous. It is honor and it is health. It is in short the fruits of the Spirit. Telling the truth, paying your debts, these and such like are but phases of honesty as humanity understands the word. But what is it to pay your debts metaphysically? It is to obey the Golden Rule, to do unto others as you would they should do unto you. What you owe you owe not to man, but to God, for you owe to God all that is in you which reflects divine Principle. When you pay your debts, therefore, you merely reflect the goodness of God, that is to say you lay down your life, your sense of physical animality, for your friend. This it is which is to tell the truth, for to tell the truth is to speak truthfully of absolute Truth. The man who tells the truth and pays his debts is, then, necessarily, at once, good, pure, honorable, noble, chaste, healthy and moral. This is honesty and this is also the unity of good.

It was precisely this confusion between the absolute and the relative which produced the puzzled, cynical utterance of Pilate, "What is truth?" To the Roman governor truth was the solution of some speculation of Heraclitus, the explanation of some rhapsody of Virgil: something intangible and unstable. To Jesus, so far from being unstable, Truth alone was scientific; so far from being intangible it was the only practical reality. Pilate did not stay for an answer: Jesus did not stay to cast pearls before swine. The honesty of the former was dishonesty to the latter.

The Prayers I Make

The prayers I make will then be sweet indeed,
If Thou the spirit give by which I pray:
My unassisted heart is barren clay,
That of its native self can nothing feed. . . .
Unless Thou show to us thine own true way
No man can find it; Father, Thou must lead.

—Michael Angelo (Wordsworth's translation).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914

Sanitation and the Nurse

BERNARD SHAW, who has an incisive way of reaching the heart of things, which frequently proves both discouraging and annoying to that particular class of mentality which delights in raking over the surface in case any more radical treatment might have the perplexing result of causing it to think, once pointed out that the world, having spent several centuries in a strenuous battle for religious freedom, was engaged in substituting the scorpions of medicine for the whips of ecclesiasticism. As a matter of fact the comparison was, perhaps, closer than Mr. Shaw was aware. The medical school grew up, so to speak, under the shadow of the cathedral, just as the primitive town huddled itself against the walls of the castle. There was, however, this fundamental difference: The serfs built their wattle huts close to the baronial battlements for protection against the raiding proclivities of the neighboring seigneurs. The doctors, on the other hand, were drawn within the clerical orbit by an attraction more compelling than desired. The entire practise of medicine was regarded with suspicion by the hierarchy, when it should only have been regarded with a mild surprise. As a result the bishops constituted themselves the examining body of the medical profession. A struggle began for freedom of thought on a fresh basis.

In that struggle medicine succeeded in hoisting theology with its own petard. Theology had, for centuries, found in the torments of hell the whips of Solomon. Medicine found in the diseases of the body the scorpions of Rehoboam. Now the human mind is so constituted that it fears physical suffering and death even more than future punishment. In addition to this it had begun to develop doubts as to the reality of the ice-floes of the "Divina Commedia" or the pictorial gridirons of Fra Angelico. As a result the scorpions swallowed up the whips. In Mr. Shaw's phrase, the tyranny of medicine was substituted for the tyranny of theology.

In the early days of the practise of medicine it was the drug and the lancet that dominated the situation. The lancet long ago went the way of the barber's pole, with which it was so intimately connected, but the drug still, though with diminishing power, holds its own, in spite of the declaration of one of the leading physicians in the world, that it is impotent against a microbe within the body. Even so drugs, in the phrase of Bob Acres, applied to a certain type of expletive, have had their day. It is in hygiene and the nurse, the world is asked today to believe, that the hope of the race rests. Cleanliness, we all know, is next to godliness. We have that on the authority not only of John Wesley but of Francis Bacon. It is a theme the bishops might have enlarged upon with advantage in their public examinations of candidates for the medical profession. It is one thing, however, to be clean and another thing to terrify people with laws about sanitation. A man who begins to get frightened because he is not surrounded by contrivances for keeping away fear is already half way to demonstrating the truth of the famous saying of Paul, "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey."

Not long ago a well-known doctor protested vehemently against what he termed the senseless cruelty of the washing of very young children and declared that of all the fetishes the maternal tub was, for mere health purposes, one of the most primitive. Since then Sir Almroth Wright has assured the world that the harder you scrub yourself the greater the opportunity of the microbe. "I wish," says a sceptic, in one of Leech's old drawings in Punch, "I had been a knight in the middle ages before all this sanitation nonsense was invented." Here manifestly are the Daniels trooping to judgment. Cleanliness for the sake of cleanliness is next to godliness: cleanliness inspired by fear of disease and built on a foundation of mental pictures of disease is calculated simply to defeat its own object. The whole matter was summed up forty years ago or more, with perfect clarity and scientific exactness, by Mrs. Eddy, when she wrote, on page 413 of Science and Health, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," but washing should be only for the purpose of keeping the body clean, and this can be effected without scrubbing the whole surface daily."

It is here the presence of the nurse in the public school is beneficial. When, however, the effort is made to convert the nurse into a sort of a medical free lance, with a roving commission to fill the minds of parents and children with pictures of diseases which their ancestors never suffered from because no one ever exploited them, the nurse becomes not so much a blessing as a terror in disguise. Every person knows that the henchman is commonly more of a chieftain than the chief. When Browning was faced with ambiguities in his own writings he was wont humorously to refer inquirers to the Browning Society. Just in this way the nurse is frequently more subservient to medical theories than the doctor. In her ignorance she often does not know the things a drug does, nor what a knife does which it ought to have left undone. She is quite willing to trust humanity to materia medica with a confidence which must fill the medical profession with an admiration not unmixed with astonishment.

Such a missionary may be quite efficient, when properly directed, in spreading the fear of disease, with the best possible intentions. The medical profession makes no secret of the effect of this fear on the human mind. Yet it is proposing that the school nurse shall exchange the safe practise of soap and water for that of alarming unsuspecting parents. The family nurse of the Capulets, the school matron of Rugby in Tom Brown's day, are types of character known and loved throughout the world. But to place in the mouth of the one dissertations on anatomy, and divert the "wisdom" of the other into that of a symptomatic sleuth-hound, would be to bring down on each the reproach blurted out by Mercutio, in the Florentine street, "A plague o' both your houses!"

Observance of New York Tercentenary

CONSIDERING the temptation and the many specious arguments that might be used in favor of yielding to it, New York city has acquitted itself finely in the matter of avoiding a gaudy tercentenary display. The celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the

foundation of the community has been going on for a number of months, but in the main it has been directed toward useful ends, taking forms which have been not only entertaining but educational. School exercises, choral singing, folk dancing and pageants have all been planned with the principal purpose of leaving behind something more profitable than memories of a spectacle. Even in the week of the tercentenary's climax, processions, brass bands and street decorations have no more than shared equally as attractions with exhibits of books, pictures and maps having historical association with the Dutch and English settlements on Manhattan island.

This celebration has been unique in many respects, but in none more so perhaps than in its freedom from the trappings and tinsel that too often are the most conspicuous concomitants of such affairs. It is always a source of wonder to the judicious that communities usually staid, dignified and punctiliously regardful of the fitness and nicety of things, will on some civic occasion or other bedeck themselves tastelessly and cheaply with bunting and bulbs, and invite and urge the surrounding country to come in and admire them.

New York has done nothing that we are aware of in connection with its tercentenary which might fairly be said to border on the spectacular from mere regard for color and glitter and processional effects. Even its automobile parade was not without a reasonable excuse, and the enthusiasm with which the populace greeted the various pageants was notable for something more than shallow rapture and loud noise.

No set rule can be made for procedure in such cases. The small community can do many things in the nature of festivity that should not be done by the larger. It does not look well to see the adult acting as a child at play; it looks no better to see the large city behaving itself like a hamlet on a holiday. Authorities in the larger American cities are too often disposed to countenance civic displays that reflect no credit on public taste or judgment, and it is decidedly encouraging that New York has not permitted herself to err this time in this respect.

The Business Situation Reviewed

EASIER money, lower foreign exchange rates, larger exports and a stronger banking position are some of the more important factors pointing to a better business situation in the United States. It goes without saying that the greater the improvement in business conditions here the better off will be the other countries dependent on the United States for much of their foodstuffs and supplies. As The Christian Science Monitor has pointed out before, improvement in general business is largely dependent on a restoration of exports. Within the last week or two there has been decided betterment in this direction. The financial problem had first to be cleared up and, as much progress has been made toward the solution of this question, shipments abroad have been increasing steadily. Exports from the United States for September, as reported this week by the department of commerce, were \$153,486,000, as against \$215,817,000 in September, 1913. This shows a big falling off, but when it is considered that shipments abroad almost came to a full stop at the outbreak of the war the comparison appears less discouraging. Since the beginning of this month there have been considerable gains in the shipments of foodstuffs, clothing and supplies of almost all kinds, and the figures for October doubtless will indicate great improvement. The big decline in imports for September reflects both an inability of the European countries to produce goods usually shipped to the United States and a determination on the part of the people of the United States to be economical. If exports continue to increase and imports to decrease at present rate it is a question of a comparatively short time when the United States will have paid its obligations to Europe.

Probably the most unfavorable feature of the situation so far as the United States is concerned is the depression of the iron and steel industry. The United States Steel Corporation this week reduced the dividend rate for the common stock to an annual basis of 2 per cent, because neither present conditions nor future prospects warranted a continuance of the 5 per cent rate. Other steel companies have been pursuing a similar course. The steel trade has the reputation of going to the extremes in the matter of earnings. Returns at present are lean, and it is hoped that with increased exports of various steel products and an acceleration in general business the steel pendulum will soon swing in the other direction.

There is undoubtedly a gain in confidence. Sentiment in financial circles is increasingly cheerful. Announcement by the secretary of the treasury that the federal reserve banks will be open for business on Nov. 16 has had an encouraging influence. Progress made toward financing the cotton crop is another favorable factor. The fact that both England and Germany have declared cotton non-contraband will inevitably bring about greater exports of the staple. Taking the business situation as a whole the past week has witnessed distinct improvement in almost every direction.

Bringing Children Up to the Farm

WHEN all is said, the effort that expends itself in striving to interest town and city adults in the soil and its cultivation is not, we think, directed altogether wisely. It is rather belated. As much, if not more, might be said with regard to the effort expended in striving to keep on the farm young men and women to whom country living means nothing more than constant toil, drudgery, restricted opportunity and insufficiency. Manifestly, if the United States in the future is to keep on the soil a fair percentage of those native to and bred on the farm, or to recruit for agricultural service a fair percentage of those native to and bred in towns and cities, it must begin by teaching children in town and country how to make the farming vocation worth while.

Two articles in The Christian Science Monitor within the last few days show how clearly this fact is coming to be recognized by some of those in a position to help in bringing about the desired end. The department of agriculture at Washington, our readers were informed on the one hand, is about to issue for the benefit of children in the rural schools an outline for a series of lessons on the raising of corn; the state of Kansas, on the other hand, in order to make agricultural education more effective in the common schools, has prepared a text-book on Kansas agriculture to be distributed among the school children of the state at a nominal price.

Neither of these steps is in itself of great moment. What is, of consequence is the recognition at Washington and Topeka of

the fact that if the United States is to have efficient farmers and capable farmers' wives, the work of education for the farming vocation must begin in the primary schools.

There is unquestionably in the United States an underlying taste among all classes for digging, sowing, planting and gathering fruits of such work. This is made evident in the alacrity with which the transplanted urbanite, when given opportunity, takes to gardening in the suburb. The taste is not universal, but it is very general. Thousands in every community are deterred from indulging it because of their ignorance of the simplest rudiments of gardening. These people for the most part did not begin their careers in the country, were never taught agriculture in the schools. The neglect by the schools of this branch of education is costing the country millions annually. It is the cause in no small measure of under-production. To it is due largely the depletion of country and the congestion of city population. Through this neglect the mechanical trades and clerical callings are crowded, and in times of depression it drives multitudes of men who might be producers into the dependent ranks.

To the three "r's" in education of the young, many thinking people are coming to see, should be added another fundamental. Reading, 'ritin', 'rithmetic and farming would constitute a pretty comprehensive primary equipment for the average American boy and girl.

Longfellow's Enduring Fame Attested

TARDILY but satisfactorily the association formed to commemorate Longfellow's association with Cambridge on the Charles has erected a monument near that stream and close by Lowell's "Under the Willows." In Portland, Me., the poet's native city, and where his boyhood was spent, a house inseparably identified with his career has just been dedicated with formal exercises and has been set apart as a perpetual reminder of his character and attainments, just as Thomas Bailey Aldrich's boyhood home in Portsmouth has been made a combined memorial and museum showing to all comers not only where a poet lived but the domestic environment in which he was nurtured and the manner of his upbringing.

The impulse to erect the statue in Cambridge came from Longfellow's contemporaries, persons many of whom had enjoyed his acquaintance. All of them were readers of his verse and admired it. With such it was but natural that admiration should take the form of gifts, and that the fund should grow with which has been acquired the Longfellow park and statue. More significant has been the readiness with which, more recently, the poet's home in Portland has been saved and made a permanent "sight" of the city. A new generation of admirers has helped in this enterprise. The appeal has been to men and women who were youths when the bard was read as widely as any poet using English, and they have responded because he still has a message.

The "laureate of the common, human heart" did not pose as a seer or as an innovator in the technique of verse. He was not deep, perhaps, but neither was he shallow. His serenity and his freedom from a skepticism that touched the verse of not a few of his American and British contemporaries made him helpful and inspiring where they but added to popular unrest.

Precisely because of this firmness of his faith, because of this correctness and conventionality of his technique and because of the capacity he had to find themes in the common duties and delights, he has been disparaged by some latter-day critics, radicals in creed and iconoclasts in temper. His gentility offends them. He sings purely and of wholesome things. By some his versification is thought too musical and correct.

The answer to such criticism is that time is on the side both of virtue and art. The test of the universality of the appeal of poetry is the range of its translation; and Longfellow interprets existence to more peoples than did any of his American contemporaries or do any of his successors. Moreover, as he is seen in perspective against other men of his generation and his New England circle, he looms larger as a student of European classic literature and as a man of culture in the best sense of that word. So that he has to be thought of not only as the author of "Hiawatha" and of "Evangeline" but as student and translator of Dante and an admirable interpreter of the Greek and Italian ideals. Scoffers at his "Psalm of Life" and "Excelsior" overlook this other side of his art.

An Intimate View of Alaskan Prospects

OUT of Fairbanks, Alaska, comes a voice of protest against the impression of that territory prevalent generally in the United States. The owner of the voice, a business man, apparently is entirely conversant with the things forming the basis of his remarks. He derides the popular notion of Alaska's great remoteness, of its disagreeable climate, of its uninviting soil. There are large areas in Alaska, he says, which are comparable with the most agreeable sections of the states. The proposed government railroad is going to open up the country to other than gold hunters, in his opinion: to people who will have an eye and a thought for its agricultural resources and its home-making possibilities. Over immense tracts of the country which the line is expected to penetrate the white man is seldom seen now. However, the pioneer is not wanting in many parts of the territory far from the mining camps and fishing grounds, and wherever he has settled down may be found evidences of Alaska's ability to support an immense population with the fruit of its own fields.

Owing to the long days of sunshine, this witness tells us, muskmelons, tomatoes and potatoes ripen much more quickly than in the northern part of the United States. Farmers in certain parts of Alaska may look, it is asserted, for a "growing sun" of twenty hours. Of course one thing not to be ignored is the gold production of the territory. About \$15,000,000 worth of bullion passed through the port of Juneau last year, and the salmon catch yields a tremendous revenue, but when all is said, according to our informant, the future of Alaska is going to be mainly in the hands of those who plow and harrow and sow and reap harvests.

This is confirmatory of the best opinion that heretofore has come out of this vast and almost unpeopled domain. Gold, salmon, gypsum, furs, marble and, of course, coal, will enlist for years the attention of a large class of investors and workers, but permanent riches in Alaska are going to be found when the prospector, the speculator and the exploiter shall have given way to the farmer.